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THE
ETYMOLOGY
OF THE
WORDS OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER,

WITH THE OMISSION GENERALLY OF PLANTS
AND SOMETIMES OF THE MORE UNCOMMON ANIMALS.

Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti: si non, his utere mecum.



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## PREFACE.

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THIS little Work corresponds to that of another by the same Author, entitled "A Manual of Latin Etymology." The two together contain a great mass of information on the origin of the words of the Greek and Latin languages.

It may be asked, Why a special book for Etymology? Why not leave this to the writers of Lexicons and Dictionaries? But in truth derivations cannot be treated of fully and adequately in such works. Etymology requires the consideration of various, and often of conflicting, thoughts and conjectures, and frequently demands various observations and illustrations with a view to establish or corroborate, to build up or confirm; and these are often incompatible with the dimensions and numerous purposes and objects of a Dictionary, which cannot therefore give the necessary room to Etymological discussion. Besides, Etymology is a study in itself, a subject of its own: it forms a separate department of Philology, and should receive its distinct and separate attention, unmixed with other matter. Accordingly, the Author hails with much satisfaction the appearance of Mr. Hensleigh Wedgwood's English Etymology, which he hopes will meet with extensive encouragement. Not that instances in former times are wanting of similar attempts in Etymology: for we have the valuable labors of Lennep, Voss, Becman, Martin, Menage, Wachter, Tooke, and others, all in the same direction.

Yet it is willingly conceded that the Lexicons have been constantly consulted by the Author, and that they have greatly enriched his pages. In particular, the valuable Lexicons of Dean Liddell and Dr. Donnegan have supplied a great deal of useful matter; their works being fraught with rich stores from Schneider, Passow, Pott, Buttmann, and other continental etymologists. Nor has the author left unconsulted the Lexicons or Indexes of Stephens, Scapula, Constantine, Damm, Hederic, Schleusner, Parkhurst, Ewing, Jones, Wright, Grove and Ormston: while the etymological labors

of the distinguished writers first mentioned, as well as those of Valekenær, Hemsterhuis, Casaubon, Brunck, Heyne, Hermann, Hoogeveen, Bos, Matthiæ, Forcellini, Jablonski, Bochart, Reland, Sturze, Dahler, Gregory, the Blomfields, Toup, Bp. Burgess, Webster, Todd, Jamieson, Dunbar, Dalzel, Major, and of others on a smaller scale and in narrower spheres, have contributed their share in making this work what it is. We have, in fact, in these pages a goodly result of the labors of scholars of the first talent and celebrity.

The author has endeavoured to give the reader a fair exhibition of the claims of the Oriental and of the old European Languages to the origination of Greek words. This undoubtedly will make his Work more varied, more interesting, more impartial, and more perfect.

GARVESTON RECTORY,  
Norfolk, 1860.

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Greek capital letters are used when a word seems a decided Primitive or unusually doubtful.

† is prefixed to such words as are avowedly obsolete or of only supposed previous existence.  
R. is short for 'The Root,' or 'The Root is —'.

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# GREEK ETYMOLOGY.

## A.

A. 'A, ah! ha! and  
'A, 'A, ha ha! aha!—From the sound. Found apparently in all languages.

A., not.—For 'Ανευ, whence αν-, as in 'Ανώνυμος. (2) For 'Από, as 'Από-μονος. So Lat. ab-sonus. (3) For 'Ατερ.

'A-, much; as in 'Α-τενής, 'Α-τενίζω. (Other instances in new Steph. Lex., pp. 10. 11, note.)—For 'Αγαν. (2) For 'Αδην. (3) For 'Αρι. 'A- appears often to be merely euphonic, from much use of it. Note our A-rise, A-wake.

'A-, together.—For 'Αμα; as in 'Α-λοχος.

'Αάω, to breathe out.—R. ἰάω, redupl. of ἴαω, ἰάσθην, whence 'Ασθμα, a panting, and 'Αημι.

'Αάσκω (us 'Ηέσκαω), 'Αάω, ἄσκα, to injure.—Formed like 'Αέζω, redupl. of ἴ'Αω, to breathe, breathe upon, dry up, scorch, blast. So Hermann, in new Steph. 1296. Thus, 'He shall blow upon them, and they shall wither.' (Isa. 40. 24. and vs. 7.) See 'Αζω.

'Αατος, insatiable.—From α, and ἴω, ἴατα-, allied to ἄτα, to satiate, in Homer. ἴ'Αω is to breathe, to breathe hard, as in 'Ασθμα; then, to be tired, satiated. (Hermann, in new Steph. 1295.)

'Αακίω, to be speechless.—From α, βάζω, βέβαχα, to talk. So, 'Αστρό-βακος is an astrologer. K, as, πεφύλαχα, φυλακή: so, μαλακός.

'Αάλε, 'Α βάλε, βάλε, oh that!—Properly said of one wishing to change his lot: βάλε, as 'Απαγε, Apage, away with it! (2) Hebr. and Chald. abal, to mourn.

'Αβαξ, -ακος, a slab, counter, geometrical table, board.—The Etym. M. says, 'as hung on a wall, without legs to rest on.' 'Ο μή ἔχων βάσι, one that has no base or pedestal. This βάσις is allied to βέβαιος, firm, and (through βέβακα, βέβακται) to *Baculus* and *Βάκτρον*, a staff, as well as to this 'Α-Βαξ, ἄ-βακος.

'Αβηρικυός, silly, like the people of *Abdera* in Thrace.

'Αβέλτερος, silly, stupid.—Dunbar says: 'Βέλτερος, better, is for Βελώτερος, from βέλος. Hence 'Α-βέλτερος, rude in [βέλος] arms.' Then, rude generally. Rather, as we say, 'He knows no better.' In another sense we say, 'He is no better than he should be.'

'Αβελμής, feeble, powerless.—Ldd. and Dnn. from α and βλεμáινω: Or allied to it: Not acting with spirit and vigour. (2) For ἴαπο-βλεμής (like ἀρτεμής), from ἴβλιω, βάλλω: answering to Ab-jectus, Abiect, cast down, prostrate. So Re-missus. Remiss. See Βλη-χρός. Or α, not: Not hitting the mark.

'Αβολέω, to meet with.—R. α for ἄμα, ἴβλιω, βάλλω: To strike on a person. So 'Αντι-βολέω.

'Αβρα, or 'Αβρα, any favourite female slave, gen. explained 'delicate': fem. of ἀβρός. (2) Kuhne from Hebr. *EBR*, a Hebrew woman: such being treated as slaves by the Pagans.

'Αβρός, tender, soft, gentle.—Ldd. from ἄβρα, Dor. of ἥβη, youth. (2) Like 'Απαλός, from ἀπτομαι, to touch. B in aor. 2., as καλόπιτω, ἐκάλυβον. Soft to the touch.

'Αβροτάζω, to miss.—Prop. to miss one's way in the ἀβρότη, night. (2) We find ἡμεροτον 'by transp. and insertion [of β as in μεσημβρία], for ἡμαρτον, ἡμερατον,' says Blomf. on Matthiæ. Some then to this refer 'Αβροτάζω, i.e. ἀμαρτάνω, to miss; and Thiersch from α, ἡμορτός, ἡμορτός, ἡμορτός, from μείρω: To miss one's PART.

'Αβρότη, night.—From α, βροτός: When no men are abroad. Homer has ἀβρότη νύξ.

'Αβρότονον, southernwood.—R. ἀβρός, delicate, τόνος, sinew. 'The leaves of this plant, slender as they are,' &c.: Mrs. London. 'Quia ἀβρός τείνεται [τένεται]': Voss. Etym. Lat.

'ΑΒΥΡΤΑΚΗ, a sour sauce of leeks, cresses, capers, pomegranates, &c.—'A foreign dainty, and therefore it seems a foreign word,' says Lennep. Yet, as Βάλανος and Γάλανος, Βλέφαρον, and Γλέφαρον, Βέφυρα and Γέφυρα, σίβυνος and σίγυνος, are found, ἀβυρτάκη might be for ἀγυρτάκη (as ἐριβακΗ, δανακΗ, μανδακΗ, παρδακΗ), from ἀγύρτης, a gatherer, collector. (2) Reland from Persian *aber*, fruit-preserve, *tag*, pomegranate.

'Αγαθός, good.—R. ἀγαμαί: Which is admired, or to be admired. In form, as γνάθος. (2) Lenn. from ἄγω, 'to lead, be superior': Dalz. from ἄγω, 'to drive off booty.' See 'Αρετή, 'Αρείων. So ψαμᾶθος, in form.

'Αγάλλω, to make splendid, adorn. 'Αγάλλομαι, to make oneself gay, pride oneself, exult.—R. α, much, γάδος, γάνος, brightness, gaiety; γάω to be proud of. So Ψάω, Ψάλλω.— Allied by Todd to Celt. *gae*, our *gay*. (2) Some derive 'Αγάλλομαι from ἀγα. ἀγαν, ἄλλομαι, to leap: as Salto, Exsulto, Exult. (3) 'Chald. *gela*, to shine: 'Mrt.

'Αγαλμα, -ατος, a splendid ornament; an image of the gods, as richly ornamented.—R. ἀγάλλω, ἄγαλμα.

'Αγαμαι, 'Αγάδομαι, 'Αγάζομαι, to wonder at, admire envy.—Valck. from ἀγω, ἴζωμαι, ἄγαμαι: I am led or attracted to an object. Or, I am carried away. Cicero: 'Totus ad se convertit et rapit.' Compare 'Αγῆμα from 'Αγω, ΔύνΑμαι from Δύνω. (2) R. ἔγω, wonder, allied to αἰγλή, splendour: To be splendour-struck, dazzled. Or to ἐξομαι, to stand in awe of, as πλῆζω, ἐκλεΓον. See 'Αγος. (3) From α, much, and γάω allied (like Γαμψός to Καμψός) to ἴχω, χαίνω, 'inhio', to admire or to be astonished at' (Dnn.). Thus Virgil: 'Tenuitque inhians tria Cerberus ora,' amazed, stupefied. Horace: 'Hunc plausus hiantem corripuit.'—Thus Thiersch from Root ΓΑΦ, Germ. *gaf-fen*, to gaze at.

'Αγας, very much, too much.—For κατ' ἄγην, with wonder, 'mirum in modum.'

'Αγανακτέω, to be grieved or aggrieved.—R. ἄγαν, ἄκται (whence 'Ακτῆ), p. p. of ἀγνύμι, to break: To be much broken in mind and spirits. Cicero: 'Animo fracto et afflictio.' Ezek. 6. 9: 'I am broken with their whorish spirit.' Psa. 69. 20: 'Reproach hath broken my heart.' Acts 21. 13: 'What mean you to weep and to break my heart?' (2) R. ἀγα- (as in 'Αγα-κλυτός) νάσσω, νένεκται, to compress. As Στένω from Στενός. (3) R. ἄγαν, ἄχθομαι, I am out of spirits. For 'Αγαναχθεύω.

'Αγανός, pleasing, mild, gentle, kindly.—R. α, much; γάνος, gladness, pleasure.

'Αγαπᾶω, to be pleased or delighted with, regard, love, acquiesce in, content oneself with.—Valck. from ἀγα- for ἄγαν (as in ἀγα-κλήης), and a root ἴΠΑΩ, which he supposes to have meant to pay attention to, as in 'Εμπάσσομαι, Πατήρ, Παῖς, and Latin *Pasco*, *pasci*. (2) Soft for ἀγαπάω, from ἀγα-, ἀφάω, to handle: To caress, fondle. (3) Lennep from ἀγάπη, this from ἴζω, ἀγάδομαι, to admire, respect. See περίΠΗ. (4) 'Hebr. *agab*, to adore; and Arab. *placere*: 'Mrt.

'Αγανός, illustrious, noble.—R. ἴζω, ἀγάδομαι, to admire. (2) Allied to Γαυρός.

'Αγγαρεύω, to press into the public service, as did an ΑΓΓΑΡΟΣ, a Persian mounted courier. A Persian word.

'Αγγέλλω, to bring a message.—'Αγαγέω (from ἄγω, ἀγαγών), to bring, ἴζω, ἀγγέλλω, as Ψάω, Ψάλλω. See δι-ἄκτορος. (2) R. ἀνάγω, ἴζω, bring back. (3) R. ἄγγελος, this from ἄγγαρος above.

ΑΓΓΟΣ, 'Αγγεῖον, a vessel, jar, pail, pan.—Many

refer this to Hebr. *aggan*, crater. (2) R. ἴζω, ἀγαγέω (as in 'Αγγέλλω), from ἄγω: a vessel for carrying things in, or which carries anything in it.

'Αγείρω, to bring together, assemble.—R. ἄγω, συναγω. As ἴφθω, φθΕΙΡΩ; κείω, κΕΙΡΩ; ἱμΕΙΡΩ. 'Αγμια is found, as from ἴζω. (2) 'Hebr. *agar*: 'Mrt.

'Αγέλη, herd, drove.—R. ἄγω, as Drive, Drove. So Νέφος, Νεφέλη.

'Αγέροχος, glorious, noble; vainglorious proud.—R. α, much, γέρας, reward: Having much reward. Some add ἔχω, ἔχα, to have. (2) Lenn. from ἀγείρω, ἀγέρω, to collect, i.e. a multitude about one, 1. as Honoratus, 2. as Ostantator, 'Αγύρτης.

'Αγῆ, from ἄγαμαι; astonishment, &c.

'Αγωνέω: a form of 'Αγω. As Βιώνω, 'Ορίνω.

'Αγιος, sacred, holy; cursed, as devoted to the gods, Sacer.—R. ἄγος.

'Αγκῆ, 'Αγκάλη, 'Αγκοῖνη, an arm; 'Αγκαλῖς, armful; 'Αγκιστρον, hook; 'Αγκος, valley; 'Αγκύλος, crooked; 'Αγκύλη, arm, knee, hook, hilt; 'Αγκών, arm, angle of a wall, arm of the sea; 'Αγκύρα, an anchor.—All these evidently point to one root, which seems to be ἄγω, ἄσσω (ἔζω), ἴζω, to bring (round), like περι-ήγη, curved; and Steph. explains περι-ἀγνύμι 'contorque'.—Or, as 'Οκλαδόν, on bent knees, is from κλάω, to break, (as the knees seem broken,) so ἄγω here and in Περι-ήγη is the same as ἀγνύμι, to break. And Liddell explains ἔαγα 'to flow in a winding course.' See, too, 'Αγοστός. So Lat. suffrago, the joint of the knee, from Suffrago. (2) The Ed. Rev. compares *uncus* and Sansk. *ancus*. So 'Ογκος.

'Αγκύλη, 'a hook, loop; arm or knee from its bending; a javelin thrown by a strap bended round the middle; a sort of cup; a handle, thong; 'Αγκυλαί, arms of a sailyard'—Ewing.—R. ἄγκύλος in the last.

'Αγλαός, splendid.—R. ἀγάλλω, ἀγαλῶ, (ἀγαλῶ,) to adorn. Allied to Αἴγλη, brightness. (2) R. α, γλάω, γλαυκός.

'Αγρός, like 'Αγιος, from ἄγος.

'Αγρῦνθες, stones hung by weavers to the warp.—As Saxum, from ἔξω or ἔξω, a Cretan word for Rock, (Steph. 1060) means Broken, from ἔγνυμι, ἔξω, to break, so ἄγρῦνθες. And so Rumpo, Rupes. (2) Or from ἄγω, as Κατ-άγω, to spin, i.e. draw out, and Κάτ-αγμα, wool spun out. The slender silk to LEAD: 'Mormion.

'Αγνύμι, 'Αγω, to break.—'Αγω, to lead, is also to drag by force; (just as 'Ρυστάω, to drag, from ἔρνω, ῥύω, to draw:) hence then to hurl violently, to break. So 'Ορω, 'Ορνύμι.

'Αγορά, assembly, council, market.—R. ἀγείρω, ἄγορα.

'Αγοράζω, to buy in an ἀγορά.

'Αγορεύω, to harangue in an ἀγορά of the people.

'Αγος, eos, religious awe;—crime, as calling it forth;—curse invoked by crime, as Sacer is 'cursed.'—'Αγος



and ἄγιος are from ἄζω, to stand in awe of, as πλάζω, πλάγιος.

ἄγκυρς, the hand clenched, grasp, elbow.—From ἄγω, to curve as fully stated in Ἀγκή.—οστος as in ἀκροσθη. Some add ὀστέα the bones: for there περι-ἀγονται τὰ ὀστέα τῶν δακτύλων: Etym. M.

ἄγρᾱ, booty.—R. ἄγω, to carry off. Polyænus: τὴν λείαν ἄγειν. So ἔλαω from ἤλω, εἶλω.

ἄγρῃ, come on!—R. ἄγρῃς, from ἀγείρω: Collect yourself, as in Ἀγρυμνός. Homer has Ἀγρόμενοι. (2) Come on to the ἄγρᾱν. prey.

Ἀγρείφῃς, or Ἀγρίφᾱ, a harrow.—Perhaps from ἀγρέω: from its seizing and dragging the clods along like so much ἄγρᾱν, game. (2) Dnn. from ἀγρός? (3) Allied to our gripe. See Γρίπος 2. (Very rare.)

Ἀγρός, a field.—As belonging to an ἄγρς, chieftain. Thus Regio from Rex, Regis. (2) R. ἄγρᾱ, 'prey, wild beast,' (Wr.) 'All sheep and oxen, yea, and the beasts of the field,' (Ps. 8. 7) where Poole says, 'The wild beasts.' (3) Sax. acer, Germ. acker, Irish, acra, our acre formerly an open field: agr, akoro, Hebr., Syr., Arabic, a field. (Webster. Todd.)

Ἀγρυμνός, wakeful.—R. ἄγρᾱ, (ἀγρόμενοι, Il. η. 332.) like ἀγείρω, ἀγρόν: ὕπνος: Collecting oneself (see colligens) from sleep. 'It seems formed from ἄγρᾱ or ἔγρᾱ': Blomf.

Ἀγρωστis, grass.—'As everywhere growing in the ἀγρός, fields': Forcell. (2) Allied to ῥωστis, grass. Ἀγυιά, a way, street.—R. ἄγω: 'Qua te ducit via,' Virg. We say, 'Where will this road lead me?' And the Greeks said, Ἡ ὁδὸς φέρεi.—So in form ὄργυια.

Ἀγυρίς, an assembly, ἀγορά. T, as in ὄνυμα.

Ἀγύρτης, a collector of an ἀγυρίς.

Ἀγχι, Ἀγχοῦ, near.—Ἀγχι is dative of ἰσχυρῆ, the bend of the arm. So Ἐγγὺς is ἐν γύγῃ: Blomf. Allied to Ἀγκή, the arm. 'I'll be at thy elbow': Shakspeare.

Ἀγχω, to bind hard, compress, strangle.—R. ἄγω, ἄγω, ἄγω, for συν-ἄγω, to draw together, Lat. 'ad-duco,' to draw tight.—Or (as ἔλχος for ἔλχος, and λαΓχάνω,) from ἄγω, ἔχα (ἔχα).

ἈΓΩ, ἴΓΩ, (whence Ἐγείρω, Ἐρεΐγω, and Ὀγμὸς,) primitive verbs, to carry, lead, bring, drive.—Parkh. from the Hebrew.

Ἀγών, a solemn assembly, combat, contest, struggle, lawsuit.—From ἄγω, συν-ἄγω, to bring together.—Or in the sense of ἀγειν ἀγῶνα, to celebrate a combat. (2) A gathering of ἀγῶι, chieftains. (3) 'Hebr. agem, to fatigue': Wr.

Ἀδᾶξω, Ἀδαξέω, 'to sting, cause an itching: perh. from a, ἰδάω, ἰδάξω, to bite': Lld. See Ἀδναυ.

Ἀδελφός, a brother.—R. a, δελφός, womb: One of the same mother with. 'Ἰὼς ἐκ νηδύος ἦσαν, Hom.

Ἀδέω, fut. ἀδήσω, to satiate, fatigue.—Allied to ἄδην, to satiate, ἄσαι, to satiate.

Ἀδέω, Ἀνδάνω, to please.—Allied to ἀδέω, to satiate, satisfy. That is, to give satisfaction to any one, to please. We say, 'I received great satisfaction from it': and,

'He was full of compliments,' from Compleo, to fill. Hemsterhuis says: 'The use of the Soft and the Aspirate was formerly promiscuous.' So Ἀρω, Ἀριμάω: Ὀρω, Ὀρμάω: and see Ἀπώλος. (2) 'Hebr. hadah, to be glad': Mrt.

Ἀδῆμαι, ill at ease. Ἀδῆμαι, to be ill at ease.—'Perh. akin to Ἀδέω, Ἀδην': Lld. Ἀδέω, Ἀδῆμαι, is to fatigue. Compare Γέμω and Gemo.

Ἀδην, Ἀδῆην, abundantly, to satiety.—As Βάδην, Στάδην, from ἴβω, ἴστω, so Ἀδην from ἴω, ἴται, whence Ἀ-ατος, insatiable, ἄσαι, to satiate.

ἈΔΗΝ, -ένος, a gland;—glandular swelling. Very rare: a medical word.—Perhaps allied to Ἀδινός, compressed, thick.

Ἀδῆς. See Ἀδῆς.

Ἀδινός, abundant, crowded, oppressed, compressed, thick, incessant, vehement, loud.—R. ἄδην. So ἀνηθινοῦ.

Ἀδρς, 'much, great: from ἄδην [as κυδρὸς]:' Mart. Some add, stout, fat, strong. See Ἀδινός. (2) Hebr. ader, strong, ample, magnificent.

Ἀδω, for Ἀείδω.

Ἀεθλος, Ἀθλος, combat, conflict, labor and toil.—From a, much, θέλω, ἴθελω, to be willing. Homer: ἙΘΕΛΕΝ δὲ πολλὸν προμάχεσθαι πάντων. And: Οὐδ' οὐκ ἔΘΕΛΟΝΤΑ μάχεσθαι. Thucyd.: Νομίσαστε εἶναι τοῦ καλῶς πολεμεῖν τὸ ἙΘΕΛΕΙΝ. (2) As Ἀεμια for Ἀμια, Ἀθλος came first, as a, much, ἄλως, to bruise, beat.

Ἀει, Αἰεῖ, Ἀέν, Ἀέν, Ἀέν, Ἀέν, in uninterrupted succession, always.—Elegantly derived by Lennep and Dunbar from αἰω, to breathe: the duration of time being shown well by the continual movement of breathing. As also in Αἰ, which see. We say, 'So much time transpired': 'At the expiration of the time: from Spiro. (2) Our age, ('For ever and for aye.') Sax. aa, Goth. a, Masc. Goth. aine.

Ἀείδω, to sing.—From a, much; εἰδῶ, to know. Thus Theocritus has πολλοῖσι δαΐδω. Horace: 'Citharæ sciens.' Spenser: 'And bards that to the chord Can tune their voices cunningly,' i.e. knowingly. Theocritus has: Ὀκεία δασα ἱσάτι, παρόλεια ὡς γλυκυφρονεῖ! Dalzel says on Pind. Ol. I. 15, 'Sophocles here are poets, as elsewhere in Pindar.' (2) 'Hebr. gada, to confess, praise': Pkh.

Ἀείρω, Αἰρώ, to raise.—R. ἄρω, prop. to draw, whence Ἀρώω, to draw up, Ἐρώω, to draw. (2) To take up into the αἶρα, air. (3) 'Hebr. arim, sustulit': Mrt.

Ἀέλλα, a whirlwind.—R. ἴω, ἄμμι, to blow, as ὅω, ὀέλλα, Lat. duELLUM. (2) R. a, much; ἔλλα, to roll. Ἠνπερ ἔελλαί Εἰαεῖσιν, Hom.

Ἀεμια, same as Ἀμια.

Ἀίξω, Αἰξέω, Αἰξάνω, to increase.—R. ἄγω, ἔξω, to carry (forwards): ἄγρω, Ἀέξω, like Ἀεμια. φέρεται is 'advances' in CEd. T. 501. 'Pro-ducas sobolem:' Hor., multiply. (2) Our verb waz, Sax. weazan,

Germ. *wachsen*, Sw. *vaxa*, Lat. *augeo*, *auxi*.

'Αεσα, I slept.—R. *ἴδω*, ἄμω, to breathe; here to breathe hard, as in sleep.

'Αετός, *Alerōs*, an eagle.—From 'Αέσαι, to rush, (in Hesych.): prop. to blow, pant, *αἰσσω*. Pf. p. *ἄετα*.

(2) 'Hebr. *af*, to fly.' Dr. Valpy.

'Αζα, dryness, the white mould on dry things, soot, &c.—R. *ἔζω*. So *Αὐχμῶς* and *Αἰσθαλέος*. (2) 'Hebr. *az*, to burn.' Wr.

'Αἰχχῆς, hard, rough; also, unceasing, excessive.—R. *ἔζω*, to dry, ἡχῆ, sound. Homer has *ἄδων ἔισεν*, and Virgil, '*Aridus* audiri fragor,' where Servius says, '*Aridus* means, very much.' Some simply from *ἔζω*. (2) A, ζα, ἡχῆ. (3) A, ζα, *ἔχω*, to hold on: *con-tinuo*, unceasing.

'Αζος, for 'Αοζος.

'Αζω, to dry, parch.—R. *ἴδω*, ἄμω, to blow upon. Haggai 1. 9. See 'Αδσκω. (2) R. α, ζῶ?

'Αζω, 'Αζομαι, to stand in awe of.—R. *ἴδω*, ἄμω, to breathe hard, pant, palpitate. Spenser: 'Yet might her heart be seen to pant and quake.' The aspirate expresses better the panting. Compare *Αἰρέω*. (2) As *Γαῖα*, *Αἰα*; *Φημί*, 'ἡμί'; *Φεῦ*, *Heu*; *If*, for *Gif*; so 'Αζω for *Χάζω*, to give way, retire.

'Αἰδών, the nightingale.—The same as *αἰεδών*, from *αἰεῖω*. 'Thee, chauntress.' Milton.

'Αημι, to breathe, blow.—R. *ἴδω*, ἴδσθην, whence *Ἀσθμα*, asthma. See 'Αἰ.

'Αηρ, *aēr*, the air:—thick air.—R. *ἴδω*, ἄμω, to blow, breathe. So *αἶθω*, αἰθρῆ. As 'thick air,' it may be prop. 'exhalation, vapor.' (2) 'Hebr. *ar*, to flow.' Dr. Valpy.

'Αἰσυλος, thought the same as *Αἰσυλος*. Better Heyne, from α, not, *ἡσμαι*, *ἡσμαι*: Not easy to be pleased, rough-tempered, &c.—Some for ἴδσυλος (See in the next), from *ἄνω*, *ἄνω*, to hurt, *ἄνω*.

'Αἰσυρος, light.—Lengthened from *ἄσυρος* from α, *σύρω*, *σύρω*: Easily drawn. (2) For *ἀερό-συρος*, drawn by the air. Horace: '*Cinis aridus ventis ferar*.' (3) R. *ἄσπρος*, a blowing. Easily blown about. (4) Valck. reads *ἀε-συρος*.

'Αἴπης, 'Αημα, a blast.—R. ἄμω, to blow.

'Αἴπτος, 'prob. from ἄμω: orig. stormy, and so violent, terrible.' Lidd. (2) For 'Αατος, insatiable. (3) Lengthened from *ἄνω*, *ἄνω*, to hurt, *ἄνω*. See 'Αἰ-συρος.

'Αθάρα, 'Αθήρα, pottage, porridge.—R. α, much; *ἔρω*, *ἔρω*, *ἔρω*, *ἔρω*, to heat, warm. See *ἄρσος*. (2) 'An Egyptian word.' Jablonski. And so says Pliny.

'Αθέλω, to suck, to milk.—From α, much; *ἔλω*, to draw, as θ in *Θάλασσα*, *Θεοδόκεον*, and *Θέλω*. Bacon: 'The crown had sucked to hard and now being full was like to draw less.' Horace: '*Pocula arente fauce traserim*.'

'Αθερίζω, to think slightly of.—Prop. to care for it no more than for an *ἀθέρα*, spike of an ear of corn. We say, 'I don't care a fig for it.' (2) 'Better perh.

from α, *ἔρίζω*, to reap: or with Schneid. from α, *ἔρω*, *ἔρω*, *ἔρω*. Dnn.

'Αθερίνη, a small bony fish.—Referred by Dnn, to *ἄθηρ*, *ἔρος*, the awn of an ear of corn.

'Αθήρ, *g' ἄθηρος*, the awn or beard of an ear of corn.—Some from α, *intens.*, *ἔρω*, as *ἄριστα* (like *arena*) from *ἄreo*: It being dry, compared to the ear itself. Forcellini says that *Arista* is used 'pro herbis *aridis* inutilibus.' (2) Aspir. for ἴαθηρ, ἴατέρος, from α, *τεῖρω*, *τερώ*, from its sense in its derivatives 'τρώω, τρώω, τιντρώω, to transpire, τρώω, τιντρώω, to perforate.' Dnn. As being sharp and prickly.

'Αθλιος, wretched.—R. *ἄθλος*, a struggle.

'Αθλον, the reward of the 'Αθλος.

'Αθλος: in 'Αεθλος.

'Αθρέω, to look attentively at.—R. α, much; *θεωρέω*.

(2) R. α, ἴτρέω, *τρήμα*; to perforate (with the eye). Observe *Τοπόρ* from *Τορέω*.

'Αθροος, gathered together, crowded.—R. α, *δύο*, noise of a tumult.

'Αθύρω, *ἀθύρω*, 'from α, [or ἀνδ.] *θύρω*, to sport, play as children do out of doors.' Ewing. So 'Αθυρος is open, 'Αθυρόγλωστος, 'Αθυρόστομος, 'having a mouth without a door, garrulous.' Ewing. (2) Dnn. compares it with *θύω*, to move rapidly. As *πύρην*.

Αἰ, alas! oh that! if.—From the sound. (2) Properly 'If': Cretan for *El*.

Αἰα, for *Γαῖα*. As our *If* for *Gif* from *Give*.

Αἰδῶ, to bewail.—Seneca: 'Sonuistis αἰ, αἰ.' So *Οἰδῶ*, *Οἰμῶς*, *ἰδῶ*.

Αἰώνης, -νος, 'prob. from *αἰεί*: everlasting: hence irksome, then painful.' Lidd. (2) From αἰ, alas: *αἰδῶ*.

Αἰβοί, 'bah! exclam. of disgust or astonishment: Αἰβοί βοῖ of laughter.' Lidd. From the sound. So 'Ιαβοί αἰβοί: *bah! bah!* (2) 'Hebr. *aboi*.' Mrt.

Αἰγανία, a hunting-spear for killing (*αἰγας*) goats. (2) R. *αἰσσω*, *αἰγων*, to rush on (with). Eurip. has 'ἥσσαν δὲ λόγχαλα. Or which you make to rush forward. (3) 'Coray supposes from Hesych. a form *αἰγανία*. R. *ἀκῆ*: Dnn.

Αἰγίφος, a black poplar.—From its vibrations, from *αἰσσω*, *αἰγων*. As *Κορυθ-δίξ*. So 'Ὀπῦλος from *Παιπαλῶ* (*ἔολ*, *Ποιπαλῶ*), fut. of *Παιπαλλῶ*, to shake.

Αἰγιάλος, a shore.—R. *αἰσσω*, *αἰγων*, to rush; *ἄλς*, *ἄλς*, the sea: On which the sea springs. (2) For *αἰγιάλος*, from ἴαγω, *αἰγνύμι*, to break, and *ἄλός*: Like 'Ακτῆ, and 'Ρηγμῖς from *ρήσσω*. The I seems often inserted: see on *Αἰγανία*, *Αἰγιάλος*, *Αἰκάλλω*.

Αἰγιάς, *Αἰγίς*, 'a white speck on the pupil of the eye, giving a supposed resemblance to the eye *αἰγός* of a goat;—the pith of pine, from the same resembl. in the horizontal section.' Dnn.

Αἰγίς, a storm.—R. *αἰσσω*, *αἰγων*, to rush.

Αἰγίς, a shield.—As made of *αἰγός* goat's skin. So *Galea* from *Γαλαία*; and 'Ικτιδέη. (2) R. *αἰσσω*, *αἰγων*, to rush (with).

Αἰγλή, brightness.—Like *αἰγιάλος*, bright, from α-

γῶλλον; or from α, γλῶσ, γλυνός. (2) R. αἶσσω, αἶγον: From the dartings of light. (3) For ἄγλην from ἄγλη, ἄγνυμι, to break: the refraction of light.

Αἰγυπῖος, a vulture.—For αἰετο-γυπῖος, compound of eagle and (γῆψ, γυπῖος) a vulture. As Αἰπόλος is Αἰγο-πόλος. See Αἰετός. (2) For ἄ-γυπῖος, where α is nearly quiescent: as in

Αἰγυλῶς, an owl.—For ἄγυλῶς, allied to Γωλεῶ, holes. See above.

Αἰδής, ἄδης, Αἰδωνεύς, the grave; Pluto.—Generally referred to α; ἴδον, vileo. The unseen world, or, Where is no seeing. Hesiod has adjective Αἰδής. Αἰδῆλον ἄδαν, Soph. Αθήνη Δῶν Αἶδος κυνέην, ΜΗ μιν ἰΔΟΙ Ἀρη; Homer. 'Here their prison ordain'd in utter darkness.' Milton. 'The use of the Soft and of the Aspirate was formerly promiscuous,' says Hemsterhuis.

Αἰδῖος, eternal.—R. αἶ. So Μᾶψ, Μαψίδιος.

Αἰδοῖα, et Αἰδώς, à sequenti, ut Veretrum à Vereor, Pudenda à Pudet.

Αἰδώς, shame, modesty.—R. α; ἴδον. Not permitting us to look up or at a person. Watts: 'At Thy foot ashamed I lie: Upwards I dare not look.' So Psalm 40. 12. Eurip. Orest. 454, 5. Soph. Phil. 929. Æsch. Pers. 700. Aristophanes: Εἰτα δύνασαι πρὸς ἐμ' ἀποβλέπειν;

Αἶε: in Αἶε.

Αἰζήδης, Ἀζήδης, vigorous, lively.—R. α, much, ζέω, fervere. 'Fervens juvenat.' (2) R. α, ζῶω, ζῶ: Full of life.

Αἴητος, the same as ἄητος.

Αἰθάλη, embers, black cinders, soot.—R. αἶθω, to burn.

Αἰθήρ, Αἰθήρα, clear sky, pure air.—R. αἶθω.

Αἰθουσα, a corridor, 'looking E. or S. to catch the sun: masc. αἰθων.' Ldd.

Αἰθυια, 'cormorant, diver: prob. from [or allied to] αἰθῶσσω, to move suddenly or rapidly.' Dnn. (2) 'R. αἶθω: Flame-colored.' Mrt. Much as ἀγτία.

Αἰθῶσσω, to put into rapid motion, stir up, kindle;—move rapidly.—For ἰαθῶσσω, from α, θῶω, δῶσω, to rush. (2) But as well from αἶθω: 'To break out as a flame.' Ewing.

Αἶθω, to kindle, burn.—From ἴθω, ἴθσται, to shine, whence Ἀστὴρ, Ἀστρον, a star. ἴθω, ἴθω, ἴθσθαι. So γήθη, γήθη, &c. The I, not found in ἴθω, is found in various senses of words formed from it, αἰσθω, Latin afo, αἰσσω.

Αἰκάλλω, to flatter, wheedle.—As α in Αἰζήδης, for ἰακάλλω: R. α, καλός; To say pretty things of. Horace of a flatterer: 'Clamabit, PULCHRE, bene, rectè.' So Καλλίνωμαι is to extol one's self.

Αἰκή, rapid motion.—Allied to Αἰσσω.

Αἰκία, for Αἰεΐα, from ἀ-εἰς; Unseemly conduct.

Αἰκων, Αἰκων, the Lacedæmonian evening meal.—From α for εμα; ἴκω: A coming together spec. in the evening, an evening (meal), as Cæna is Commons from

Κοινά. Αἰκλος was 'of the evening,' the time of meeting.

Αἰλινος, a mournful dirge.—From Αἶ λινός, Ah Linus!

Αἰλουρος, Αἰλουργον, a cat, weasel.—R. αἰόλλω to move or turn, σὺρὰ the tail. Or α, ἔλλω, ἱλλω.

Αἶμα, blood.—The Etym. M. well from αἶθω, to burn, pf. p. φαίμαι. 'The ancients,' says Damm, 'if they were ignorant of its motion, were not ignorant of its heat.' To quote again from Hemsterhuis: 'The use of the Soft and the Aspirate was formerly promiscuous.' So Ἄρω, Ἀρμονία: Ὀρω, Ὀρμώ.

Αἶμασις, Αἶμος, 'a thorn bush or brier, quickest edge.' Dnn. Also, a coppice: a stone wall.—Not badly, though in a homely manner, referred to αἰμάσσω and αἶμα: As fetching blood. Compare Ἀρπίζα. Then 'a wall' would proceed from the general sense of a 'hedge.' See on Ἀκτὴ 1.

Αἰμῶλος, wily, wheedling, deceiving.—Like αἶμων, knowing. (2) R. αἶμα: 'Warming the blood, causing it to thrill, soothing, flattering.' Ewing. Lively, sharp, &c. would in some way resemble our Sanguine from Sanguis. (3) Dnn. allies it to Αἰμῶς, as anything pointed, sharp. Above.

Αἶμων, 'the same as δαίμων, knowing, skilful.' Ldd. — But perhaps, as Αἰσθάνομαι 'to perceive' from ἴα-σθην α. I. passive, so Αἶμων (aspirated) from φαίμαι pf. pass. of αἶω.

Αἰνίσσομαι, to speak by αἶνος fable, teach darkly, hint.

Αἶνος, tale, story, proverb, fable.—From φαῖω, Latin AIO, αἶω, to speak. 'From ἴθω to breathe: use my breath audibly, say.' Ewing. So Fabula is from For, Fāri.

Αἶνος, praise.—From φαῖω, to speak, as above. 'What is SAID for a person, in his praise.' So Παρ-αἰνέω is to exhort, i.e. speak to.

Αἰνός, painful, grievous, terrible.—From αἶ, alas! Or from αἰάνω.

Αἰνυμαι, to take.—R. αἰρομαι, φαίρνωμαι, αἰρομαι, ὀρνωμαι. (2) R. ἀνά, up: To take up.

Αἶς, αἶγος, a goat:—also a storm, wave, meteor.—From αἰσσω, εἶω, to spring up; we say to caper.

Αἰζωνεύομαι, to revile like the Αἰζώνες, the Cecropian tribe.

Αἰόλλω, to shift to and fro, change. Αἰόλος, easily turning, varied, versatile, nimble.—Εἰλέω was to roll, (Steph. 3570.) εἶλα, and ἀελλέω (3577) to roll, to vary; whence ἡλώλω, αἰόλλω. Allied is Ἀελλῆς collective; Ἀελλὰ a storm; &c.

Αἰονάω, to wet, sprinkle.—For δονάω, from ἴα, δνῶω lengthened from νῶω (as Ὀκέλλω for κέλλω, and Ὀ-δαζέω.) to flow: To cause to flow, pour.

Αἰπόλος, goat-herd.—For αἰγο-πόλος; αἶς, πολέω.

Αἰπύς, high, steep.—As we find Πέντω and Πέσσω, Αἰπτω and Αἰσσομαι, Ἐνίπτω and Ἐνίσσω, Ὀπτομαι and Ὀσσομαι, so might be φαῖπτω and Αἰσσω, to spring

up. Now from *Θρωσκω*, to leap, is *Θρωσμός*, a high place, mound, so, from *†Αἴπτω* could be *Αἴπτος*, high. See *Αἴψα*, *Αἴφνης*.

*Αἴρα*, a hammer, mallet. — R. *αἴρω*, to raise.

*Αἰρέω*, to seize, destroy. — Allied to *Αἴρω*, to raise, take up. The *Asp.* may mark emphasis.

*\*Α-ἰρος* *ἰρος*, unhappy *ἰρως*. As *Δύσ-παρις*, Dysparis, unhappy Paris.

*Αἴρω*, for *Αἰέρω*.

*\*Αἰς*, g. *Αἴδος*, the same as *Αἴδης*.

*Αἶσα*, one's due or right, portion, lot. — From *α*, much; *ἴση* equal: An equal share. Horace: *Æquū lege necessitas Sortitur insignes et imos.* (2) As *Γαῖα*, *Αἶα*; *Αἰέλω*, *Εἰέω*, so for *†δαῖσα* from *δαῖω*, *σω*, to divide.

*Αἶσκος*, a myrtle branch handed at table as a challenge to sing. — R. *αἶω*, *ἄω* i.e. *αἶσω*, to sing. (2) 'Held by him to whom the *αἶσα* lot fell to sing.' Dnn.

*Αἰσάων*, a hawk or small falcon. — R. *αἶσω*: from its rapid flight? Dnn.

*Αἰσθάνομαι*, to perceive, understand. — R. *αἶω*, *αἰσθην*.

*Αἰσθα*, to breathe out, expire. — R. *†αἶω*, *αἰσθην* whence *†Ασθμα*; *αἶω*, *αἶω*, *αἰσθην*.

*Αἰσμός*, destined; according to what is due and fit. — R. *αἶσα*.

*†Αἰσμός*, *Ἀν-αἰσμός*, to use up, spend, consume, waste. — R. *αἶσα*: Dnn. Prop. to do with anything what is *αἰσμός*, fitting, to put to fit and proper purposes, rite et jure tracto.

*Αἶσω*, *Αἶσω*, to make to rush, to rush, bound. — R. *†αἶω*, to breathe, pant, *†αἶω*, *αἶω*, *αἶσω*. See *αἶω*, *αἶσθω*. Observe *Αἶκη*.

*\*Αἰστος*, unknown. — R. *α*; *†ἴστος*, allied to *ἴστωρ*, *Ἰστορία*, &c.

*Αἰσμητήρ*, *Αἰσμητήρ*, a regulator, president. — As giving to each his *αἶσα* due. 'Justi honestique moderator.' Hemsterh.

*Αἰσῦλος*, unjust. — R. *α*; *ἴσος*, as *Ἰν-ἄεquis*, *Ἰνίquis*.

*Αἰσχός*, *Αἰσχύνη*, shame, disgrace. — Like *Αἰκία* for *\*Α-εἰκία*, unseemly conduct: Σ, as in *ἔσχον*, *ἔσχω*, *ἔλκω*. For *αἰσχος*, or the X from *εἶκω*, *εἶχα*. (2) R. *α*, *ἴσχω*: Unrestrained conduct, uncontrollableness.

*\*Clodii furones nullis legibus frangere poteramus*: Cic. *Αἰρέω*, to beg, ask. — From *α*, *ἵραι* pf. pass. of *εἰμι*, to go, whence *ἵρως*, *ἵριον*: To go much about; i.e. begging. Homer: *ἸΜΕΝ ΑΙΤΗΣΩΝ*. So *ἵκω*, *ἵκέτης*, *Ἀφ-ἵκτωρ*: *Αμβι-εο*, *Αμβιό*. Livy: *\*Circum-ire* supplex.

*\*Αἵρως*, a lover, intimate. — R. *α* for *ἄω*, *ἵραι* as in *Αἵρώ*: As *Com-es*, *Con-jūs*, from *Com-εο*: Who keeps company with.

*Αἰρία*, a cause, motive; from *αἰρέω* to ask (the cause): — a cause at law, an accusation, in which one is asked a reason of his conduct. Compare *Causa* and *Ac-cuso*.

*Αἰτίος*, accused, culpable. *Αἰτίον*, *Vitium*, fault. — Above. 'Who is asked or questioned?' Dr. Major.

*Αἶρος* in Pind. Ol. 3. 30 is explained *ἰνδαιτήμα* by Eustathius, which is from *δίατα*. Hermann needlessly alters the word. Indeed the Latin *ÆDES* seems to come from it. *Αἶρος* is like *\*Α-δυτον*, *Adytum*, and is from *α*, not, *ἵραι* pf. p. of *εἰμι*, whence *ἵριον*. See *Αἰρέω*.

*Αἴφνης*, *Ἐξαίφνης*, *Ἀφνω*, suddenly. — R. *ἀ-φανής*: In an unforeseen manner. (2) R. *ἄπνω*, *ἄφα*, to connect: As *Continū*, immediately, from *Con-teneo*. See *Ἐξαπίνης* and *Ἀφαρ*. (3) Allied to *Αἶψα*.

*Αἶχμή*, point of a spear. — a spear. — For *ἀχμή* from *ἀκή*, a point; and allied to *ἀκΑΧΜήνη*, pointed. (2) R. *αἰσσω*, *αἶχμαι*: To rush with. Eurip.: *ἭΣΣΩΝ δὲ λόγγαυς*. Or, which is shot or darted: *Ἐγχοσ* *ἸΗΧΘΗ* *παλάμην*, Hom.

*Αἶψα*, forthwith. — For *ἄψα* (as *αἰφνης*), from *ἄπνω*, *ἄψω*, to join. As *Continū*, forthwith, from *Con-teneo*, *Contineo*. See *Ἀφαρ*. (2) From obs. *ταῖπνω*, (mentioned in *Αἰνός*.) *ψω*, *αἰσσω*, to spring, rush.

*Αἶω*, to breathe out. — R. *†αἶω*, *†αἰσθην*, *αἰσθμα*. See *†Αἶ*.

*Αἶω*, *Αἰσθάνομαι* (through *αἰσθην*), to perceive, understand, feel, hear, observe see. — From breathing (See above,) the idea was carried to the properties of breathing things. Cicero has *\*spirabilis animus*. Compare *Animus*, breath, and *Animus*, the mind; *Ψυχή*, breath and the soul; *Πνεῦμα*, the wind and the spirit.

*Αἶων*, duration, space of time, time, an age, life-time, life. — R. *αἰεὶ ὄν*, being in uninterrupted succession. Or simply from *αἰεὶ*. See Aristotle on Heaven 1. 11.

*Αἶων*, ἡ, marrow, spinal-marrow. — I suppose as the element of life. Above.

*Αἰωρέω*, to lift up. — R. *αἰέρω*, *ἄωρα*.

*\*Ακαθήμεια*, 'the olive-grove of *Academe*, Plato's retirement,' says Milton. From one *Acadēmus*. Some however say from *ἄκος*, *θῆμου*, 'cure of the people.'

*Ἀκείω*, to sharpen, point, edge. — R. *ἀκή*, a point.

*\*Ακαῖνα*, a pointed crook or rod. — R. *ἀκή*.

*\*Ακακία*, the thorny acacia. — Redupl. from *ἀκή*. As *\*Αγαγών*.

*\*Ακαλήφης*, a nettle. — Quaintly, though perhaps truly, deduced by Stephens from *α*, *καλή*, *ἀφή*: Not good in the touch. A 'Noli-me-tangere,' a 'Touch-me-not.'

*\*Ακαλός*, 'peaceful, still: from *ἀκήν*, like *\*Ἡκαλος*:' Lidd. See *Ἀκίων*.

*\*Ακανθα*, a thorn. — R. *ἀκή*. *†ακάλω*, *†ακάνθην*.

*\*Ακανθίς*, thistle-finch. — Feeding on the flour of *ἀκανθαί*, as *Carduelis* from *Carduus*.

*\*Ακανθος*, the acanthus. — R. *ἀκανθα*. The *\*acanthus spirālis* is lauded by London.

*\*Ακανός*, 'same as *ἀκανθα*: hence a kind of thistle, and the prickly beard of some fruits:' Lidd.

*\*Ακαρί*, a mite. — R. *α*, *κερίω*, *ἐκαρον*: Too small to cut. As *\*Α-τομω*, *Ατομ*.

*\*Ακασκα*, gently. — For *ἀκακα*, (as *ἔσχω*), redupl. of *ἀκᾶ* in *Ἀκέων*.

*\*Ακατος*, a pinnace: — drinking-cup, prob. like a boat.

— *R. ἀκάζω* : From its pointed prow.

*Ἀκαχίζω*, to grieve. — Redupl. from *ἄχος*, pain.

*Ἀκέομαι*, to heal : oft. to mend clothes. — Most prob. to cure. i.e. to *quiet* pain. *R. ἀκῆν*, *silently*. — Damm from *α*, [*χάω*], *χαίρω*, to close (a wound), (See Buttm. in Next.). — From the later meaning, to mend clothes, came the erroneous deriv. from *ἀκῆ*, a needle : Dnn. — Yet it may be originally, 'to sew up WOUNDS with the *ἀκῆ* needle.'

*Ἀκέων*, silent, pensive, soft : *Ἀκά*, *Ἀκῆ*. *Ἀκῆν*, gently, softly. — Hemsterh. from *ἀκῆ*, a point : 'In pungent or poignant grief.' (2) *As ἵλαον ἵλεων*, no Buttm. makes *ἀκέων* from *ἄκαος*, *ἄχαον* : Not opening the mouth. (Isa. 53. 7.)

*ἈΚΗ*, *Ἀκίς*, a point. — Ferh. from *α*, *ἡκέω*, *κεδῶ* to split : or *ἡκάω*, *ἡκάω*, *χαίνω*, (See *Ἀκέων*.) whence *σκάω*, to scarify. i.e. an edge made for splitting or scarifying, &c. — Or it may be a Primitive.

*Ἀκῆν*. In *Ἀκέων*.

*Ἀκίδιος*, weak, feeble. — *As ἀλαπαΔΝΟΣ* ; from *ἀκίω*, to go : Unable to move forward. So *Ἀκίος*. Much like *Ἀ-κίος*.

*ἈΚΙΝΑΚΗΣ*, a scimitar. Called by Horace '*Medus acinaces*,' and prob. a *Medish* word. Some offer *ἀκῆ* as the root, but ?

*Ἀκίος*, a grape-stone. — 'Perh. from its sharp taste : from *ἀκίς* : Pungent, acer.' Lenn. See *Ἀκῆ*.

*Ἀκίρως*, 'same as *Ἀκίδιος*.' Ldd.

*Ἀκίττωμαι*, I seem not to wish what I much wish, I coquet. — From a senseless woman called *Αcco*. (Schol. on Plat. Gorg. 113.)

*Ἀκμή*, a point, highest point, crisis. Like *Ἀκῆ*. *Ἀκμήν*, at this point of time, now. Others understand it 'very,' i.e. at the highest point.

*Ἀκμησος*, hungry, fasting. — Brought to a crisis (*ἀκμή*) of distress : Ewing. Or, At the edge of appetite. Thus *Ἀκμάζει* is, it is high time to do any thing. Indeed Hesych. explains *Ἀκμή* by fasting. (2) From *α*, *ἡκέω*, whence *πολύ-κμητος* : Worn with toil, exhausted, faint. See on *ἈμενΗΝΟΣ*.

*Ἀκμων*, an anvil. — *R. α*, *κάμνω*, *ἡκέω* : Much be-laboured with blows, or much laboured at. Homer has *πολύ-κμητος σίδηρος*. — Or *α*, not : Unworn with blows. So *Ἀκμῆς* is unwearied.

*Ἀκμηστis*, the dorsal spine. — 'From *α*, *κνώω*, *ἐκνησται* : Which brutes cannot scratch.' Steph. and Wist. (2) Ldd. allies it to *Ἀκατος*, *ἡ* *Ἀκνος* ?

*Ἀκολος*, a mouthful of bread. — *R. α*, *κόλον*, food : where *α* is 'scarcely, if at all,' as in *Ἀδύνατον* Heb. 6. 4 (Schleusn.). (2) *Hebr. ákel*, to eat up : Wr.

*Ἀκολουθεῖω*, to follow. — Plato from *α* for *μα*, *κέλευθος*, a way. *Κελεύθω* is mentioned in Steph. 4845. (pl. m. *κεκλεύθω*). (2) Some compare it with Lat. *cólo* ?

*Ἀκόνη*, a whetstone — *R. ἀκῆ*, an edge ; as *Βέλος*, *Βελόνη*.

*Ἄκος*, a cure. See *Ἀκέομαι*.

*Ἀκοστή*, barley. — *R. ἀκῆ*, a point : Pointed, prickly. *As Hordeum* from *Horridum*, *†* *Horidum*, bristly. See *Ἀγοστός*.

*Ἀκούω*, to hear. — *R. ἀκῆ*. Much as Lat. *acuo*, to sharpen (the ears) : to be sharp in hearing. We say, To *prick up* one's ears. Horace has '*aures acútās*.' Cic. : '*Erigite aures vestras*.' Apollonius : '*Ὁρβοῖσιν ἐπ' οὐσίων*.' So '*Ἀκροδῶμαι* from *Ἄκρος*. (2) From *α*, *intens*, *κοίω* to hear.

*Ἄκρα*, promontory, citadel. — *R. Ἄκρος*.

*Ἀκραιζομαι*, to breakfast. — For this meal consisted of bread steeped in *ἄκρατος*, unmixed wine.

*Ἀκρέμων*, (like *Ἀπρέμων*.) 'the extremity of a branch ; — a branch : from *Ἄκρος*.' Dnn. 'From *Ἄκρος* : strictly, a bough ending in smaller branches and twigs.' Ldd. 'An uppermost branch,' Isa. 17. 9. 'The highest branch of the cedar,' 17. 3. 'The topmost bough,' Young's N. Th. So Dr. Jones here : '*As being the highest branch*.' (2) *R. α*, much, *κρεμάω* : From branches hanging down or over.

*Ἀκρίθης*, exact, accurate, strict. — 'Usually derived from *Ἄκρος*.' Ldd. '*Ἄκρος* and [*ἡδῶ*] *βαίνω*.' Ornst. Going to the height or top of a thing. Milton has 'From the height of this great argument.' (2) From *α*, much ; *κρίνω* to judge. *B. as in τριβῶ*.

*Ἀκρίς*, a locust. — 'A common name to all locusts, from *ἄκρα*, a top : As feeding on the tops of ears of corn and plants.' Schleusn. (2) *R. α*, *κείρω*, *κεράω*.

*Ἀκροάομαι*, to listen to. — Fully represented in *Ἀκούω*. *Ἄκρος*, extreme, utmost. — *R. ἀκῆ*, a point. (2) From *α*, euphon. *κράα*, (*κρά*) the head.

*Ἀκτάζω*, to feast well. Plutarch says : 'What do people mean when in inviting each other to fare pleasantly they say, *Ἀκτάζωμεν* to-day ? Is it not that a dinner *παρ' ἀκτῆς* is the pleasantest kind of dinner, as indeed it is ?' 'In *actū* jacēbat ebrius.' Cic.

*Ἀκταίνω* 'seems a form of *ἄγω*, (*ἄκται*) to put in motion, raise, support : — move rapidly, be active.' Ldd.

*Ἀκτῆ*, a shore ; — any raised place. — *R. ἄγνυμι*, *ἔκται*, to break : From the breakers. Or a broken shore. So *Ῥήγνυμι*, *Ῥηγμίν*.

*Ἀκτῆ*, corn. — *As above* : Broken or bruised by the flail or mill.

*Ἀκτῆς*, a sunbeam. — *As above* : Broken or refracted ; 'a fragment of the sun,' says Ewing.

*ἈΚΤΑΟΣ*, acorn. — The Sax. *ac* is our *oak*. — Unless, (as '*Ἀκρέμων* from *Ἄκρος*.) from *ἀκῆ*, the extremity. (2) *Hebr. ákel*, to eat.' Wr.

*Ἀκωκή*, a point. — *R. ἀκῆ*, as *Ἀγωγή*.

*Ἀκων*, -οντος, a javelin. — *R. ἀκῆ* : Pointed.

*ἈΛΑΒΑΡΧΗΣ*, a Jewish magistrate. — A foreign word : (Sturze in Steph. *CLXIX*.) Some read *Ἀραβ-άρχη*, a governor of the *Arabs*.

*Ἀλάβαστρον*, alabaster stone : — a box of it. — From *α* ; *ἡλαβῶ*, *λαμβάνω* : Difficult to handle from its smoothness. — Some say from an alabaster box having *no λαβὰς* handles.

'Αλάζων, 'from ἄλη, a wandering: A vagabond, false-pretender, quack, swaggering: Ldd. (2) From α, ἀλ-ζομαι: One who takes too much on himself, assumes.

'Αλαῖων, 'Αλδομαι, to wander.—R. ἄλη.

'Αλαλᾶλ, exclam. of joy: 'Αλαλᾶ, a loud cry, war-cry: 'Αλαλᾶζω, to raise the ἀλαλῆ.—From the sound αλ-αλ. See 'Ολοαύω, 'Ελελεῖ, 'Ελελίζω. (2) From the Arabic *Al-Al*, God, God! or Hebr. *El-El*.

'Αλάλκω, the same as 'Αλέκω, ἔλκω.

'Αλαδς, 'not seeing, blind: Ldd.—R. α, λάω, to see.

'Αλαπάζω, the same as λαπάζω.

'Αλας, 'Αλς, ἄλδς, salt:—the salt sea.—R. ἄλλομαι, ἴδω, ἴδω, to jump up. 'Saliente sale,' says Tibullus: 'saliente micā,' Horace.—But some think the sea the first meaning, from the springing waves: as 'Ατῆ, ἀτσω. (2) Welsh *halen*, Germ. *salz*, Russ. *sol*, our salt.

'Αλαστος, 'Αλάστωρ:—Bp. Blomfield says: 'From ἄλη error is 'Αλάζω to deceive; 'Αλάστωρ who leads into error: 'Αλαστος, led into error;—[leading into error,] pernicious.'—But others from α, ἴδω, ἴδω, λασται, λαθάνω. Thus Liddell: 'Αλαστος, not to be forgotten or forgiven, insufferable:—unceasing:—abominable, accursed. 'Αλαστώ, [not to forget,] to be implacable, bear hate. 'Αλάστωρ, [who does not forget,] an avenger:—also accursed.'

'Αλγέω, to grieve, feel pain.—R. ἄλγω, to care about.

'Αλδω, -δω, -αίνω, 'Αλθω, to cause to thrive or grow, increase.—Damm thinks it a hisping form of ἄρδω, to irrigate, as κλίσανον for κρίσανον. (2) Allied to 'Αλς, abundantly: To cause to be abundant or luxuriant. The Lat. *ALO* is very observable. Δ, as ἔλδομαι, μέλδω. (3) R. ἄλέα, the heat of the sun.

'Αλέα, 'Αλέα, heat of the sun.—As 'Αλῶ is the same as Εἰλῶ, as 'Αλῆς is referred by Ldd. to Εἰλῶ, as 'Αλίσκω and 'Ελῶ Εἰλῶν are the same, so 'Αλέα, 'Αλέα are referred by Dnn. to 'Ελῶ, the shining of the sun. (2) Wright from ἥλιος, Dor. ἄλιος, the sun. (3) As from αἶος or αἶω is Ἀυαία, so from obs. ἴδω to shine, (whence 'Ασθήρ, 'Αστρον, ἄω, Ἀύγη), is ἴ'Ααλέα or 'Αλέα.—Or 'Αλέα for Ἀυαία, dry, burnt up: Used actively.

'Αλέα, an avoiding, escape: 'Αλέειν, to avoid, escape: Ἀλέω, to remove, keep from, ward off: 'Αλόμαι, to escape: 'Αλόσσω, to avoid, also to wander about. All these are allied to Ἀλῶ a wandering away, roaming off, deviating, declining. See however on Ἀλέκω.

'Αλέγω, Ἀλεγίζω, 'to regard or count: usu. derived from a copul, λέγω, to count. Also, to regard, heed, have a care for: Ldd.

'Αλειωρ, wheaten flour.—R. ἄλέω, to grind.

'Αλεις, collected, drawn together;—shrink- ing.—'Belonging to Εἶλω: Ldd. Convolutus, conglobatus. See ἈΛΕΩ.

'Αλεισον, a carved cup.—R. α, not, λείων or λισσόν, smooth. Asperum signis. (2) Allied to Ἀλλω to roll:

i.e. rolled round, as the Etymol. M. explains it περι-φερές.

'Αλέτης, who leads or goes astray.—See Ἀλεῖω.

'Αλείφω, to oil, anoint.—R. α; λείω, to smooth;—allied too to λείβω to shed, λίπος, fat, oil.

'Αλέκτωρ, the cock.—Ἀκιν to Ἀλεκτος: The sleepless: from λέγωμαι, λέκεται, to lie down. Others, as not suffering us to lie in bed. Gray: 'The cock's shrill clarion... No more shall wake them from their lowly bed.'

'Αλέκω, Ἀλέξω, -έω, to ward off, defend.—Allied to Ἀλέω in the 2d Ἀλέα. Yet 'to ward off' may flow from collecting or coiling oneself up. Virgil: 'Substitit Enēas, et se collegit in arma.' See ἈΛΕΩ.

'Αλόμαι: in the 2d Ἀλέα.

'Αλευρον, like Ἀλειωρ, from ἄλέω.

'Αλέω: in the 2d Ἀλέα.

'ΑΛΕΩ, 'ΙΑΕΩ, 'ΕΛΑΩ, 'ΕΛΩ, 'ΑΛΙΩ, 'ΙΔΑΩ ΕΙΔΩ, 'ΕΙΔΩ, ΕΙΔΕΩ, &c. seem to have been Primitives and all allied, and to have orig. meant to drive, but especially to drive round, coil, roll:—to wind round, weend or wander round about:—to encompass and so drive into a corner, hem in, take:—to drive round in a mill, grind. These meanings are not however common in use to them all.—'Hebr. *eel*, to move quickly: Wr.

'Αλη, a wandering.—See ἈΛΕΩ.

'Αληθής, without reserve, open, sincere, true.—R. α; λήθω, ἴδω, λαέω, laeo, to elude notice: One who does not elude observation, open. Or manifest, clear, certain.

'Αλῆς, Ἀλῆς, crowded: as Ἀεῖς.

'Αλθω, to cause to grow.—to heal.—R. ἔλδω, ἔλθω, to cause to grow, nourish, strengthen.

'Αλῆας, sapless.—R. α; λυῖς, a dripping. 'Without vital moisture,' Dnn. Compare λίπος, fat.

'Αλίγκιος, alike.—For ἄλκιος (as λαγχανώ, κίτκλος): and as Ἀγχις is thought by some to have a double compound α, ζα: so Damm brings ἀλκίος from α, λα, and ἴγκιος like ἴκελος, Εἰκελος, from εἶκω, to be like; and as Αἰκία is Ἀ-ἰκεία, Ἀ-εἰκεία. (2) Lenn. from ἴδω, ἔλδω, capio: Capax, holding (so much), of such and such capacity or dimensions. He compares 'Αλίγκιος with Ἡλιξ, ικος, equal in age. And Blomf. says: 'It seems to come from Ἡλιξ.' (3) As our Like prop. means 'even, smooth,' (Webster,) so ἴδω from α; ἴδω i.e. λείω, to smooth, whence Λισσός and Λιστός, smooth, plain: ἴδω, ἴδω. See Λίμνη, Λιμήν. (2) From α, λίω, λείω, to graze, scratch: Not grazing against, not jarring, i.e. agreeing. Or α, together, λίγ-ω, γέω: 'Non absens stridore,' Greg. (3) Allied to our LIKE, ALIKE;—lic Sax., *liik* Dutch.

'Αλιεύς, a fisherman.—R. ἄλς, ἄλός, the sea.

'Αλίζω, to assemble:—from ἄλῆς or ἄλεις. Also, to salt, from ἄλς, ἄλός.

'Αλυνδῶω, to roll, as Ἀλῶ. And to wander, as Ἀλῶ. So Κυλῶ, Κυλινδῶω.

'Αλιος, 'of the sea, ἄλός:—as the sea is a watery waste, Ἀλιος is vain, fruitless: Ewing. As Homer:

ἀ-τριγύτοις θαλάσσης. (2) R. ἄλη, a wandering : Wandering from the mark. So ἡλός, ἡλίθιος.

'Αλις, in abundance, enough.—R. ἄλης, crowded.

'Αλιεύω, to pollute.—Allied to 'Αλλίω and 'Αλινδένω to roll: (In form as Μιγύω.) To roll in the mire, wallow. Jeremiah: 'Wallow thyself in ashes.' So Volutabrum from Volūtō.

'Αλίσκομαι, to be taken.—R. ἄλιω, to roll round, encompass, hem in, take. 1 Sam. 23. 26: 'Saul and his men compassed David and his men round about, to take them.' See 'ΑΛΕΩ, and 'Ελω, Εἴλων.

'Αλιτέω, 'Αλείτω, to sin, transgress.—R. ἄλη, a wandering: to wander from the way, to err like lost sheep. So 'Αλαινῶ and 'Αλητεύω to wander. (2) Thiersch curiously from α, λιτή: 'Who prays not, godless.'

'Αλίω to roll.—See 'ΑΛΕΩ.

'Αλκαία, a lion's tail.—R. ἄλκῃ: From the fury [or power] with which he lashes it about: Ldd.

'Αλκεία, a poisonous plant.—R. ἄλκῃ, force; as Arsenic is 'Αρσενικόν, masculine, powerful.

'Αλκῇ, strength.—R. ἄλκω, ἀνδάνω: The power of warding off. (2) R. ἔλδω, ἄλκα, to strengthen.

'Αλκύνω, a kingfisher.—R. ἄλς, ἄλδς, the sea; κύνω, to bring forth. 'It is said she breeds in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation.' Todd.

'Αλλά, but.—Neut. pl. of 'Αλλος: (Quite) otherwise. So Latin Ceterum.

'Αλλᾶς, a sausage, pudding.—R. ῥαλλᾶλῃς, ῥαλλᾶλς, ῥαλλᾶλς, like 'Αργᾶς. Allied to 'Αολλᾶς, 'confertus', from 'farcio', whence 'farclimen, a sausage.' So 'Αλῆος is 'coactus in unum, confertus.' (Steph.)

'Αλλᾶσσω, to make ἄλλο other than it is, change. So to Alter from Alter. See 'Ανᾶσσω.

'ΑΛΛΗΛΟΥΤΙΑ, Hallelujah: Made up of Hebrew words, 'I praise ye the Lord!'

'Αλλομαι, to leap, spring.—Allied by Lennep to 'Αλλίω to roll, 'ΑΛΕΩ and 'Ελλω. 'Versor huc illuc motu volutorio': Lenn. Agreeing with the preliminary tossing of the body, especially in vaulting. (2) As 'Αἶσσω, to spring, from ἴσω, to breathe, pant; so from ἄω (See 'Αζω,) might be ἴ'Αλλω in this sense, as Ψᾶω, Ψάλλω; ἴβᾶω, βᾶλλω. (3) 'Arab. halla, to impel, shoot.' Wbst. 'Hebr. eel, to move quickly.' Wr.

'Αλλος, other, another.—Allied to Αἰόλος various. Compare ἑλλω, ἑλλω. (2) 'Welsh all, other: Irish aile, eile: Armoric eel, all, eynile, &c.: Wbst.

'Αλμη, salt-water: ἄλας.

'Αλοῶω, to thresh in an ἄλω or ἄλωα.

'Αλοῦξ, Αὐλαξ, Πλαξ, a furrow.—Like an Αὐλός, pipe. (2) R. ἔλκω, ἄλκα, to draw on: whence ῥᾶλκς, ἄλξ, g. ἄλκος. But the A in 'Αλοῦξ?

'Αλοχος, a wife.—R. α, together, λέγομαι, λέλοχα, to lie down, allied to λέχος. So 'Α-κοίτης.

'Αλπνός, 'cherishing, pleasant': perh. from Θαλπνός, (Ewing.) from θάλλω: as Γαῖα, ἄλα; Λείβω, Εἰβω. (2) For ἴ'Αλπνός from ἔλφι, corn: Nourishing. (3) R. α; ἔλπις: To be hoped or desired.

'Αλς, ἄλδς: See 'Αλας.

'Αλσος, a grove, thicket.—R. ἄλδω, σω: 'A place grown with trees': Ldd.

'Αλτήρες, weights held in jumping.—R. ἔλλομαι, ἔλται.

'Αλτις, a sacred grove.—R. ἔλδω, ἔλται, as 'Αλσος.

'Αλως, indolence or listlessness.—R. ἄλη. 'Idle vagrancy': Dnn.

'Αλυστις, a chain.—Usually from α; λύνω, σω, to loose: Indissoluble.—But the Aspirate points to ἄλω or ἄλυν, εἰλύνω, to roll or wrap round.

'Αλύσκω: in the 2d 'Αλέα.

'Αλόττης, a lictor who kept order at the games:—R. ἄλως. 'For he had to wander about continually among the crowd': Hemst.

'Αλώω, to wander in mind: to be beside oneself in sorrow or in joy:—Allied to 'Αλαινῶ, 'Αλάωμαι. (2) R. α, much, λύνω, as in ἐκ-λέλυμαι.

'Αλφα, alpha: Hebr. aleph.

'Αλφη, gain of prostitution.—R. ἔλφω.

'Αλφίτον, 'Αλφι, pearl barley.—R. ἄλω, to grind (as 'Αλευρον) whence ῥαλέπτω, (as ἐρεπτόω, and χαλάω, χαλεπτόω.) ῥάλεφα, ῥάλεφα. So, Ψᾶω, Ψῆφος. (2)

Nor does Hemsterhuis think it absurd to deduce it from ἄλφω, to find: 'A great find among raw meats': 'The invention, by excellence: barley-neal being the first in use': Dnn.—Some from ἄλφω, as explained ὠφέλω by Hesych. from its immense utility. (3) R. ῥάλφος, Lat. ALBUS. See 'Αλφος. Homer has λευκά ἐλφίτα.

(4) From α, λένω, λέλοφα: As peeled wheat.

'Αλφος, the white leprosy.—'Among the ancient Greeks ἄλφος was white, whence albus': Hemst. That is, 'white as ἄλφι, ground corn': Scheide.

'Αλφω, 'Αλφαίνω, to yield, procure, get, find.—Ienep allies 'Αλφω to 'Αλδω and 'Αλθω, to cause to grow, to increase. (2) Allied to 'Αλίσκω, 'Αλίσκομαι, and 'Ελω, εἶλον, to take. (3) From ἔλη, a wandering about, i.e. to seek and find. Φ as in ψᾶω, ψῆφος; στίφω.

'Αλῶη, the same as 'Αλως.

'Αλῶπηξ, a fox:—a falling off of the hair, as in the mane of foxes:—pl. the deep-seated muscles of the loins, perh. from the deep coverts of foxes. See on 'Ελειός.—R. ἄλωπός, fraudulent. (2) R. α; λέπω, λέλωπα, to take off the bark, to peel. 'Qui callidè cibum decorticare novit': Lenn. (3) 'For ἄλῶπηξ, a devourer of the vineyard: from ἄλως, φάγω, ἔω: Ewing.

'Αλωπός, fraudulent.—R. ἔλη, a leading into error (Æsch. Ag. 194), and ὤψ, ὥπος: or -ωπος is a termination.

'Αλως, a threshing-floor, corn-floor, granary, vineyard, area, ἡλὸ round the sun and moon. And 'Αλῶη. And 'Αλοιᾶω, to thresh.—R. ἄλῶω, ἄλῶ, to grind, bruise, pound. Some ally it to 'Αλίζω to collect (the corn): 'Αλῆς, drawn together. (2) As a vineyard, orchard, corn-field, Dnn. allies it to obs. ῥάλω, ἄλω, ἔλσος.

"AMA, 'AMā, at one and the same place or time together with. Lennep compares 'Amōs, one; making 'Amā the same as una. Then 'Amā, to gather into ONE.—The Syriac AM, with: 'Mrt. 'Hebr. om, together: 'Wr. Seen in *Emta-nu-el*, WITH us GOD.

'Amāthos, sand.—For ψάμθος, as Ala for Γαία. So 'Ammos for Ψάμμος. (2) R. āmās, āmāthn, to accumulate. 'Cumulus malē pinguis arenē: 'Virg.

'Amāthūn, to level with the āmāthos sand, destroy. 'Amalδūn, to make amalδn soft, weaken, dissolve, destroy.

'Amalla, a bundle or fruitful of corn.—R. āma, together: as ἀελλα, δύνελλα. Or R. āmāw 'to gather, grasp', Ewing. So Dnn. (2) R. āma, ālais, collected. (3) 'The Hebr. *alem*: 'Wr.

'Amalδs, 'Amalδs, soft, tender, weak.—R. āma, as from dūā together is 'Omālδs, even, level, smooth. (2) R. α; malδs, = āmalδs. (3) 'Hebr. *amel*, weak, languid: 'Oger and Wr.

'Amāmaξus, a vine trained on two poles.—Redupl. for āmaξus, (Dnn.) from āma, ἔξωn a board, plank. See the latter part of the next.

'Amāza, a heavy waggon:—some say in which all the goods of a family are carried, from āma, ἄγω, ἔξω: (Horace: 'Quorum plaustra vagus rite trahunt domos: 'Easily transported from place to place,' says Adam Smith:) But Pott from āma, ἔξωn: 'Of two axles, i.e. four wheels.'

'Amāra, a dike, trench.—As ψαφAPA, μυσAPA; from āmāw, to collect: A collection, reservoir, of water. (2) R. α, mēirow, ἤμαρον: a dividing off. (3) 'Arab. *Amara*, fluxit: 'Scheide. (4) Mrt.'s āma, βέω βω is hardly worth mention.

†'Amartēw, 'Amartānw, to miss, fail, go wrong, err, sin.—R. α, dūmartēw, 'to equal in speed', (Ewing): Not to keep up with. But not only is there 'Omartē, but 'Amartē. Better still than from α, τāmartē. (2) Butt. neglects the aspirate, and brings from α; mēirow, mēmartai: To be without one's mēros share. (3) R. α; mārptw, to seize: soft for āmartēw. (4) Some compare 'Aθρωτίw, 'Aθρωτίw: which see.

'Amārūssw, to glitter.—R. α; †māirow, †marōw, μαρμαίρω, to glitter: So MAPAυγείw.

'Amās. See in 'Amās.  
'Amāros, obscure, dark, black.—'R. α; māirow, [μαρōw] to shine: Ewing. Y added as in our moUntain. Compare 'Aφαυρός. Dnn. takes α as euphonic, as Γαυρός, 'Aγαιρος. Note that Φαυός from φός is 'dusky.'

'Amās, to gather āma together, to grasp in the hands, spec. the stalks of corn in reaping, then to reap. (2) 'Hebr. om, to gather: 'Wr. See on 'Amā.

'Amēh, 'Amēw, a brow, brin, boss.—'Prob. from āmō—, āmō—, and so = āmōpōrēs, *amphora*: 'So says Liddell on 'Amēiz, and equally true is it of 'Amēh, 'Amēw. (2) R. τāmēāw, τāmēw, āmēaiw: what mounts on high.

'Amēiz, iκos, a cup, beaker.—See in 'Amēh. (2) 'Arab. *abiz*: 'Mrt.

'Amēliw, 'Amēliw, to miscarry in the birth.—For ἀνα-βολή, ἀμβολή, to throw or cast off, reject. (2) R. āmēlūs: 'To make blunt, weak, abortive: 'Jones.

'Amēlūs, blunt, dull.—As B is added for euphony in μέμβλεται, μέμβλωκα, so Dnn. thinks in āmēlūs, from α, mōlūs, dull, (dūmōlūs, τāmōlūs, āmēlūs;) or from āmalδs, τāmōlūs, weak: 'better,' he says, 'for 'Amēlōw and 'Amēlōw have nearly the same sense'. (2) R. āmēlālūs, τāmēlōw, so that āmēlūs is Re-missus, Remiss, slow. See 'Aεληχρός. (3) Mrt. from Hebr. *ambul*, weak.

'Amērōsios, immortal.—For āmērōsios (as λαμβάνω, ἀμβρασίη), from α, θρωτός. As 'Aφροδίτη, 'Aφροδίστος.

'Amērotēw. See in 'Aερωτάζω. M added as above.

'Amēw. See 'Amēh.  
'Amēstos, amethyst.—R. α, mēth: 'Because it comes very near to the colour of wine. So Pliny. And not, as Athenaeus says the ancients believed, from its keeping off drunkenness: 'Schleusn.

'Amēstotes, prop. 'crossers', 'alternaters', rafters crossing and meeting each other: from

'Amēth, ('Amēw is allied,) to act or give in return, move by returns, give in change, exchange, barter. Midd., alternate with another's discourse, reply.—From āma, together with. In form as Στρέβω, Θάβω, Τρίβω. (2) Bp. Burgess from α, obs. tmeō, Lat. *meo*, to pass from one place to another.

'Amēirow, better.—Fischer says for āmēirow, from α intens., mēirow, inclination: More to our mind. Or, which is the same, from tmeōw, μέμονα, μενεαίνω, to long for.

'Amēirow, to deprive one of his mēros share: α intens.  
'Amēlōw, to press out juice as honey or milk, to pluck fruit.—Some from āma, ἔλκω, (as in 'Amāza,) to draw the parts together. (2) Some simply from āma, the rest being a termination: or from α, tmeō, Lat. *meo*: To make to pass out. See the latter part of 'Amēirow. (3) As mēlōw and mēros are identified, so āmēlōw and āmēirow below. (4) Our word *milk*, Dutch *melken*, Sued. *milka*, Russ. *melzhu*, &c. are allied.

'Amēnēs, 'faint, feeble. Derivation uncertain: Ldd. Yet others derive it undoubtedly from α, mēirow, or direct from ā-mēnēs weak. Compare τισΗΝΟΣ, ἔκμηΗΝΟΣ, Lat. *terGENUS*, *serENUS*, *septENUS*.

'Amēirow, to pluck or pull.—R. α for āmō, mēros: To pull the parts asunder. As 'Aπομερίζω, 'to divide, separate, Dnn. See below.—Or at once as mēρίζω: especially as O seems a compound in the kindred †'Omōpōw, 'Omōpōw, and to answer to A intens. here. (2) The same as 'Amēlōw.

'Amēirow, to take āmō away from another his mēros portion. As 'Amēirow.

'Amēiromai, the same as 'Amēirow.  
'Amē, a rake or harrow, as gathering within its teeth stones and clods as it passes; from āma or āmōw.—Also a scythe or sickle, clearly from āmōw.—Also a mattock



or pickaxe, answering to the explanation of ἀμφοδμενος in Schol. Hom. by *συνελών χειρσί*, grasping with the hand: As being grasped. So a spade or shovel.—Also a water-bucket, but this seems to agree better with ἄμας or ἄμῖς which see.

'AMHN, verily: a *Hebrew* word.

'Αμης, *ov* and *πτος*, 'a preparation of milk for the table, prob. by coagulation.' Dnn.—From ἀμύνω; ἀμφοδμενος meaning συναγαγόν. (Schol. Hom.) Just as Coagulate from Co-ago. Some say from its being a medley: an omnium-gatherum. (2) R. ἀμντος: A harvest cake.

'Αμντος, harvest.—R. ἀμύνω, ἀμνται.

'Αμνθρύω, 'transp. from ἀρνέω' Dnn.

'Αμῖλλα, a contest.—'From ἄμα [much as ἔλλα, δόελλα,] nothing to do with ἴλη;'] Ldd. 'Ἰλη would make one Ἰ, as in Ὀμιλος. Some add ἴλλα, to twist, fold, as in wrestling.

'Αμναιο, relating to *Aminaea*, a part of Campania famous for its wine.

'AMIS, a chamber pot:—also a boat, and so ἄμας.—Perhaps ἄμ here is short for ἀμφ— or ἴμας —, as *Am-jicio*, *Amicio* is for *ambi-jacio*, as *Am-plector*, as *An-helo* for *Am-hālo*, and as ἄμ-φορεῖς for ἀμφι-φορεῖς. Allied, if so, to Ἀμβίξ. For ἀμψ the Dutch is *om*, Germ. *um*.

'Αμια, a fastening.—R. ἄπτω, ἄμμαι.

'Αμμος, sand, for Ψάμμος, as Γαῖα, Αἶα.

'Αμνάμος, an offspring or descendant.—Allied by Ldd. and Dnn. to ἄμνος, a lamb. (Very rare.)

'Αμνίον, a bowl in which the αἷμα blood of victims was caught, for αἰμνίον. But some say the blood prop. αἰμῶν of lambs.

'Αμνίον, the same as ἄμνιον, ἄμνιον, from ὄμην, ὄμνος. Prob. by corruption.

'Αμνός, a lamb.—R. ἀμνής, weak; ἄμνής: Or from ἀμννός.—Or μνός here is fury. '*Placidum pecus*', Ovid.

'Αμολγός, 'prop. milkingtime, from ἀμείλω: hence, morning or evening twilight, the first or the latter part of the night. Schneider cites Il. χ. 28 μετ' ὥσπρασιν νυκτός ἀμολγῶ, where twilight, he says, does not apply; but it seems not incompatible with the early part of the night.' Dnn.

'Αμορβός, 'a companion, follower; herdsman, shepherd.—R. ἄμα, ὄρμας: to which belongs ἄμορμυς, the same.' Dnn. Or ἄμα, ἴδω, ὄρμαι.—Some also read ἄμορβός for Ἀμολγός above, 'darkness': the Schol. on Nicander taking it for ἀ-μορβός, 'without form and void.' B, M, Φ are equivalent letters.

'Αμοργή, olive-lees.—R. ἀμέργω, ἀμοργα.

'Αμοργίς, fine flax from the island of *Amorgos* in the Sporades.

'Αμός, one: See in Ἀμα.—Also for Ἐμός. And ἄμος for ἥμος.

'Αμωτον, insatiably.—Blomf. says: 'From ἴμω, to fill, crain, was μωτός lnt: which was applied to hollow

wounds to fill up the flesh: and ἄ-μωτος, which cannot be filled up.' Like ἄ-παλτος. Ἐμωτος also is found. Isaiah 1. 6: 'The wounds have not been closed up.' Justin: 'Sanguis aliter cludi non posset.' (2) R. α, and an obs. word allied to μετρίε, Lat. metior. Like *im-mensius*.

'Αμπελος, a vine.—R. ἀμπί = ἀμφί, as in ἄμψισχω: As creeping about with its branches. (2) R. ἀνὰ, πέλω. It supports itself on something and so moves up: Damm.

'Αμπλακίω, to miss, err: for Ἀπλακίω, (as λαμβάνω,) from α, much: πλάζω or ἴπλωω to wander.

'Αμπρον, used, says Liddell, only by the Grammarians as the root of Ἀμπρέω, to draw along, drag, for ἀναπορεύω. So Ἀμπονον for ἀνὰ πόνον, and Ἀμμιγα.

'Αμπίξ, πικος, a band or fillet, head-band, cover of a cup, anything round as a wheel.—All derive from ἀμπίχω, to hold round: but certainly from ἀνὰ, πύκα or πυκάω to make close and cover up.

'Αμπωτίς, the ebb.—R. ἀνὰ, πόσις, πόσις: A drinking or swallowing up.

'Αμυδαλή, almond.—As Ἀπομαγαλιά from ἀπομάσσω, so our word from ἀμύσσω: 'The bark is like skin lacerated by the nails.' Lenn.

'Αμυδῖς, the same as ἄμα. So ἄλλα, ἄλλυδῖς.

'Αμυδρός, dim or dark, indistinct as letters.—R. α, μυδάω, to be putrid from damp.

'Αμύκλαι, shoes worn by the people of *Amycle* in Laconia.

'Αμυλόν, 'fine meal, prepared more carefully than by common grinding.' Ldd.—R. α, μύλη, mill.

'Αμύμων, irreproachable.—R. μύμαρ, or allied.

'Αμύνω, Μύνομαι, to ward or keep off, repel, defend, (as Lat. de-fendo has both senses,) help, fight for.—Lennep says: 'Μύνομαι, to make pleas and pretexts; from μύνω, to shut, cover: hence Ἀμύνω.' (As Θύνω, Θύνω.) The sense of shutting oneself up leads to that of securing and defending oneself, warding off, &c.

'Αμύσσω, to lacerate.—R. α; μύσσω allied to μυτιλλάω, and to Μύτιλος, mutilated. (2) 'R. αἷμα, αἰμάσσω: To draw blood, wound: or αἰμος, a thorn.' Dnn. Compare Ἀμνίον.

'Αμυστίς, a large draught taken without closing the lips, from α, μύω, μέμυσται.

'Αμψασίη, speechlessness.—As ἀμέρσιος; for α, ἴφωα, φημί, to speak.

'Αμφί, around, about.—R. ἄμα, for ἄμαφι, as νόσφι, ἴσφι. Allied to ἄμφω, both; Ἀμφίς, on both sides. One thing or person ἄμα with another. So the Proverb: ἄμ' ἑπος, ἄμ' ἔργον. Homer: Σὲ ἄμα καὶ ἐμ': i.e. you and me together, BOTH you and me. From the sense 'on both or many sides ἄμα together', is 'around, about.' (2) The Latin *amb-*, Sax. *amb*, *emb*, *ymb*, Dutch *om*, Germ. *um*.

'ΑΜΦΙΑΣ, a Sicilian wine of very moderate quality.—Can it be from ἀμφί 'between, in the middle', (Dnn.): Midding? Compare ἄπιος. (Very rare word.)

'Αμφιτρίτη, *Amphitrite*, prop. the sea: ἀμφί, †τρίω, τρίβω, (Lat. *trila*): The sea wearing the shore. See *Ακτῆ*, Ῥηγμῖν.

\*Αμφος: in 'Αυφί.

\*Αν, if. — For *ἐάν*. (2) Our old *an*: 'An it please your honor.' Webster refers to *an* in Arabic, Samaritan, Chaldaic, Irish.

\*Αν, from meaning 'if', is often merely a particle of doubt, conjecture, contingency. Sometimes custom, as we say, 'He would get up of a morning and walk six miles.'

'Αν-, not, for 'Ανευ.

\*ΑΝΑ, up, upon, over, through, by means of, in course of. Also as we say *Per annum*, as Two by two, Year by year, &c. — Goth. *ana*, Germ. *an*, our *on*.

'Ανα-, back, back again, again. — If we go higher UP into time, we go back. Above.

'Αναβρέχω: See in Βρόγχοι.

'Ανάγκη, necessity. — Redupl. (as 'Αλαλκε) from ἄγκη, from ἄγχω, to press tight, as δέΚομαι and δέΧομαι, φυλακῇ and πεφύλαχα. (2) Allied to 'Αγκύλος, bent: Which is not to be bent, inflexible. (3) R. ἀνάσσω, ξω, χα, to be master over.

'Αναίνωμαι, to refuse, reject. — R *αν*, not; αἰνώ, to approve. (2) R *αν*, φαίω, Lat. *aio*, as *Nego* is *Ne-aio* Ne-ajo. (3) Buttm. from ἀν-, not, simply. (4) Thiersch from Germ. *nein*, no: with A.

'Αναίσχυμω: See Αἰσχύμω.

'Ανακτες, the same as 'Ανακτες, kings, spec. applied to Castor and Pollux. Compare 'Ανακός. Formed from ἀνάσσω, p. act. ἀναχα, as φυλακῇ from πεφύλαχα.

'Ανάκτορον, a palace ἀνάκτων of kings, a temple. So Basilica from Βασίλειος.

'Ανάκωλος, shortened, short, from κόλος. Also, a long and flowing robe; from the term ἀνακεκολλημένος in explan. of ζεῦα, it may have been worn tucked up, and so appeared σινοκτ: Dnn.

'Ανακός, carefully: i.e. in the manner ἀνάκων of kings or overseers.

'Ανακωχή, Διακωχή, Κατακωχή, stay, cessation, trace. — The more analogous form from ἀνέχω, ἀνΟχα, is ἀνΟκωχή as written by some Grammarians: Lld. In Homer is συν-Οκωχότε. (2) For ἀνακωχή, &c. from ἀνάγα, &c. to withdraw: as we find καταγίΟχα.

'Αναλίσκω, 'Αναλῶ, to spend, consume. — R. ἀνά, ἐλίσσω, to take up, as Sub-emo, Sumo.

\*Αναξ, a king, ruler. — R. ἀνάσσω, ξω.

'Αναξυρίδες, trowsers worn by Eastern nations. — For ἀνα-συρίδες, from σύρω, as being drawn up. Drawers. See Eustath. (2) 'A Persian word: Lld.

'Αναπαράξω, to break faith like the *Parians*.

'Αναρίτης: See Νήριτης.

'Αναρρίχσομαι, to clamber up with hands and feet. — R. ἀνά, ἄρριχῃ, a basket which they used (ἀνιμῶν) to draw up by ropes (Suid.). This verb ἀνιμῶν is explained by Liddell 'to draw up, strictly by straps; intrans. to mount up.' (2) Some from ἀράχνη, a spider. ??

'Ανάσσω, to rule, reign: to be ἀνά over others. As 'Αλλάσσω.

\*Αναυρος, 'Αναυρος, a river in Thessaly: hence applied to any torrent: Lld. Yet prob. from α, much, νῶν, to flow. As Ἀφρα from ἵδω to blow. See ἀ-ΑΤΡΟΣ.

'Ανδάνω, to please. — R. ἀδέω, as ἡμαθίω, μαΝθάνω.

'Ανθρα, ὤν, any raised banks or borders, flower beds, edges of rivers, earth dug up, trench or canal. — R. ἀνδέω, (ἀνδράθω) 'to surround with, crown with', Dnn. (2) Some say for ἀνθρα from ἄνθος: as

'Ανθράχλη, a coal-pan. — 'Plainly akin to ἀνθραξ: Lld.

'Ανδρίας, the statue ἀνδρός of a man.

'Ανέθην, negligently, loosely, confusedly. — As Στάθην, Βάθην. R. τάνέω, ἀνίημι, to remit. So 'Ανεμῖνως. And 'Ανετος and 'Ανεσις.

'Ανεμος, wind. — As 'Ανετος, let loose, from τάνέω, ἀνεταί, ἀνίημι, and 'Ανεσις from ἀνεσις, so ἀνεμος from ἀνεμαι pers. 1. as ψαμΟΞ from ἔφαλμαι: Air let loose. 'Wind was not ill called by the ancients a swifter course of air' (Dr. J.). Says Homer, Ζεφύροιο ἀήτας 'Οκεανός 'ΑΝ-ΙΗΣΙ. (2) 'For ἔμενος from ἄω to blow: Dnn. Why N ?

'Ανεμῖνως, light, empty or useless as the ἄνεμος wind. So 'Τη-πνεμῖος is used. And 'Εξ-ανεμῖος is to render void. Ovid: *Levis* est multoque tuis ventosior alis.' Shaksp.: 'They pass by me as the idle wind.' Isaiah 41. 29: 'Their molten images are wind and confusion.' 26. 18: and Eccles. 5. 16.

'Ανερείκομαι, to snatch up and carry off. — Allied to 'Ερέπτω.

'Ανευ, 'Ανις, apart from, without. — R. τάνέω, ἀνίημι, to let go at large, let alone. Bp. Butler says: 'Sind from Sino, I let alone. It signifies being [or doing] without a thing.' Indeed 'Ανίημι is 'to give up, omit, neglect', (Dnn.) (2) Hebr. *אין*, without.

'Ανέψιος, a cousin, relation. — For ἀνΑψιος, (E as νημερτής), from ἀν-άπτω, ἀν-άψω: One who is joined to or connected with another. A connexion. 'Αν- is 'back,' as Re in 'Re-lative.' (2) R. ἔπομαι, ἔφωμαι, 'to belong to, attach to' (Lld.)

'Ανεως, speechless. — As Λέως, λαός, so 'Ανεως for Αναος from ἀν-, not, ἴδω, αἶω to call upon, Latin *AIO*.

'Ανη, completion; from the verb 'Ανω.

'Ανήνοθε, 'Επ-ενήνοθε, Κατ-ενήνοθε, used in this way, 'The smell of the fat came forth', 'The blood flowed warm from the wound', 'Such oil as comes forth on the Gods', 'The hair flowed down the shoulders.' — From ἐνόθω, ἐν-όθω, to move, quiver, tremble: with ἀνα-, ἐπ-, or κατ-. (2) Buttm. simply from ἀνα, through an obs. τάνω, as 'Αντομαι from Ἀντί: To be upon. (3) R. ἔνω, ὅνα, to be wont to do or to be. (4) R. ἴδω, obsol. from ἴδω, ἴδην, εἰμί, to be.

'Ανηρ, a man, a husband. — R. ἀνά, up, as ἀHP, αἰθHP. Above other animals: Above the wife. 'Thy husband is thy head, thy sovereign' Shaksp. (2)

‘From *άνω*, to perfect. “*Άνθρωπος* is a man in general: *άνηρ* the male sex, a full-grown man, a brave man, a term of respect: in *perfection* of sex, age, faculty and honor:’ Ormsk.

‘*Άνθερών*, the chin, ‘the *άνθος* flower of manhood’, Dr. Jones. ‘*Prima genas vestibat FLORE juvena*’, Virg. Or from *άνθω* to flourish, ‘used by Homer of the sprouting of the beard’: Ldd.

‘*Άνθήρις*, supposed put for *ἀνθήρις*, (as *μαΝθάνω*), ‘from *άνηρ*, *δήρος*: the beard of an ear of corn, and the ear itself:’ Ldd.

‘*Άνθεστηρίων*, an Attic month. Macrobius says that April is so called ‘ab eo quod eo tempore cuncta florescant’: from *άνθω*. ‘Passow and others with better reason say *November*: from *άνθος*, *στερίω*, as the month when flowers disappear:’ Dnn.

‘*Άνθος*, a flower.—R. *άνω*, *άνηρ*, to perfect: The perfection of a plant. (2) Buttin. from *άνδ*: *άνθος* thus being prim, the sprout or growing point or summit. (3) Thiersch from ‘*Άνήθοε*.

‘*Άνθραξ*, *ακος*, a coal: — carbuncle, the gem and the ulcer, as this is from Carbo. — For *άνθραξ* (as *άνθέρης*), from *δέρω*, *τέθαρκα*, *τέθρακα*, ‘to make hot, burn.’ (Lld.) Thus Carbo is ‘a burning coal’, (Forcell.) (2) R. *άντρον*, *άντραξ*, *άνθραξ*, (see *άνθρωπος*): The produce of dug caverns. (3) Lenn. from *άνθος*: from the florid color of burning coal. ‘*Virens in Ætnā flamma*’, Hor.

‘*Άνθρήδων*, *Άνθρήνη*, the hornet.—Lennep from its frequenting *άνθη* flowers. (2) For ‘*Άνθρήδων*, *Άνθρήνη*, (as *άνθέρης*), from *άν*, *δέρω*, whence *δερμός*, ‘hot, hasty’, (Ldd.) As irascible, ‘wasplish.’ Acc. to Plautus’s phrase ‘*Irritate crabrōnes*.’

‘*Άνθρωπος*, a man.—Soft for ‘*Άντραπος*; R. *άνω*-*τρέπω*, *άνω*-*τρέπω*: Turning his face upwards. Ovid: ‘*Pronaque cūm spectent animalia cetera terram*, Os homini subline dedit, cœlumque tuūci Jussit, et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus.’ (2) R. *άνθρω* *ώπι*, to look up with the face. Plato says, ‘*Άναθρών* *ά* *ώπωπε*.’ (3) Buttin. simply from *άνδ*, up. But?

‘*Άνθα*, ‘bane, kill-joy, sorrow, grief:’ Ldd.—R. *άνδ*, up: A state of ‘suspense which’ from ‘*suspendo*’, to hang up: and Gr. *αἰσώσις*. ‘*Εως* *πότε* *τὴν* *ψυχὴν* *ἔμην* *ΑΙΠΕΙΣ*’, Jo. x. 24. ‘Care which hangs the mind in SUSPENSE’, Wilkinson’s Prayers, p. 177. ‘*Άντα* as *Πενία*. (2) Something *άν-ιάτον*, incurable. (3) ‘Hebr. *aniah*, sadness:’ Oger and Mt.

‘*Άννίξις*, to side with ‘*Άννίξας*, *Annibal*.

‘*Άνολγω*, *Όγω*, to open.—R. *άνδ*, *φόω*, *όλω*, *όλω*, to carry up. sc. the latch. Γ, as *τμήω*.

‘*Άνοπαία*, ‘some from *άν*, *όπτομαι*: Unnoticed like a bird. Some read *άν* *όπαία*, up to the *όπη* hole in the roof, up the chimney. Some understand it as an eagle, &c.:’ Ldd. ‘Some read *παν-οπαία*:’ Dun. (2) ‘Hebr. *anophe*:’ Wr.

‘*Άντα*, ‘*Άντι*, *Άντην*, so as to face, opposite, before.—Allied to ‘*Άνδ*, up. We say, To go UP to a person.

Dunbar from *άνδ* supposes *άντς*, *άντς* the upper part of the body, the face: *κατ’ άντα*, *έν άντι*. (2) Jamieson quotes the Goth. and Germ. dialects, *anda*, *ande*, and, ante, ant, ent, ont.

‘*Άνταίος*, opposite: and

‘*Άντάω*, *Άντάω*, *Άντομαι*, to meet, go before, go up to, beg.—R. *άντα*.

‘*Άντι*: See ‘*Άντα*. Also ‘in exchange for’: one thing being set before or against another.

‘*Άντικρό*, -*ος*, over-against; — straight on, directly; — before, openly; — straight through.—R. *άντι*, *ίκα*. As *άντῆλιος*. (2) R. *άντι*, *κάρα*, *κρά*. (3) ‘*Άντι*, *κρούω*: Striking against.

‘*Άντλος*, opposite.—R. *άντι*.

‘*Άντλώω*, to drain the *άντλος* bilge-water from the hold of a ship; — drain out the cup of woe, endure grief.

‘*Άντλος*, ‘the bilge-water in the sink of a ship’s hold, the sink itself, the bottom of the hold, a ship’s pump; a vessel for drawing water:’ Dnn.—Clearly, like ‘*Ό*-*τλος*, from *τλάω*: with *άνδ*. ‘What sustains a burden placed on it:’ Lenn. ‘Or, passively, what is borne or raised up:’ Scheid. ‘*Άντλώω* probably came first.

‘*Άντρον*, a cavern.—R. *άνω*-*τρέω*, *άντρώ*, to perforate: A natural perforation. ‘*Άμφι-τρήτος* *αύλιου*, Soph.

‘*Άντυξ*, -*υγος*, ‘anything rounded or curved, as the rim of a round shield; — the rail or high rim of a chariot; — the chariot; — the frame [bridge, Dnn.] of a lyre; — orbit of the planets; — the breasts:’ Ldd.—Soft for *άντυξ* for *άντυξ*, as ‘*Άμφορεύς* for ‘*Άμφιφορεύς*: from *τέτυξαι*, *τέτυξο*, from *τεύχω* to frame. (2) From *άνδ*, &c.: A frame made on the upper part of a thing. ‘*Άντυγες*, ‘*quæ sellam curulem superne ambiant*:’ Hemst. So *Κατά-τυξ*.

‘*Άνω*, upwards.—R. *άνδ*.

‘*Άνω*, *Άνίω*, *Άνίω* Att., *Άνύτω*, *Άνύτω* Att., to complete, accomplish.—‘A kindred word with ‘*Άνδ*:’ Buttin. I.e. to go through, per-ficio.

‘*Άνώγαίον*, -*γίω*, anything *άνω* above *γεία* ground, upper-floor.

‘*Άνώγω*, to command, order.—Matthiæ from *άνάσσω*, (explained *κέλευω* by Hesych.) *άνωγα*, as *άρηγω*, *άρηγός*: *αρχή*.

‘*Άξιν*, battle-axe.—As ‘*Τομήνη*. ‘R. probably *άγνυμι*, *δξω*, to break:’ Dnn. ‘They break down the carved work with axes:’ Psalms. (2) R. *α*, *ξίω*, *ξίφος*, *ξέω*. (3) ‘Sax. *eaz*, Swed. *uze*, Ethiop. *hazti* an axe, Arab. *hazza* to cut:’ Webst.

‘*Άξιος*, worth so much; from *άγω*, *δξω*, to weigh so much; — worth its price, reasonable, cheap; — worthy, deserving, proper, &c. (Compare Job 28. 16: ‘Neither shall silver be weighed for the price thereof.’ Gen. 43. 21: ‘Our money in full weight.’) ‘*Άγω* is also to think, estimate, as Lat. *duco*: thence could be the sense ‘*estimable*, worthy,’ &c.—Parkh. explains *άγω* to draw down the beam, Ormsk. to bring to market or to a standard.

'Αξιόν, to judge *ἄξιον* worthy;—or worthy to be done, deign to do;—worthy to obtain, so desire, beg, ask;—worthy of credit, so believe. (2) Webster compares our *ask*, formerly pron. *ax*, Sax. *asian*, Germ. *heischen*, &c.

'Αξων, axle-tree, wheel, polar axis. 'Αξονες, wooden tablets of the laws, made to turn on an axis.—R. *ἄξω*, *ἄξω*: which drives the wheel round, or round which it is driven: or simply as carrying the weight. 'Valido nitens sub pondere fagus axis.' Virg. (2) 'Sax. *ax*, Germ. *achse*, Dutch, *as*, Russ. *os*.' Webster.

'Αοξέω, to wait, serve. 'Αοξος, a servant, attendant.—The same as *δοσσεύω*, as our glass, glazier; EliSSa, EliZa. (2) Ζέω, *φύσσω*, (as 'Οκέλλω,) *δοξέω*: Compare Αἰζός. To be ardent.

'Αοιδός, a singer: *αἰείδω*.

'Αολλήs, collected, crowded, like 'Αλής.—R. α, *ἔλλω*, *ἔλλα*, 'to roll together', (Dnn.) Compare Αἰδώς.

'Αορ, 'Αορ, 'a sword, i.e. a hanger, from *αἰέρω*, [*αορ*]: Ldd. (2) R. *ἴδω*, *δοστρον*, to shine. 'Micat ensis', Virg.

'Αορας in Od. 17. 222 is thought by some to be tripod, 'having ears by which they may be raised': Schul., Hom., from *αἰέρω*. But Ldd. thinks it only heterogen. for *δορα*: *δορ* being neuter.

'Αορτή, the aorta, great artery. And the lower extremities of the wind-pipe, from *αἰέρω*, *δορται*, 'as hanging into the lungs': Dnn. As

'Αορτήρ, a belt to hang anything on. As above.

'Αοσσεύω, to help, aid.—R. α, *δοσσαι*: To come readily to the sound of a sufferer, as *βοηθέω*. See 'Αοξέω.

'Αράδης in Pind. Pyth. 1. 161. Heyne: 'Pauw thinks that *ἦρας* or *ἦρις* meant *ἦραρ*, and conjectures 'Αράδας or 'Απίδας. Rightly, only read *ἀπίδας* Doric.' Ldd.: 'Some good MSS. give *ἐλπίδας* which Böckh adopts.'

'Απαί, as 'Από. So Παρά, 'Τπαί.

'Απαλός, tender, soft to the touch.—R. *ἔπω* or *ἴπω*, Lat. *apo* and *apio*: mid. *ἄπτομαι*: Easy to the touch.

'Απαξ, once, only once, once for all.—Pott from α for *ἄμα*, *ἴπαγω*, *ἴπάξω*, *παυρώ*: Close and joined together. Wesley, 'A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether.' So *Δι-αμ-παξ*. Like *Δαξ*, *Λαξ*, *Πὺξ*, 'Επι-μύξ. (2) From *ἔπα*, as 'Απρίξ from *πρίω*.

'Απας, for *ἄμα-πας*.

'Απατάω, to mislead, beguile, deceive.—Usually thought put for *ἴατρο-πατάω*, to lead from the *πάτος*, path. (2) R. *ἄπτομαι*, *ἴπαω*, Lat. *apo*, *apio*: To touch, touch gently, caress. See 'Απαράω.

'ΑΠΑΤΟΤΡΙΑ, an Athenian festival.—Some from *ἀπάτη*. Budæus calls it 'fullaciarum solemnitas Athenis.' Some from α (*ἄμα*), *πατήρ*: Where fathers met together to register their sons. Or where the *ἀπατορες* were registered. But?

'Απαυράω, to derive good or evil from, to take from.—R. *αἰρω*, *ἀρώ*, *ἴαυράω* as *λατῶ* from *ἴλαω*, *ἴλαβῶ*. So 'Επαυράω.

'Απαράω, 'Απαφίσκω, the same as *ἀπατάω*: redupl. of *ἀφάω*, (as 'Αλ-αλκε,) from *ἴφα*, *ἄπτομαι*, to touch, caress.

'Απειλέω, to threaten, boast.—R. *ἀπὸ*, *εἰλέω* to roll: i.e. roll the eyes about in a threatening or vaunting manner, (Compare *Βλέπω* from *ἴβλεω*.) Virgil: 'Dicentem aversa tuetur, Huc illuc volvens oculos.' 'Flammea torquens Lumina.' 'Ardentes oculos intorsit, graviter fundens.' So Jacto from Jacio: To throw oneself about.—But

'Απειλέω, to hem in, crowd together.—R. *εἰλέω*. See 'ΑΛΕΩ.

'Απέκισαν, they lost: from *ἴκισω*, *ἴκισω*, *κίχων*: and *ἀπὸ* denunt: They failed of coming to. Brunck makes it 'depulerunt', i.e. they made to go off.

'Απελλαι, places of assembly: 'Απελλάδω, to meet in such.—Allied to the 2d 'Απειλέω: from *ἴελλω*, *ἔλλω*. Comp. *ἀολλῆs*.

'Απελος, ulcer: 'from α, *πέλος*, *pellis*, [*φελλῶs*]: Not yet skinned over.' Ldd. (2) From α, *ιεντ*: *πελὸs*, livid.

'Απήνη, waggon, car.—R. *ἄπνω*, *ἴπνω*, Lat. *apo*, *apio*, like *εἰρηνή*, *σεληνή*: Fastened to mules. 'Bind the chariot to the swift beast', Micah 1. 13. The Schol. Pind. explains it *ἄρμα ἐξ ἡμιόνων* (*ευχθέν*). Or the reverse, as 'Tie the kine to the cart', 1 Sam. 6. 'Τῇ ἀμάξῃσιν βάσας . . . ζειγυρσαν, II. ω. 782.—Even as well joined together, as *ἄρματα κολληθέντα*. And see 'Αρμα.

'Απηγής, unbending, unyielding.—'R. *ἀπὸ*, *ἐνήγης*, mild: Dnn. (2) Usually from *ἀπὸ*, *ἡνία*, bridle: Breaking from the bridle, unbridled. Lat. *ef-frenia*.

'Απιος, far away *ἀπὸ* from. So 'Αντί 'Αντιος, *Περσιος*, *Εὐνός*, *Πρόμος*.

'Απίτης, perry.—From 'ΑΠΙΟΝ a pear.

'Απλακύν. See 'Αμπλακύν.

'Απλετος, immense.—R. *πλέω*, *im-pleo*, *re-pleo*, *com-pleo*, *πλήθω*: Not to be filled up.

'Απλοῖς, 'Απληγίς, a single cloak, not worn double; from *ἄπλοος*, *ἄπλῶs*, *ἄπλῃ*.

'Απλός, simple.—Blomf., Dnn., &c. from α, *πολέω*, *ἴπλωω*, to turn, allied to *πλέω* to fold. Without a fold, as *Simplicis* is *Sine-plicā*. So *Δίπλοος*, *Τρίπλοος*, two-fold, three-fold. For the aspirate see on 'Αδέω. (2) R. *ἄμα*, *πέλω*, *ἴπλωω*: What is all together, plain, level, as 'Αμαλός.

'Απὸ, from.—Allied to 'Απτω, *ἴπω*, Lat. *apo*, *apio*, *apto*: Thus, He came from such a stock, It flowed from such a source, He came from such a place, mark clearly a *joining* on with. So *Οἱ ἀπὸ τῆs στοῆs*, those belonging to the Porch, the Stoics. (2) 'Hebr. *ab*, first original.' P'kh. (3) 'Engl. and Sax. *of*, Germ. *ab*, Sw. Dan. Dut. *af*.' Webster.

'Αποέρσσει II. φ. 329, should force or hurry away.—

—An active form of ἔρρω: To make to go under an evil omen. (2) From ἔρρω, ἐρύν, ἐρύσω, ἔρσω, to draw, drag. (3) From ἔρρω, to keep apart, A. ol. fut. ἔρσω for ἔρξω. (4) From ἔρρω, εω: To do away with.

Ἄρος, labor, tiredness.—An uncertain word in Eur. Ph. 865. Hesych. and Valck. read ἄρος, toil: Porson κᾶρος, for which however ἄρος might be written, as ἄλα for γαία, εἶσω for λείω. But from αἶνός, high, could be ἄρος, just as Arduus, Arduous, laborious, from ἄρδην, lifted up. And ἄρος might be ἄρος, ἄρος.

Ἀροφῆλος, explained by Hesych. vain, useless, by Eustath. untaught, ignorant.—Ldd. from ὀφελος, profit. Ω, as O in ὀβολός a collat. form of ὀβελός. (2) But perh. from ἰαροφῆ, ἰαροφῆ, ἀπόφῆμι, (in form as Ἀνυμῆλος, Ἀπατήλιος:) Fainting, exhausted, weak, (as Ἀπεικον, Ἀπερίω, Ἀπαγορεύω,) then weak in mind. It is explained too 'monstrous', i.e. 'in-fandus', 'ne-fandus', i.e. 'not to be SPOKEN.' (3) Some even go to φωλέω, a cave: 'Hidden, ineffectual': and Dr. Jones, as the religious mysteries and lessons of philosophy were often taught in them. ??

Ἀρρα, like Ἀρρα, Πάρρα, Ἀρρα, Ἀρρῶς, a term of endearment. Common more or less to all nations apparently, natural sounds.

Ἀρραταί παταί παταῖ, Ἰαπαπαταῖ, exclamations of admiration. These from the sound.

Ἀρρί, firmly.—R. α, πρῶς to cut off.

ἈΡΙΩ or ἈΡΙΩ, (Dnn.), preserved in Lat. APO, APIO, (Forcell.) to join, fasten. Ἀρτωμαι, to join myself to, touch.—Hebr. APP, to bind close: Pkh.

Ἀρτω, to set fire to: i.e. to join to or touch with fire. Above. Thus ἄρτωμαι is to touch, and we say Touch-wood. 'De caelo tactas quercus', Virg. 'Tactum de caelo Capitolium', Sueton. 'And touch'd Isaiah's hallow'd lips with fire': Pope. (2) 'Hebr. APH, to heat through': Pkh.

Ἀρῶ, 'for Ἡρῶς', Dnn.

Ἀρα, Ἀρ, Ρα, a particle joining or connecting sentences, i.e. then, therefore, hereupon, surely then, &c. And Ἀρα, whether then? this perh. for ἡ ἄρα.—R. ἄρω, to join.

Ἀρά, a prayer;—prayer for evil, curse;—evil imprecated.—R. ἄρω, ἄρῶ: 'Men should pray, lifting up holy hands', 1 Tim. 2. 8. 'When I lift up my hands', Psa. 28. 2. 'With lifting up their hands', Nehem. 8. 6. So Gen. 14. 12. Horace Od. 3. 23. 1. (2) R. ἄρω, to join i.e. words together, as Εἶρω and Εἶρω, and Sermo from Sero: (compare ἔρω;) An address to heaven. So ἘΠΟΣ εὐχαμέναιο Il. π. 236. In (Ed. C. 1655 ἐν ταύτῃ λόγῳ, 'eidem prece' Brunck. (3) In the sense of curse, ἄρσμαι from α, ῥάω, to snarl at. (4) Hebr. arar, he cursed.

Ἀραβος, rattling, clashing, gnashing of teeth.—Pott says: 'Hence prob. ἀράσσω.' Rather, ἀραβος is allied to ἀράσσω. So τάρβος, τύμβος. (2) 'Roar of a cataract: Hebr. ARBH': Dr. Jones. 'Arabee', Wr.

Ἀραβος, rumbling of the stomach, beating of the pulse.—Akin to Ἀραβος: Ldd. So κέλαδος.

Ἀραῖος, thin, rare, porous, spongy, light, weak.—R. α, ῥαίω, to break: as Fragilis, Frail, from Frango. So Τέρην, tender, from Τέρω, Τερῶ.—Dnn. explains ῥαίω, 'to destroy by bruising' and Forcellini explains Pertusus by Perforatus, well agreeing with the sense 'porous.' (2) 'R. ἄρω, haurio: Exhaustus': Greg. Sucked up, drained, 'spongy.'

Ἀράσσω, ῥάσσω, ῥήσσω, to strike, beat, knock, dash.—Allied to ῥαίω to break, and ῥάω whence Ἀρρατος. (2) 'Hebr. arez, to agitate': Wr.

Ἀράχνη, -ης, a spider.—R. ἄρω, ἀχνη: That prepares and adjusts the fine down of its web: Lenn. Justified by the derivative Ἀράχνιον, 'a downy substance like spiders' webs on grapes and olives' (Dnn.) (2) Hebr. arag, it weaved. 'Weaving spiders', Shaks.

ἈΡΒΗΛΟΣ, a shoemaker's knife.—Q. ? (Only in Nicand. Ther. 423.)

Ἀρβύλη, a strong half-boot: written also Ἀρμύλη, (See on Ἀμορβός,) thus justifying Liddell's belief that it is akin to ἄρω, ἄρμῶς, as fitted to the foot, or exquisitely made. So Ἀρτήρ is a kind of shoe. Euripides has: ἀρβύλησαν ἈΡΜΟΣΑΣ πόδα.

Ἀργαλέος, troublesome, painful. For ἀεργάλεος; R. α, ἔργον: Causing much trouble.

Ἀργέλοφοι, 'prop. the feet of sheepskins, and these are [ἀργολ] useless': Schol. Aristoph. 'I.e. λόφοι ἀργολ, tops or ends which are useless': Dr. Jones.

Ἀργεμος, white speck on the eye.—R. ἄργος.

Ἀργίστης, the S. wind, 'clearing, brightening, as Horace's Notus albus, detergens nubila caelo': Ldd.—As above.

Ἀργῆς, some serpent, 'from its rapid movements, or white color': Dnn.—R. ἄργος.

Ἀργίλλος, white clay.—From

Ἀργός, white.—As Μῶς, Μαργός, and ῥάω, Larynx, so ῥάω, (to shine, whence Ἀστήρ, Ἀστρον, Αἴγλη,) ἄργός. (2) See the Next.

Ἀργός, swift, swift-footed: for all swift motion causes a glancing, flashing or flickering: Ldd., thus making 'white' the first sense. But Ἀργός may mean quick, rapid, flashing, from a much, ἔργον: compare Μίκο to 'move fast, brandish' and to 'shine'.—Above.

Ἀργός, idle, useless: ἄ-εργος.

Ἀργυρος, silver.—R. ἄργος, white.

Ἀρδα, dirt, filth.—R. ἄρδω: Dnn. Just as Forcellini defines Lutum 'terra humore soluta, à lūo solvo': Moistened earth.

Ἀρδην, so as to be lifted up, from ἄρω, ἄρται:—altogether, entirely, i.e. by one lift, or from top to bottom. So βάδHN, στάδHN.

Ἀρδῖς, point of a dart, as fitted to the wood, from ἄρω, ἄρται. So Δ in Ἀρδην and in

Ἀρδω, to water, refresh.—R. ἄρω, ἄρται, paro, reparo, to repair, recruit. Ἀε μέλω. (2) Allied to ἄλδω.

(3) As Ἀρδένω is found, some say ἄρι δένω. ??

'Αρείων, braver, then better, as Virtus, Virtue, is from Vir, prop. manliness.—From 'Αρης, 'Αρειος, Mars. (2) R. ἄρω, to suit: More suitable.

'Αρείσκω, to please, appease, &c.—R. ἄρω, (as Τίσκε, Κέσκομαι, Lat. areSCO): To suit myself to. So 'Ηρα-  
pen is 'pleased,' Od. 8. 776.

'Αρεῖω, to confer distinction, advantage or success. And 'Αρετή is 'distinction of birth, rank or fortune,' (Dnn.) So Brunck renders 'Αρετή decus in Soph. Phil. 1420. See the Next.

'Αρετή, superiority, distinction, chiefly in 'Αρης, 'Αρεος battle, and so valor, virtue (which from Vir). But perh. from ἄρω: The fitness of anything for its end or object. So 'Αρετή is said of the goodness of plants.

'Αρήγω, to help, ward off ill from.—R. ἄρω, as τμηΓΩ: To suit oneself to another's wants.

'Αρημένος, worn down, exhausted, hurt.—R. α, βάω, to break, ἴβω, whence 'Αββάτος.—Or blasted, from ἄρᾱ, a curse: ἴδρημ.

'Αρην, ἄρειος, ἄρνης, a ram; 'from ἄρην, a male:' Dnn.—Also, a lamb, in both genders: Eustath. from ἄρᾱ, a prayer: as in making vows and prayers [or curses] lambs were sacrificed. Homer: Οἴσεται ἈΡΝ' ἔτερον λευκόν, ἐτέρῳ δὲ μέλαιναν.

'Αρης, eos, Mars.—R. ἄρω, to join i.e. in battle. Μάχην συν-άπτειν, Xen. Con-sensuē manūs, Or.—'Αρης, 'Αρετή, 'Αρω, seem kindred words: Dnn. (2) Goli. aur, a weapon.

'Αρητήρ, a priest: 'for they conveyed the ἄρᾱς prayers of the people to the gods': Ldd.

'Αρθμός, bond, friendship: and 'Αρθρον, a joint, limb.—R. ἄρω, ἄρθην, to join.

'Αρι—, very.—'Prob. from ἀρείων, better:' Dnn. Or for ἀρίστα. (2) R. ἄρω, to join one thing to another, and so increase. Compare 'Ερι.—(3) R. αἶρω, ἄρῶ, to raise: Conspicuously, eminently.

'Αρίζηλος, 'Epic form of ἀρίστηλος', Ldd. The converse would be however clearer, as Z is ΔΣ. (2) Some explain it 'Αρι-ζήλωτος.

'Αριθμός, number.—R. ἄρω, to join. A number is a multitude composed of units': Pkh. 'Αριθμός is compared by Dnn.: but there was prob. a word 'Αρίζω.

'Αρις, a carpenter's tool.—R. ἄρω, instruo. Horace has Instrumenta artis, for tools. So 'Αριμενον.

'Αριστερός, the left, inauspicious.—As, to propitiate the Gods, the Greeks called the Furies Εὐ-μενίδες, (Latin Parcae from Parco,) and the left Εὐ-ώνυμος, so 'Αριστερός from ἀριστος. We find 'Ελαχιστότερος, 'Αριεῖτερος, &c. (2) R. ἄρᾱ, a curse.

'Αριστον, breakfast.—R. ἀρι for ἄρι, at an early hour: The first meal in the morning. 'Prim. the meal taken gen. at sun-rise: aft. the noontide meal:' Dnn. 'Εν-τύνοντ' ἀριστον' AM 'HOL. So Prandium from πρᾶν or πρῶν.

'Αριστος, superl. of 'Αρείων.

'Αρκέω, to be of use, aid, ward off ill:—to have suit-

able supplies, to be satisfied.—R. ἄρω, ἄρκα, to snit: like 'Αρκήω. (2) Some compare ἴ'Αλλέω, 'Αλλάω.

'Αρκιος, sufficient.—Above.

'Αρκτεία, 'to consecrate virgins to Diana, in atone-ment for having killed ἄρκτον a bear sacred to her:' Dnn.

'Αρκτος, 'Αρκος, a bear.—'For ἄρκτος, self-sufficient, as living so long without external nourishment. It will lie a whole year without eating and drinking': Pkh.—'From ἄρκέω: it is specially devoted to the defence of its young. See 2 Sam. 17. 8: Damm. So Prov. 17. 12. (2) For ἄρ-κτος, rancorous, malicious. (3) Welsh arth, Irish art. But the K shows the Greek prior.

'Αρκυς, a hunter's net.—Eustath. as catching ἄρκους bears. (2) Allied to ἔρκος, an inclosure. Or to ἄρω, ἄρκα (as 'Αρκέω): As well joined and knitted together.

'Αρμα, a chariot.—R. ἄρω, ἄρμαι, (Compare aspir. in 'Αρμός): Well joined together, as Homer's ἄρμασι κολλητούσι. Or as joined on to horses: compare 'Απήνη.

'Αρμα, as 'Αρθμός, union.

'Αρμα, 'a tribute, lit. what is taken up:' Dnn. From αἶρω, ἄρμαι. So 'Απρις is a levy of taxes.

'Αρμαλῖα, food, provisions.—R. ἄρω, ἄρμαι: As prepared, provided: 'provision.' Compare aspir. in 'Αρμός.

'Αρμάτεις, said of a martial strain, sung from ἄρματα war chariots. 'Eurip. uses it of a plaintive ode, but Plut. of an animating war-song': Dnn.

'Αρμενα, tackle, rigging: any tools or implements.—R. ἄρω, instruo: Instruments of any kind. Or as Pliny: 'Aptabimus vela et disponemus rudentes.'

'Αρμή, -ος, a joining; 'Αρμόδιος, suiting; 'Αρμόζω, to suit; 'Αρμονία, harmony.—All from ἄρω or ἴδρω, to join.

'Αρμοί and 'Αρτι, just now, just before:—now, even now, forthwith. Dative of 'Αρμός, above, like οἴκοι. It means the past and the future just joined on to the present. 'Αρμοῖ is also 'exactly as, suitably to; 'Αρω being 'to suit.'

'Αρνεῖς τις, a male sheep, ram.—R. ἄρην, ἄρηνος, (ἄρνος).—Also 'pertaining to lambs': R. ἄρην, g. ἄρνος.

'Αρνεῖσθαι, to disavow, reject, deny, refuse.—R. αἶρω, ἄρῶ, to take away, i.e. put away in disdain, 'scout the idea' as ἴκω, ἱκΝΕΟΜΑΙ. Compare μισθ-ΑΡΝΕΩ. (2) Pott from α, not; ῥέω, to say?

'Αρνεῖω, to plunge headlong, dive.—'Prob. from the butting of young rams: from ἄρην, (ἄρνος):' Dnn.

'Αρνός, gen. of 'Αρνή; for ἄρηνος.

'Αρνυμαι, to earn, acquire.—R. αἶρω, ἄρῶ, as ἴ'Αγω, 'Αγνυμαι. (2) Our earn.

'Αρος, use, profit.—As above: To take up, employ. Or αἶρωμαι, to carry off, gain, as ἄροτο Il. 10. 307. (2) R. ἄρω: Suitableness.

'Αροτρον, a plough: and

'Αρουρα, ploughed land: from

'Αρῶ, to plough.—R. ἄρω: to prepare, adapt the

land for cultivation. Compare ἄρμα. (2) Allied to ἀρώω, to draw up i.e. the earth. (3) Or to ἀράσσω, to break i.e. the soil. (4) Our verb *ear* in Isai. 30. 24, (whence *earth*.) Goth. *arian*, Sax. *erian*. Martin 'from ἔρα the earth in ἑράς, or Chald. *ara*, the earth.'

Ἀρπάζω, to seize.—From ἀρώω, ἀρῶ, to take up, αἰρέω: Π, as in μέλιτα, εἰλυσθίδομαι, πόρπη. Compare the shorter word Ἀρπη. (2) 'Hebr. *hareph*, to strip.' Wr. Ἀρπαστόν, 'the game catchball: prop. to be taken or caught.' Ldd.—Above.

Ἀρπέδης, level with the ground.—R. ἀρι—or ἄρω, πείδω.

Ἀρπεδόνη, 'rope for snaring game: twist or thread for cloth: bow-string.' Ldd.—Allied to Ἀρπη, Ἀρπυια, Ἀρπάζω.

Ἀρπεξα, found only in Nicander, and variously explained. The foot of a mountain, so thought to be for ὀρέπεξα, R. ὄρος, πέξα: (A. as Ὀυρακός and Ἀστακός, Ὀβροδών and Ἀβροδών,) thorn-hedge, so thought allied to Ἀρπη and Ἀρπάζω to seize, tear.—a loose flint low wall.

Ἀρπη, a falcon; a sickle: allied, like Ἀρπυια, to Ἀρπάζω. Also an excessive flow of bile, i.e. seizing the body violently.

Ἀρπις, a shoe, 'allied to Ἀρβυλῖς,' says Liddell. But the Etym. M. for ἄρπις from ῥάττω to sew. Vice versa is RAPIO from ἴΑΡΠΑΩ, Ἀρπάσω.

Ἀρπυια, *harpies*. As Ἀρπη.

ἈΡΡΑΒΩΝ, *arrhabo*, earnest-money.—A Hebrew word in Greek letters: Pkh.

Ἀρρατος. See Ραῖω.

Ἀρρήν, in Ἀρσεν.

Ἀρρήνης, ferocious.—R. α, ῥήν, a lamb: Unlike the lamb: Reiske.

Ἀρρήφορος, a virgin who bore the vessels in Minerva's festival.—For ἀρρητο-φόρος. As Idolatry for Idololatry. In-fanda ferens.

Ἀρμίχος, in Ἀρσιχος. So Ἀρσεν, Ἀρρήν.

†Ἀρς, supposed nomin. of ἀρνός, which however is better for ἀρνέος.

Ἀρρωδέω, Ion. for Ὀρρωδέω.

Ἀρενικόν, arsenic.—R. ἄρην, *en*, used for vehement, violent, Philoct. 1455. So ἀνδρείστοις θηράτοισι ἑλιαν 1. 1.

Ἀρσην, mas, maris.—Ab ἄρσω, *σω*: Quia fœmineos locos rigat et fœcundat: Damm. Vel ab ἀρώω, ἀρώω. Communia sunt ἄρσιος παιδων, &c. (Ed. T. 1497: τὴν τεκοῦσαν) ἩΡΟΞΕΝ.

Ἀρσιος, fitting, agreeing.—R. ἄρω, ἄρσω.

Ἀρσιχος, a wicker basket.—R. ἄρω, ἄρσω, to join together.

ἈΡΤΑΒΗ, a Persian measure.

Ἀρταμέω, 'to cut in pieces, cut up: Ἀρταμος, a butcher, cook,—a murderer.' Ldd.—R. ἄρω, ἄρται, to prepare ac. for the table: Ἀρταμος like Ὀρχαμος. (2) R. ἄρτος, τέμνω: A bread-cutter, Ἀρτοτάμος. (3) For ἀρτι-ταμέω, as Ἀμφορεύς for Ἀμφιφορεύς. To cut into ἄρτια equal sections.

Ἀρτάνη, cord, rope, by which anything is hung up, from

Ἀρτάνω, to fasten to, hang up.—R. ἄρω, ἄρται, to join to. (2) R. αἶρω, ἄρται, to raise up.

Ἀρτεμής, sound, safe, well.—R. ἄρω, ἄρται: Well arranged or disposed, perfect, entire.

Ἀρτεμις, Diana.—As making women ἄρτεμεῖς sound and whole at child-birth: Hor. C. S. 13, 14. 'As being in ever-blooming health and beauty.' Schneid.

Ἀρτέμων, 'the top-gallant sail;—a pulley: from ἀρτέω: Dnn.

Ἀρτημία, an ear-ring, i.e. hanging ornament: ἀρτέω.

Ἀρτήρ, a felt-shoe.—As well-packed; ἄρω, ἄρται.

Ἀρσον, says Homer, Pack up everything in the vessels.

Ἀρτι, Ἀρτίως: in Ἀρτωί.

Ἀρτιάζω, to play at (ἄρτια) even and odd. So the word Equinox includes Day as well as Night.

Ἀρτιος, ready, perfect, sound, as Ἀρτεμής. Also, even: i.e. having one part suited to another: ἄρω, ἄρται.

Ἀρτος, bread.—R. ἄρω, ἄρται, to provide: Provision: 'For so He provideth for the earth.' Or, to prepare: Prepared flour. Or, Suited for man's sustenance. Or, as Homer: Ἡραρε he refreshed his spirits with food. See Ἀρμαλιά.

Ἀρτύνω, to arrange, manage: Ἀρτυντήρ, a Director.—R. ἄρω, ἄρται.

Ἀρτίω, to season meat: i.e. to prepare with spices: Above.

Ἀρύβαλλος, -βαλος, 'from ἀρώω: a pot for drawing water;—a bag which drew close.' Ldd. Perh. for Ἀρύβαλος.

Ἀρύττηρ, vessel for taking up liquids: from

Ἀρώω, Ἀρίτω, to draw up, to draw off.—Allied to Ἐρίω: Ἀρώ being prim. to draw. Or from ἀρώω, ἀρῶ, to raise.

Ἀρχαῖος, original, ancient, going to the ἀρχή.

Ἀρχεῖον, senate-house for the ἀρχαὶ magistrates.

Ἀρχή, beginning;—magistracy. Ἀρχω, to begin,—begin before others, take the lead, hold the first rank, rule.—R. ἄρω, ἄρτα, to prepare, make ready, set about. Horace: 'Jam nos inducere terris Umbras . . . parabat,' was preparing, was beginning. X, as νέω, νήχω: στενύχω. (2) 'Hebr. *arach*, he disposed: Pkh.

ἈΡΩ, ἴΕΡΩ, ὈΠΩ, prim. to draw (as Ἀρίω, Ἐρίω,)—then draw together, join, fit, fasten, arrange, adjust, prepare, get ready. Hence Αἶρω, Αἶρω, &c.—A Primitive.

Ἀρωγός, helper.—R. ἄρηνω, as ἐργαζό.

Ἀρωμα, spice or herb for seasoning.—As Ἀρτίωμα, prob. from ἄρω: Dnn. A preparation, properly. See Ἀρίτω. As ω to Ω, compare ὀρω. (2) R. ἄρω, ὄρω, to smell, ὀσμαι, ὀμαι, as the Ξ in σωπίτος from σώω disappears in σωτήρ.

Ἄσαι, for ἄσαι. See in Ἄστος.

Ἀσалаμῖνοι, not skilled in naval affairs as the people of Salamis.

'*Ἀσάμινθος*, 'a basin, bathing-tub.—R. *ἄσις*, *μυῖνθος*: or *ἄσις* alone: Dnn. The latter, much as in *Λαδύρινθος*.

'*Ἀσβόλη*, '*Ἀσβολος*, soot, lamp-black.—R. *α*, euphon., *σβίω*, *σβέλλω*, as *Ββίω*, *Ββόλος*. Soot from extinguished fires. (2) R. *ἄσις*, *βολή*: A refuse of mire and dirt. See the last. (3) R. *α*, much, and *βολή*: with *Σ*, as *δ-Σφάραγος*, *δ-Σχάλας*, *δα-Σπλῆς*: *Rejiculum*, *Refuse*.

'*Ἀσαρον*, a floor of mosaic work, not swept with a broom, but rubbed with a sponge.—R. *α*, *σαρόω*.

'*Ἀσελγής*, wanton, lewd.—For '*Ἀσαλγής*, as *νημΕρ-της*: from *α*, intens., *σαλαγέω*=*βινέω*. (2) Formerly derived from *α*, and *Σέληγ* in Asia Minor, whose inhabitants are called by Strabo and Libanius temperate and virtuous.

'*Ἀση*, surfeit.—R. *ἄσαι*, to glut, in Homer. See '*Ἀστος* and '*Ἀδών*.

'*Ἀσθμα*, a panting.—R. *ἴδω*, *ἴσθην*, whence *ἄβω*, &c.

'*Ἀσλλα*, a frame or yoke over the shoulders to carry things with.—R. *α*, *ἴσῳ*, (see *Σίλλω*), the same as *ἴλλω*, to twist about: keeping steady, like '*Ἀστράβη*.

'*Ἀσις*, mud, slime.—Such as a swollen river brings with it, prob. from *ἄσαι* to satiate. I.e., glut, superfluity? Idd. (2) R. *ἄζω*, *ἄσω*, to dry, as '*Ἀζα*: Mud dried by the sun.

'*Ἀσκάτης*, a small bad couch.—R. *α*, *σκάω*, like Lat. *scando*, to limp: Higher on one side than the other? Lenn. (2) Our word *askaunt*.

'*Ἀσκαίρις*, an intestinal worm, always springing up and down: *α*, *σκαίρω*, *σκαρόω*.

'*Ἀσκήθης*, '*Ἀσκηθής*, unhanned, unsathed.—Dnn. from *ἀσκέω*: 'Taken care of, hence preserved.' (2) Allied to *Σκέπω*, *Σκηνή*, &c.: Much protected: with A prefix. (3) Allied to our un-sathed.

'*Ἀσκέρα*, a shoe lined with fur.—R. *ἀσκέω*, to elaborate, as *φοβΕΡΑ*: and perhaps allied to '*Ἀσκήθης*. See Dnn. above. (2) R. *α*; *ἴσκέω*, *σκέτω*, to protect.

'*Ἀσκέω*, 'to attend carefully to, take pains with, work skilfully, exercise, practice. Akin to *Σκεῖω*, *Σκεῖω*, [or *Σκεῖω*]=*Σκεῖν* (ω, Hesych.): Dnn. And *Σκενάζω* is to prepare, construct, fit out. With a prefix. (2) For *ἴδ-σένω*, *ἴδζω*. *ἔξω* and *ἔζω* are to polish, carve. Homer: '*Ἐάνθ' ἔξωθεν δακτύλασσα*. (3) Some compare *Σκεθρός*, exact. (4) 'Chald. *asug*, exerceri: Mrt.

'*Ἀσκάς*, a bag, sack, wine-skin.—Allied to *Σκεῖος*, a vase, vessel, &c. and from *ἴσκέω*, *σκέπω*, to cover, protect. With a prefix. (2) Mrt. from *α*, *σχήω*, *σχώω*, to hold, as Ion. *δέΚομαι*.

'*Ἀσμα*, a song.—R. *ἄδω*, *ἔσμαι*, *δεῖδω*.

'*Ἀσμενος*, pleased.—'From *ἡδομαι*, *ἡσμένος*: Dnn. †'*Ἄδω*, *ἴδέω*, *ἀνδάνω*, &c.

'*Ἀσπάρομαι*, to embrace, salute.—R. *α* for *ἄμα*, *σπώνω*: To draw close to oneself. 'Adduxit colla lacertis', Ov.

'*Ἀσπαίρω*, the same as *Σπαίρω*.

'*Ἀσπλάξ*, a mole.—R. *α*, *σπώνω*: As drawing up the earth. 'Fodire cubilia talpæ': Virg. Compare *Ψάλλω*.

'*Ἀσπαλιεύς*, a fisherman.—From '*ἈΣΠΑΛΟΣ*, a fish, or kind of fish.—Some from *α*, *σπώνω*, to draw (out of the water).

'*Ἀσπετος*, unspeakable, unspeakably great.—R. *α*, *ἔγω*, *ἔστω*, *ἴστω*, to speak. So '*Ἀσχετος* from *ἔχω*, *ἔσχω*, *ἴσχω*.

'*Ἀσπιδής*, 'round like '*Ἀσπίς*, -ἴδω, a shield: or, better, from *α*, *σπίθης*: Dnn.

'*Ἀσπίς*, a round or oval shield.—Some from *ἀσπίς*, *ἄψις*, the circumference of anything. (2) As *ἔσπω*, *ἔσχω*, *λέσχω*, for *ἀπὸς* from *ἔσπω*, *ἄπτω*: Well joined and linked. (3) Hebr. *ASP*, to gather together.

'*Ἀσπίς*, an asp.—'Perh. from rolling itself up in a spiral form like a shield: Ewing. And so the Encycl. Brit.

'*Ἀσσα*, '*Ἄττα*, for *ἄτινα*, *ἴττινα*, then *ἄττα*, as plumBer we pronounce plumMer.—But Matthiae from *ἄ*, and *σά*, τὰ, Doric for *τι* and *τινα*.

'*Ἀσσάριον*, a diminutive of the Roman *as*, *assie*, from Greek *ἄς* one, and like our *Ace*.

'*Ἀσσον*, nearer.—R. *ἔγγι*, near; *ἴγγισσον*, as *Βράχιον*, *Βράσσον*; *Πάχιον*, *Πάσσον*.

'*Ἀστακός*, '*Οστακός*, a kind of crab.—'R. *ὀστέον*, a bone: Dnn.

'*ΑΣΤΑΝΔΗΣ*, a Persian courier.

'*Ἀστεῖος*, urbane, courteous.—R. *ἄστυ*, urbs.

'*Ἀστέμφης*, '*Ἀστεμφής*, firm.—See *Στέμφυλον* and *Στέμβω*.

'*Ἀστεροπή*, lightning.—R. *ἀστήρ*, *ἀστέρος*: Glittering like a star. So πόρΠΗ. (2) 'Poet. for '*Ἀστραπή*: Dnn. (3) R. *α*, *στερώ*, ὥς, ὅσος, or ὥς, ὥπος, as *Οἰνόν*: Depriving of the sight.

'*Ἀστρον*, the same as *Δύστρονος*.

'*Ἀστήρ*, '*Ἀστρον*, a star.—R. *ἴδω*, *ἴσται*, whence *ἄβω* to kindle, *Ἀλήγ* splendor, *ἄβω* to burn.

'*Ἀστράβη*, pack-saddle, pack-horse.—R. *α*, *στρέφω*, *ἔστραβον* whence *στραβός*: Not turning over. So *ἀστραβής*, immovable.

'*Ἀστράγαλος*, knuckle, ankle, a vertebra of the neck; —pastern-bone; —game with them; —part of the Ionian volute in buildings.—Allied to *Στραγγέω*, to turn, *Στρογγύλος*, round: with *α*.

'*Ἀστράπτω*, to lighten: to shine:—'*Ἀστραπή*, a shining.—Allied to '*Ἀστεροπή*: from *ἀστέρος*, *ἴαστερ-ἄπτω*. (2) 'R. *α*, *στρέφω*, *ἔστραπται*, *ἔστραπον*: from the tortuous appearance of lightning: Schneid.

'*Ἀστρίς*, '*Ἀστρίχος*, 'same as '*Ἀστράγαλος*: Dnn., and prob. corruptions of it.

'*Ἄστυ*, *ἄστυς*, a city.—R. *α*, *ἴστω* or *ἴστω*, *σῶ*, *ἴστω*, to be established: 'Constituta respublica', Cic. So a State or political body is from *Sto*, *Statum*. So Martin compares Germ. *stadt*. Compare '*Ὀστέον*. (2) An Egyptian word, says Diodorus.

'*Ἀσυρής*, filthy, impure.—R. *α*, intens., and *σύρω*: allied to *Σύρμα*, *Συρφετός*, refuse.

'*Ἀσύφηλος*, vile, 'senseless', (Dnn.) dishonored; dishonoring, (act.) reviling.—Damm well for *ἀσφής*, as



ἐγτρεῖς, ὄνυμα, ἀποπτόδαριζω : from α, σφοδρῶς, as ἀπα-  
τῆλοσ. This agrees with 'senseless' above. Then  
vile ; and making vile, reviling. (2) 'Arab. ascepel' :  
Wr.

'Ασφαλτος, mineral pitch : α, σφάλω, ἐσφαλται, as  
'Ασφαλής, firm : A firm cement.

'Ασφάραγος, throat, gullet.—Allied to φάρυγξ. (Ldd.)  
So δασπλῆς and

'Ασχαλάω, 'Ασχαλλώ, to be grieved or vexed.—For  
ἀχάλλω (as in ἀσφάραγος,) from ἄχος, pain.

'Ασωτος, utterly profligate.—R. α, σάω, as Σωτήρ :  
Not to be saved.

'Ατάλλω, 'Ατιτάλλω, (somewhat as Μένω, †Μιμένω,  
Μίμνω,) to bring up the ἀταλούς young :—play as  
a child, like Παίξω from Παίς.

'Αταλός, of tender age, delicate.—R. α, ταλάω : Un-  
endingly.

'Ατάρ, but, yet, however, nevertheless.—For Αὐτάρ.  
(2) 'Hebr. ater, to obstruct : Wr.

'Ατάρμυκτος, fearless.—For ἀτάρμυκτος (as τερ-  
μινθος, τερειβινθος, Βύρμηξ and Μύρμηξ,) from τάρβος,  
fear. (2) R. τείρω, τέταρμαι, allied to Ταράσσω.

'Ατάρτηρος, supposed put for 'Ατρήρος, injurious, as  
'Επιστῆρρος for 'Επίρρρος. Α in ἄτη is long, but short  
in ἀτέων Il. 20. 332.—But much better from α, τείρω,  
τέταρται, to torment, harass. Thus ἀτάρτηρός ἐπέεσσι  
Il. α, 223, 'asperis verbis', (Clarke). See the last part  
of 'Ατάρμυκτος.

'Ατάσθαλος, 'blindly foolish, madly violent : from ἄ-  
τασ, [ἀτάσθην] ἀτέω : Ldd. See ἀτέων in 'Αταρ-  
τηρός.

'Ατε, as, since, as if : from ὅτε, for δι' ἔτε, καθ'  
ἔτε.

'Ατέμνω, 'to lead into mischief, distract, distress, tor-  
ment, deceive ;—to bereave, deprive. 'Ατέμνομαι, to  
rebuke, reproach.—Damm from ἄτη, ἐμειβάω ; but  
prob. only ἄτη : Dnn. See the last part of 'Ατη. (2)  
R. ἀπο-τέμνω, ἀποτεμῶ, to cut off, deprive : (B as  
Σαλβω, τρίβω,) though 'to Distress' (above) might  
lead to this sense. And 'Reproach' may be, 'to tor-  
ment with words, distract or confound.'

'Ατενίζω, to look at ἀτενῆς attentively : R. α intens.,  
τείνω, τενῶ, tendō, attendo, intendo : To be intent on.

'Ατερ, 'Ατερθε, apart from, without.—'Ατερθε short  
for ἐκἀτερθε, apart from, as Τράπεζα for Τετράπεζα,  
Lactis from Γάλακτος, Uncle from Avunculus. (2)  
'Hebr. ater, to obstruct : Wr.

'Ατεράμω, 'Ατέραμω, not tender, hard.—Allied to  
Τέρπη, tender : with α.

'Ατερος, the other, ὁ ἕτερος. Strangely formed like  
ἑΑτερον, which see.

'Ατέω, to be fool-hardy, i.e. under delusion, from ἄτη.  
See the next.

'Ατη, hurt, mischief ;—mental injury, infatuation,  
delusion, sent as a punishment or a misfortune.—'R.  
άάω : Dnn. I.e. from pf. pass. ἄάται, ἄται. See on  
'Αάσκω. In ἀτέω, ἄ is rather from ἴδω simply.

'Ατλας, 'who carries burdens, a porter,—the upper  
vertebra of the neck,—the statue of a man serving as a  
pillar : Dnn.—R. α, intens., τλάς sustaining.

'Ατμῆν, ἄτμηνος, a slave.—Bos for ἀτιόμενος or ἀτε-  
τιμένος, dishonored. (2) Schneid. for ἀδμένος from  
α, δαμῶ, δμῶ, domo, whence δμῶς. 'The grammarians  
have also ἀδμῆν : Ldd. See ἔτνος.

'Ατμὸς, vapor.—'R. ἄω, ἄω : Dnn. I.e. ἴδω, ἴ-  
ται, ἄδω : A breathing out. Compare 'Αὔτη. Indeed  
'Ατμὸς may be shortened and altered from 'Αὔτη.  
(2) Hebr. ATM, was obscured : Wr. says 'to be burnt  
up.'

'Ατρακτος, a spindle, distaff,—arrow.—R. α, τρέχω,  
τρέθραται (prop.) or ἵτρεθραται : As running round :  
'Currite, fusi : Catull. (2) R. τάρσσω, τετράραται,  
(τέτραται,) to agitate.

'Ατραπός, a path.—R. α, τρέπω, ἐτραπον : 'A straight  
path, without turnings : Steph. We say, It's a long  
path that has no turning. Dnn. takes it otherwise :  
'On which persons go and come.' (2) R. τραπέω, to  
tread grapes,—suppose then to tread generally. 'Cal-  
canda via : Ho'.

'Ατρεκής, exact, strict, upright, accurate.—R. α, το-  
ρέω, τρέω, ἱτέρεκα, to pierce, whence Τορὸς, explicit,  
accurate ; allied to Τρανής, distinct. (2) R. α, and  
τρέω, to fear : Fearless, upright, &c. (3) Allied to  
our trick, Dutch treck : α negative.

'Αττα, a natural term of respect, like 'Απκα, Τάτα,  
Τάττα, Τέττα.

'Ατταλαττατὰ, 'Ατταπατατὰ, 'Ατταταλ, 'Ατταταιαῖ,  
'Ιατταταλ, certain exclamations from fancied sounds.

'Αττανίτης, a cake.—R. ἄττανον, a frying-pan, and  
this from ἄττω, to make to jump. So

'Αττάρραγος, -χος, a crumb of over-baked bread,  
ready to jump up, as above. 'Saliente micā,' Hor. So  
'Αττέλαβος, a locust without wings, but with springy  
legs.—R. ἄττω, as above.

'Αττικίζω, to live or side with the people of Attica.

'Αττω, 'Αττω, to rush, spring : ἄσσω, ἄττω.

'Ατύω, to strike with terror, bewilder.—'R. ἄττω :  
Dnn. See 'Ατη, and ἀτέω there. (2) R. α, ἴτω, τι-  
τύσκομαι, τύπτω, to strike. As Πλήσσω is used.

Αῦ, again, back again, back, in turn : expressing re-  
petition and reciprocation. 'Seemingly from ἄω, to  
breathe. It means the act consequent on breathing, i.e.  
throwing back the breath : Dr. Jones. The poet Sewell  
wants 'the quick reciprocating breath.' Compare 'Αεῖ.

Αβαίνω, the same as Αἶω.

Αἰγαίνω, to view and to shine in an αἰγῇ clear  
light.

Αἰγῇ, splendor.—R. αἶω, to kindle a flame. (2)  
For ἴαγῃ, (as our molintain,) from ἄγω, ἄγγυμι, from  
the refractions of the sun, like 'Ακτίς.

Αἰδῇ, voice.—R. αἶω, to call upon, whence 'Αῶ,  
'Αῶτή.

Αὐθέντης, Αὐτοέντης, one who kills with his own  
hand : and who kills persons of his own family.—R.

αὐτός, and ἴενω for φένω, (as Αἶα for Γαῖα,) to kill: whence some derive Ἐναίρω. (2) As Χαλκευτής is armed with ἔντεα weapons, so Αὐθέντης armed against himself. (3) As ἡμερτής, for αὐθαιτης from ἄνω, ἄνω, to despatch: Despatching himself or his own friends.

Αὐθέντης, one who acts from his own authority.—'R. αὐτός, εἰς, ἐντός': Dnn. 'Qui seipsum mittit ad negotia.' Mrt. (2) For Αὐθάντης, as at the end of Αὐθέντης above: Himself despatching.

Αὐθι, there: for Αὐτόθι, in that very spot.

Αὐθι, Αὐθις, again, back, αὐ: as ἄλλοθι. Comp. πολλὰκι, πολλὰκις.

Αὐλαία, hanging, curtain, as fitted for αὐλαί halls of the great.

Αὐλαξ, Αὐλῶν, a furrow.—R. αὐλός, a pipe. (2)

Allied to ἄλοξ.

Αὐλή, a porch, hall, or open airy court before a dwelling:—also a dwelling, countryhouse, palace.—'R. ἄω, ἄνω, to blow': Dnn. Where the wind blows. (2) 'Hebr. αἶλ, a tent.' Wr.

Αὐλίσομαι, to stable, sleep, encamp in an

Αὐλῖς, a dwelling, station, tent, resting-place.—'R. αὐλή': Dnn. 'A stable, but in the open air, & so exposed to the winds', Valck. i.e. from ἴδω, αὐ. (2) Allied to ἴανω, to sleep. So Ἄεσα is I slept.

Αὐλός, a pipe to blow upon; a pipe, tube, trench, reed, vein, &c.—R. ἴδω, αὐω, to blow, as Αὐλή. (2)

'Hebr. חל, a pipe.' Wr.

Αὐλῶν, like Αὐλαξ and Αὐλός.

Αὐξω, ἄνω: See Ἀέξω.

Αἶος, Αὐαέος, dry.—R. αἶω.

Αἶρα, fresh air, breeze. 'The air of morning, or that coming from water': Dnn.—R. ἴδω, to breathe, as in Ἀσθμα.

Αἶριον, to-morrow.—R. αἶρα, the air of morning; whence Ἀρχ-αυρος is near the dawn of morning; and hence Αἶριον is the morning, as in Shakspeare: 'By the second hour in the morning Desire the Earl to see me.' Indeed Todd says that Morrow seems to have originally meant Morning. Compare Ἐωλος. (2) R. αἶρον, gold. The golden hour, as Aurora from Aurum, Hora.

Αἶρον, aurum, gold.—Allied to Αὐγή.

Αἶσιος, Doric of Τησῖος, Ταῖσιος.

Αὐσταλός, Αὐστηρός, dry, rough,—soiled by dry dust: see Αὐχμός.—R. αἶω, αἶσται.

Αὐτάρ, on the contrary, but, but then, moreover, &c.: for Αὐτε ἄρ.

Αὐτε, much the same as Αὐ: τε added.

Αὐτή, bawling, shout of war.—R. αἶω.

Αὐτίκα, on the very spot, at the very moment, directly, as In-loco, Illic:—as a direct example, for instance.—R. αὐτός. So ἡΙΚΑ.

Αὐτμή, like Ἀτμός.—R. αἶω = ἄω, to breathe.

Αὐτοκτείνης: See Αὐθέντης.

Αὐτοκάβαλος, said of things made or done off-hand

and in a hurry.—R. αὐτός, whence Αἶτος, just as it is, and Αὐτίκα directly: κάπτω, κάθητι, to eat fast. As said of food eaten in a hurry. (2) Similarly Suidas from κάδος, a measure of corn. (3) From σκάπτω, ἱκάπτω, (whence Κάπετος,) to scoop out a σκάφος, skiff. Thus Lycophron has Αὐτοκάβαλον σκάφος.

Αὐτός, the same person mentioned αὐτε again; that same person, he and no other;—he by himself, alone;—he of himself, spontaneous, as Ipse is used;—just as he is, without change.

Αἶτος, Αἶτως, in the very state or just as one was, without change:—just as it was, nothing done, to no effect, in vain.—R. αὐτός or δ αὐτός.

Αὐχέω, to declare loud, protest, vaunt.—R. αἶω, αἶκα, to speak loud. As Νέω, Νήχω. (2) R. ἴδω, ἴαω, to blow: as φυσῶν is to puff and blow with pride.

Αὐχήρ, the neck;—neck of land.—R. αὐχέω: 'emotions of pride being often indicated by movements of the head and neck': Dnn. So Τυ-αύχην is 'having a high neck, proud.' So from Τραχηλός is Τραχηλίδας, to behave proudly. 'Speak not with a stiff neck': Psa. 75. 5. (2) R. αἶω: the neck being bony, hard and dry: (Steph. Dammi, &c.)

Αὐχμός, drought;—squalidness from dry dust, as in Αὐσταλός and in ἄλα.

Αἶω, to dry: from ἴδω, to breathe, as in Ἀσθμα; to blow upon. And also to dry up, parch, burn up, set on fire, kindle. So Ardeo from Aridus. Haggai 1. 9.

Αἶω, ἄνω, to shout out, call loudly.—R. ἴδω to breathe, blow, blow out, as above. Silius: 'Mimices Exspirat sonos.' Cicero: 'Verba inflata et quasi anhelata gravius.'

ἈΦΑΜΙΝΤΑΙ, Cretan slaves:—Q? (Very rare.)

Ἀφαρ, instantly,—continuously,—after that.—R. ἄπτω, ἄφα, to join on with, as Continuo from Con-tenere, Ἐξῆς from Ἐξομαι. 'From ἀφή: Ipso tactu.' Mrt. (2) A for ἄμα; ἴδω, φημί: No sooner said than done. (3) For ἄπ ἔρ.

Ἀφαιρός, weak, feeble.—For ἀφαιρός (as ἄματρός,) from α, φέρω, φέραιος as in φαιρέρα, Ισοφαιρίζω: Not bearing up, like Ἀ-ταλός. (2) R. ἄφω, to handle: Soft to the touch. Compare Ἀπαλός. (3) R. ἀφαίω, to parch: Withered. (4) R. α, much; παῖρος, or φαῖλος.

Ἀφω, Ἀφω, to handle.—R. ἄπτω, ἄφα, ἄπτομαι, to touch.

Ἀφελής, plain, level, simple.—R. α, φέλος, a stone: Without stones. (2) R. ἴφελω, ἀφαιρώ. 'Simplicity is separation from all heterogeneous mixtures': Pkh.

Ἀφενος, revenue, income.—R. ἄφ, ἔνος, year: the product of a year, as Annōna. Buttin. says, 'the wealth of many years, like Παιδρος from πολυ-ετής.' (2) R. ἄφ ἔνος, from one (year). (3) R. α intens., ἴφω, φώω, as in Lat. fetus, femina, fetus.

Ἀφή,—fastening,—touching,—sand put over anointed wrestlers to give a hold.—R. ἄπτω, ἄφα.

Αφθαί, fiery pustules in the mouth, thrush. — R. ἄπται, ἄφθην, to light up.

Ἀφλαστον, the highest part of a ship. — R. α, φλάω, πέφλασται: As not battered by the waves.

Ἀφλοισμός, foam. — Some as ἄεolic from ἀφρός. But Hemsterb. from φλέω, πέφλου, to boil or bubble. Compare φλοισβός.

Ἀφνεός, Ἀφνεῖος, rich. — R. ἄφνεος, (ἄφνος).

Ἀφρόδια, excrement. — For ἀφροδίδια from ἀφρορίζω, as Excrement from Excerno.

Ἀφνω, suddenly. See in Αἰφνης.

Ἀφροδίτη, Venus. — R. ἀφρός: As sprung from the foam of the sea. This, says Jamieson, is more natural than most of those given by the Greeks, being congruous to the fable. Called also, Ἀφρογένηα. (2) *Fras* Dan. and Scotch is 'froth', say 'frod.'

Ἀφρός, foam. — Like Ἀέρος and Ἀπάλος from ἄπτω, ἄφα, ἄπτομαι: Soft to the touch. (2) R. α, φέρω, φερά: Easily borne on the wind, carried away.

Ἀφροσύνη, foolishness: ἄφρων dat. pl. ἄφροσι, from φρήν.

Ἀφύσσω, to draw from one vessel into another, pour out or upon, heap or load. — Simply from ἀφ', from, ἴδ-φω: somewhat as Ἄπιος from Ἀπὸ. (2) R. ἀφ', ὤω viewed as φῶ, φῖω, to send Ewing takes ὤω literally: 'I water from, draw forth.'

Ἀφύω, to become white. — From 'the remarkably brilliant white color' (Dnn.) of the ΑΨΥΗ, a species of anchovy.

Ἀχαιά, Ceres. — They say from the ἄχος pain she felt at the loss of Proserpine.

Ἀχαιῖας ἄρτος, a kind of large loaf in Athen. 3. where the context, says Steph., seems to refer it to the large size of the stag called as below.

Ἀχαιῖος, Ἀχαιῖνός, 'a two-year stag, from its single pointed horns ἀκίδες: compare Ἀκαχυμῖος pointed': Ldd.

ἈΧΑΝΗ, a Persian measure and word. Also a chest, box: Here perhaps from α, χάλω, κέχανα.

Ἀχάτης, an agate. — Referred by Pliny to *Achates*, a river of Sicily. (2) Lennep from α, χάρω, to lack: As lacking no color. Thus Woodward states it to be 'spotted with different colors, black, brown, red, and sometimes blue.' (3) Bochart from the Hebr. and Punic *echad*, spotted.

Ἀχελῷος, a word applied, says Servius, from the antiquity of the river *Achelous* to any water.

Ἀχερωῖς, white poplar: 'prob. from Ἀχέρον *Acheron*: for from its pale color it was thought to have been brought from the shades by Hercules': Ldd.

Ἀχέρων, a river of Hell. — Not improb. from ἄχος, ἄχεος, ῥέων, ῥών: The river of pain.

Ἀχὴν, Ἰχὴν, poor. — For δ-εχην, from α, ἔχω. Aristoph. has τοὺς οὐκ ἔχοντας. Eurip. τὸ μὴ ἔχειν. 'The poor of the people which had nothing': Jerem. 39. 10. 'Ὁς οὐκ ἔχει: Mark 4. 25.

Ἀχθομαί, to be loaded with ἄχθος a weight, heavy laden or weighed down in mind.

Ἄχθος, a weight. — R. ἄγω, ἄχθην. 'Onus quod fertur': Ov. Compare ἔχθος.

Ἀχίλλειος, like *Achilles*: hence applied to things excellent, as Ἀχιλλεύς, an excellent kind of barley.

Ἀχλὺς, mist, gloom: — trouble. — From ἄχος, ἄχεος, for Ἀχέλως: The 'dimness of anguish', the darkness and sorrow', in Isaiah: The 'day of darkness and of gloominess, of clouds and thick darkness', in Joel: the 'black cloud ἄχεος of pain', in Homer: the 'cloud of lamentation', in Euripides: the 'hanc animo nubem' in Ovid, go in this direction. And thus Dnn. allies Ὀρφανός, bereft, to Ὀρφνη. — But some from α intens., χέω, to pour. Homer has κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν κέχυτ' ἀχλὺς, ἔχεν ἀχλὺν, ἀχλὺν κατέχευε.

Ἄχνα, foam, froth, down, dew, chaff, dross. — Some for Ἀχνα, as Αἰθῶ, Εἰθῶ, Γαῖα, Ἀλα. (2) R. ἴδω, ἐγγύμι, ἄχα, frango: something fragile: So Dr. Major. (3) 'R. χρῶν, χροῶς, χροῶ, to comb': Dnn. Or κνάω to rub, brush: Easily brushed off. (4) For δ-εχνα, from α, ἔχω: Not adhering. As Ἀργός, for Ἀεργός.

Ἄχος, grief, pain. — R. ἴδω, ἐγγύμι, ἄχα: As breaking the spirits. 'Animo esse fracto et afflicto': Cic. See more in Ἄγων-ακτέω. (2) R. ἄγω, as in Ἀχθος, burden. So Ἀχομαί and Ἀχθομαί would be the same. (3) Allied to Ἀκή: Pungent grief. (4) 'Hebr. ok, to compress': Wr. (5) Our *ache*, Germ. *ach*.

Ἀχρη, Ἀχρης, 'on the surface, like Ἀκρω: just touching, Il. 17. 599: — even the outermost, utterly, Il. 4. 522. From ἄκρος: Ldd. and Dnn. Hence 'entirely, up to the place or time that.' (2) As Ἰκταρ from ἵκω, so Ἀχρη from ἄγω, ἄχα, 'to go to', as in its compounds. So Ἀγε is Come on. See Μέχρι.

Ἀχυρμιά, a heap of

Ἀχυρον, chaff. — Many for δ-έχυρον: Not firm, weak. (2) Like Ἀχρη, anything fragile, from ἐγγύμι, ἄχα. (3) Allied to Ἀκή: Anything pungent and prickly.

Ἀχῶρ, os, a continuous scab of the head, scald-head. — Allied to ἈΧνα and ἈΧυρον, a scale, flake, &c. Ending like ἔχνη, ἔλνη. (2) From α, much, χῶρος, 'prop. the circular movement of dancers in a ring', (Dnn.) (3) 'With very small holes like a honey-comb, [and so called in Latin favus,] but smaller, inasmuch as Galen has handed down that it is so called from their not occupying any χώρον place, but is confined to narrow spaces': Gurr. in new Steph. 2460. As Ἀ-τοπος in form, though in a different sense. (4) As Ἀκαρί, a mite, from α, κέρω, κέκωρα: too small to cut. (5) R. α, χωρέω, to yield, retire: From its obstinate continuance. (Very rare word.)

Ἀψ, back, again. — 'Prob. a form of ἀπό': Dnn. As Παρά, Παρά, and Πάρος, so Ἀπὸ, Ἀπαι, and Ἄπιος, Ἀπς, Ἀψ. (2) If not from ἄπτω, ἄπω, as in Ἀπὸ, which see. So Ὀπίσω and Ὀψέ, from ἔπομαι. Or for ἄψι, dat. of ἄψις.

ἈΨΙΝΘΟΣ, -ION, wormwood. — 'Syriac *ab shento*, pater somni': Dahler.

"Αυίς, a joining, binding;—joinings or meshes of a net;—the joining the felloses to form a wheel, a wheel, arch, vault.—R. ἄνω, ἄνω.

†'Αν or 'Αν, 'Αν, to breathe, blow, pant, whence (through ἄσθη) ἄσθη. Other senses follow, as may be seen in 'Αδῶς, 'Αστος, 'Αεσα, 'Ασθη, ἄνω, ἄνω.—A Primitive word.

'Αστος, 'Αστος, night,—sleep.—R. α, ὥρα: Unseasonable, as 'Ασπρόνυκτος: 'at an unseasonable hour of the night' in *Æschylus*, and 'Intempestā nocte' in *Livy* for 'midnight.' (2) 'Sleep,' from the sense of 'night': or from α, ὥρα: When there is no care about anything.

'Αστίω, to sleep.—R. ἄστος: To cull the flowers of anything, or the sweets of things, here of sleep, ὄπνον being joined with it in *Homer*: πάνυχον ὄπνον δα-τεῖς. (2) From ἄνω, whence ἄεσα, I sleep.

'Αστος, ἄστος, a flower, blossom;—hence the most choice and exquisite of its kind, so used of the finest wool.—R. ἄνω, ἄνω, to breathe, as *Lennep* derives *Flos* from *Flo*, (though referred by *Lidd.* to φλόος): *Lucretius*: Et nardi florem qui nectar naribushalat. (2) R. α, intens., ὄνω, ὄσται, ὄται, to smell: as ὄνω makes not only ὄστέον but ὄσθηρ without the Σ. See 'ὄσμη.

## B.

Bā, for βασιλεῦ, as Δῶ, Mā, for Δῶμα, Māter.

Bā, an exclamation: from the sound, as Bah!

Bādō, to cry βὰ βὰ, babble, prattle, talk.

Baḡal, Baḡalāḡ, Παπαλ, Παπαḡ, natural sounds of wonder. See on Παπαλ.

Baḡrāḡ, to chirp like grasshoppers.—'An imitative word': Dnn. (2) R. Baḡis, †Baḡrāḡ, †Baḡarāḡ, as Baḡr-ḡonē, to have a rough voice. See Baḡr.

Bāḡma, speech.—R. Bāḡ, Bēḡma.

Baḡis, Spartan for 'Agōs, a captain, from ἄγω: as Baḡnos, Βαḡνός *Maittaire* p. 373.

Bādhn, step by step. Bādōs, a step.—R. †Bādō, †Bē-ḡatai, Baḡno, as Στάδην. *Hesych.* explains it κατὰ βῆμα.

Bādō, to babble, talk, like Baḡāḡ, which see. (2)

'Akin to ḡmī': Dnn.: i.e. to ḡdō. So Brēmō, Fremo.

Baḡmōs, a going;—a step, i.e. one pace;—a stair, and a threshold, by which or on which we go, as also Bādhn, Baḡh, Baḡōs are a threshold.—R. †Bādō, †Bēḡdn.

Bādōs, depth.—R. †Bādō, †Bēḡdn, for κατὰ-Baḡno, to descend: or to make to go down, sink. Dnn. explains Baḡno, 'to go up, down, or against.' Thus *Dr. Johnson* explains Deep, 'descending far.' Allied are Bōḡros, BṮōs. (2) Allied to Bāsīs, a foundation, bottom.

Bādhn, a threshold, as Baḡmōs. Also, as Bāsīs, a base, pedestal, foundation,—a bench, seat.

Baḡno, to go: from †Bādō, as †ḡdō, Φαḡno; †Māno, Μαḡno; †Sāno, Σαḡno.

Bādōs, little in size or number.—R. †Bādō, whence Bādhn, step by step, gradually (gradus), little by little. (2) R. †Bādō, as allied to ḡdō, παḡno, whence Παḡros, small. (3) For 'Hbādōs, small.

BAḡΣ, BAḡON, a palm-branch.—*Porphry* states it to be an Egyptian word.

Baḡn, a shepherd's coat of skin.—R. †Bādō, †ḡm-Bādō, ḡm-Baḡno, to go into, as from ḡn-Bādō, to go into, is 'Εν-δύον, clothing, 'Επένδυον, a cloak, and Lat. *induo*, to clothe. So 'Em-Bās is a buskin. The compound omitted as in 'Irus.

Baḡōn, 'a gudgeon, any fish not much valued: from Baḡōs, small, trifling': Dnn.

Bāḡhlos, Baḡkīlas, a eunuch in *Cybele's* service: 'a lewd or stupid man, like Bādōs. From Bādō: Dnn. But how is this? Better, *Lenn.* thinks β as in Baḡnos and Baḡōs prefixed ἔολιζε to a word 'A-ḡhlos allied to ḡhlos glowing, burning i.e. with bad desire. Or †Ba, as proposed in Baḡkaḡno, Bāḡraḡos.

Baḡkīno, to prophecy like Baḡis or Baḡis, an ancient Boeotian prophet. (Valck. ad *Herod.*)

Bāḡtron, a staff, stick.—R. †Bādō, †Bēḡdn, [†Bēḡba-ḡtai,] Baḡno: To walk with: Dnn. Or allied to Bāsīs, a base, 'that on which one stands'. (Dnn.) See Bēḡbaos.

Baḡchōs, a foot of one short and two long syllables: 'as being most used in the hymns to *Bacchus* and in the dithyrambs': *Steph.* and *Ewing.*

Bāḡchos, *Bacchus*.—'Another form of 'Iaḡchos': Dnn. Yet B is not I. Rather from Bādō, Bēḡba, Bādō, to babble: from the confused babbings of the *Bacchanals*. So called Bōḡmos from Brēmō. (2) *Rndbeck* refers it to one Bagge, who proceeded from the North, and subdued the East. *Janieson* to bagge or bock a goat or ram: in the *Dionysia* the goat always appearing.

Baḡlaḡns, a bath-keeper, having the care of the Bā-ḡanos pin or peg for fastening the bolt in baths. Baḡla-ḡno is to fasten with a peg.—*Reimer* from its prob. being customary to heat the baths with Bāḡlanoι acorns, husks of chestnuts, &c.?

Bāḡlanos, acorn,—gland,—pessary. 'That which the tree Bāḡlai puts forth': *Dr. Jones*. Allied to Bā-ḡstāno.—Also a pin or peg shot into a bolt to fasten the door: So Bāḡtron, a peg: 'Eπi-βāḡs, a bolt: and Obex, Obicis from Ob-jicio.

Baḡlānton, Baḡla-, a purse.—'R. Bāḡllo, to cast in': *Schleusn.* (Much in form as Tāḡlanton.) Thus, *John* 12. 6, Judas 'had the bag and bare τὰ βαλλόμενα what was put therein.' *Plutarch*: τὸ βαλάντιον, ἐμ-εληθέντος τοῦ ἀργυρίου, &c.

Baḡlis, barrier, bar, starting-place: beginning,

threshold, ladder which is a starting-place to a wall :— plur. gable-end, top of a wall.— All from βάλλω: Where they throw off i.e. the rope or the horses or themselves. So from ἀφ-ημι is Ἀφῆτηρα.

Βάλε: in 'Αέλε.

ΒΑΛΗΝ, ΒΑΛΛΗΝ, the Persian King. 'Prop. a lord. In the Syriac, *Baal, Bel* is Lord :'. Baxt.

Βαλιός, swift.— R. βάλλω, βαλῶ: With a sling or plunge, as 'Pίμα from 'Pίπτω.

Βαλιός, spotted.—As above: 'One color being thrown on [or by the side of] another: 'Ormast. We say 'SHOT silk' from SHOOT.

Βαλλίζω, to throw the legs about, briskly dance.— R. βάλλω, as βαπτίζω. (2) Our *ball*, Ital. *ballo*, Span. *baile*.

Βάλλω, to throw, cast.— R. †βάν, as Ψάν, Ψάλλω: To make to go forward, προ-βιδέω. (2) 'Hebr. *beel*, to hurry: 'Wr. (3) Thiersch compares our *Ball*.

Βάλος, θηλός, a threshold.— R. †βάν as in Βαθμός. Βαμβα, Dor. for Βάμμια.

Βαυβαίνω, Βαυβαλίζω, Βαυβακύνω, to stammer, chatter with the teeth.— N as μανθύνω. For †βαβαίνω like Βαβάζω. (2) 'An imitative word: 'Dnn. (3) 'Hebr. *beem*, to speak inarticulately: 'Wr.

Βανά Βοσot, Γάνα Sicil., for Γυνή. So Βάλανος and Γάλανος, Glans.

Βάναυσος, a mechanic who heats a furnace:— vulgar, illiberal, base.— 'For βαίν-αυσος, from βαίνος, αῖω: 'Ldd. Βάζις, like Βάμμια.

Βάπτω, βαπτίζω, to dip, dye, bathe, drench, baptize.— As Γάδος, Δάπτω: Κνάας, Κνάττω: from †βάν, for κατα-βιδέω, ἐμ-βιδέω, to make to go down or in, plunge, (properly).

Βάραθρον, Ion. Βίρεθρον, a deep pit.— 'R. βάρος: Anything weighed down, depressed, sunk: 'E. Valpy. As μέλαΘΡΟΝ. (2) R. βάθος, depth, †βάθαθρον: which would be softened to βάραθρον, much as μεΔιδίς into μελιδίς, αΔβίτερ into αβίτερ: for Δ and Θ are interchanged often, as Θεός, Deus: murTher, murder: burThen, burDen: BeThlehem, BeDiam. Thus: †βάθαθρον, †βάθαθρον, βάραθρον. Vice versa was caDucetum from καPύκειον. So Dnn. from βαθός. (3) 'Hebr. *bor*, a pit: 'Mrt. 'Hebr. *beruth*, a pit: 'Wr.

ΒΑΡΑΚΕΣ, explained Μάζα by Athenæus 3. 115, and used only by him.— Q. ?

Βάρβαρος, foreign, outlandish.— Strabo thinks it an imitative word to express the sound of one who speaks harshly, βαρ βαρ. So Lenn. and Forcell. (2) From βαρύς, †βαρβαρύς, as Δάπτω, Δαρδάπτω: for βαρύφωνος is one who has a rough voice. (3) Chald. *bara*, abroad: or Arab. *barbar*, to murmur. 'Irish *barba* or *beorb*. Russ. *varvar*: 'Wbst.

Βάρβιτος, -τος, a lyre.— Written also Βάρβιτωρ, whence Pollux derives it from βαρύ-μιτον, from its heavy strings. 'Graviorem edit sonum: 'Forcell.

ΒΑΡΙΣ, an Egyptian canoe: 'from *Baris*, a city of Egypt where it was used: 'Blomf. Βάρβαρος Βάρβιτες, Eurip.

Βάρος, weight.— Allied to βάθος, depth, and both from †βάν, κατα-βαίνω, to sink down. (2) Wbst. compares our verb *bear*, Goth. *bairan*, and Gr. φέρω, φερίω whence φερίτρα. As ἄμω, αμβο; Βρέμω, Fremo.

Βάσανος, the Lydian touch-stone:— trial by torture.— As ἄμω, αμβο; Φίλιππος, Βίλιππος; for †φάσανος from †φάν, πέφασαι, φαίνω, to manifest, show, and so give proof of. So φάσας, an informer. In its form compare Ἀδσανον. (2) R. †βάν, βιδέω, ἐκ-βιδέω, i.e. to force out, extort. (3) 'Hebr. *bahan*, probavit: 'Mrt. As 'Εξ, Sex.

Βασίλειος, a King.— R. βάσις, foundation; λεῖος, leῖος, the people: On whom the people rest and depend.

Βασίλισκος, the basilisk, a serpent feigned to have on its head tufts like a crown. And a wren, the King's bird, Lat. *regulus*.— Above.

Βάσις, footstep; †βάν, βαίνω.— A base, pedestal: 'whereon one steps', Ldd.: 'the foot, or sole of the foot, that on which one stands [walks], or anything is fixed, the ground, foundation, pedestal, base: 'Dnn. Or what anything goes down upon, κατα-βαίνει.

Βασκαίνω, to use ill words to, slander:— bewitch by invidious praise, spells, an evil eye.— 'R. †βάσκω, βά-ζω, to utter, speak: 'Dnn. (2) 'The Cretans for βου- seem to have said βα-, as Βασκαρίαι, Βαστραχηλίσαι are put down by the Gramm. for Σκαρίαι, Τραχηλίσαι: so Βασκαίνω for Καίνω: 'Lenn. (3) 'φάσκω αἰνά, to speak horrible things, [B as ἄμω, αμβο] : or φάσει καίνω, to kill with the eyes: 'Greg. Compare Θέσφατος from Θεός.

ΒΑΣΣΑΡΑ, a fox.— 'Of Thracian origin: 'Ldd. Βασσάρια, little foxes, are attributed by Hesych. to the *Libyans*. (A rare word.)

Βασσάρα, 'the dress of Thracian Bacchanals, prob. as made of the skins of Βασσάρια foxes: also perhaps a Bacchanal; hence an impudent courtesan: 'Ldd.

Βασσαρεύς, 'Bacchus, whose priests were clothed with foxes' skins: 'Forcell.— Above. (2) 'Hebr. *batzar*, gathered the vintage: 'Bochart.

Βάσσαρ, compar. of βαθός, as Γαυκός, Γαύσσων. Βαστάω, to carry.— R. †βάν, †βέβαισται, βαίνω: to make to go forward, προ-βιδέω.

Βάταλος, cinædus, à †βάν, βατίω, βατεύω, coëo ut animalia.

Βατώνη, the same as Πατώνη.

Βατέω, Βατίω, ascendo ut mares: ἀνα-βαίνω. Sic Βατής, equus admissarius.

Βατήρ, a threshold, as Βαθμός: a staff to go with:— starting-place to go from: †βάν, βέβαιται.

ΒΑΤΙΑΚΗ, some cup: 'a Chaldaic word: 'Bochart. 'Chald. *batiah*, a pumpkin: 'Dahler.

Βατίς, the prickly roach:— a bird frequenting brambles.— From

Βάτος, the bramble: 'prop. that grows spontaneously, from βατός [from βαίνω]: 'Dnn. Going forth. (2) Some think a lost in ἀ-βατος, inaccessible.

**BATOS**, a *Jewish* liquid measure, in N. T. *Bat* Hebr.

**Βάτραχος**, a frog.—Ba for βου- as in *Βασκαίνω* (2), and *ἐνράχων* a. 2. of *τρήχω*, to be rough. (2) Ba for βοά, (Æol. βοᾷ,) voice, much as *ἑσφατος* for *δεσφατος*.

**Βατταρίω**, *Βαττο-λογίω*, to say over and over again, like one *Battus*, a stuttering king of Cyrené. 'Ovid perh. alludes to him in the answer of that babbling *Battus* to Mercury: Sub illis Montibus, inquit, erunt, et erant sub montibus illis: Pkh.—But Liddell: 'Formed no doubt in imitation of the sound.'

**Βαυθάς**, *Βαυθαλίς*, *Βαυκαλάς*, to lull to sleep.—'Imitated from the nurse's song: Ldd. 'Baubo in Mythology was the name of Ceres's nurse: Dnn. But *Βαυκαλάς* is rather from *βαυκός*: To say pretty things to. Some however understand these words 'to mutter' from

*Βαύω*, 'to cry *βαῦ βαῦ*, to bark: hence to howl, lament, bark with angry reproaches, cry aloud for: Ldd. Our *bay* for bark, and *baul* are near. All from the sound.

*Βαυκαλίον*, *Βαυκαλίσ*, a vase with narrow mouth, 'for it *βαύει* makes a muttering sound or hum when liquids are poured into it: Steph.

*Βαυκαίτες*, delicate shoes for women: from *Βαυκός*, affected, disdainful, delicate, luxurious.—R. *†βάω*, *†βέβακα*, (v as in our moUntain,) whence *Βάδην* 'step by step, slowly, with a steady measured step,' (Dnn.) Thus to Mince is 'to walk nicely by short steps, to act with appearance of delicacy, to affect nicety,' (Dr. J.). See *Βαυός*.

*Βαῦνος*, a furnace.—R. *αῖω*, to kindle: as *βέδος*, *Βαδύς* for *ἕδος*, *ἀδύς*, (Matthim Gr. Gr.). So *Βεκάς* for *ἐκάς* in Hesych. And Maittaire mentions *Βισχὺς* for *ἰσχὺς*. (2) Allied to *Φαῖσις*, splendor: as *ἀμφω*, *ἀμβω*.

*Βαφή*, a dyeing: *βάντω*, *ἱεφαίνω*.

*†ΒΑΩ*, *†ΒΕΩ*, and perhaps *†ΒΙΩ* (as in *βίος*, *βία*, *βινέω*, *βιάω*), to make to go.—Primitive words. '*Βά* Hebr. to come: Mrt. Perh. allied to *†ΠΑΩ*.

*Βέδλλα*, to suck, squeeze, and *Βέλλα*, a leech.—As *βαδίω*, so *†βαδίω* or *†βαδών*, *†βέδιω*, *†βέδιω*, to make to pass out. (Comp. *ἐνίΒΔΑ*.) Thus *βέδιω*, *βέδιω*: and *Θέελλα*. (2) 'Hebr. *bedel*, to separate: Wr.

*Βέδωσσομαι*, to stink, defile oneself:—to turn from what is offensive, abominate. *Βέδωυός*, abominable. *Βέδω*, a stench.—From

*Βέω*, to emit a noisome stench.—Prop. to make to pass out, as in *βέδω*. (2) 'An imitative word expressive of disgust: Dnn. From the sound *ΒΑ*.

*Βέδω*: in *βέδωσσομαι*.

*Βέδω*, as *βέω*:—and to turn away from, abhor, dread:—to insult by the act expressed in *βέω*.

*Βέσσω*, firm.—R. *†βάω*, *βαίνω*, i.e. to go on, to go well, stand up firm, whence *βεσθικός*, fixed: *τὸ βεσθικός*, firmness. And see *Βάσις*, a base. *Βε-*, as in

*Βέσθλος*, common, profane.—In form as *σγρΗΑΟΣ*. R. *†βάω*, *†βήλος*, *βέσθλος*: accessible to all. 'Allowable to tread: Ldd. See *Βηλός*.

*Βεκεσεῖληνος*, superannuated, dotting, silly.—R. *βέκος*, *σελήνη*: As old as bread and the moon. Or calling on the moon for bread. (2) R. *βεκός*, Hesych. for *ἐκάς*, Æol.: As far back as the moon. (3) Hesych. has also *Βεκός*, silly: i.e. *Βεκός* far from (his mind): A moon-struck maniac.

**ΒΕΚΚΟΣ**, a *Phrygian* word for bread. A curious account of it is in Herod. 2. 2.—Wr. from Hebr. *beg*, bread.—Wachter compares our *BAKE*.

*Βελόνη*, (like *Ἀκόνη*), a sharp point as at the end of a *βέλος*:—needle,—fish with long sharp snout, as a

*βέλος*, a dart.—R. *βάλλω*, *†βολέω* which shows a form *†βέλλω*. As *Jacio*, *Jaculum*.

*Βέλτερος*, *Βελτίω*, better.—R. *βέλος*, *†βελότερος*: who aims his dart or hits more exactly. So *Ἀρείω* from *Ἄρης*. (2) Pers. *behter*, our *better*.

*Βέμψη*, -ει, a whirling, whirling-top, whirlpool.—As *δάμψω*, *λαμψάω*. For *βέμψη* redupl. from *βέθηκα*, *†βέθηκα*, to go, to go round, as *ἴπυς* for *ἄμφ-ιπυς*, and *βλήτρω* for *ἄμφ-βλήτρω*. (2) Allied to *Πέμφιξ*.

*Βένθος*, depth, like *βάθος*, as *πίθος*, *πένθος*.

*Βερέσχετος*, a booby.—'A fictitious word: Dind. 'A word formed without analogy: Casaub. 'Prob. coined by Aristoph.: Ldd. *Βαρός*, (a 'heavy' fellow,) might have suggested it. See E in *πΕΛΕΜΙΩ*.

*Βεῖδος*, *Βεῖδος*, some vest.—As *Βεκάς* for *ἐκάς*, (as in *βαῖνος*), so these for *εὔδος* and *εὔδος*: *†εὔδος* and *†εὔδος*:—from *†εῖω*, *ἐθην*, *ἐννύμ*, to put on, as *εἴμα*. See *εὔδος*. T as in our moUntain, and in *εὔδω*.

*Βῆ Βῆ*, the sound of sheep bleating, more imitative in Doric, *Βά Βά*.

*Βηλός*: in *βάλλω*.

*Βῆμα*, a step, pace: *†βάω*, *βέθημαι*. And a step, to go up upon:—a tribunal, for *ἀνά-βημα*.

*ΒΗΡΤΑΛΛΟΣ*, a beryl.—Buch. from Chald. *belur* by transp.

*Βῆσσω*, a sheep-walk, wild walk, glen.—R. *†βάω*, *βήσω*.

*Βῆσσω*, to cough. *Βῆξ*, *χῆς*, a cough.—As *Βῆσσω* from *†βάω*, *βήσω*, so *Βῆσσω*: To make go out, force out, 'to evacuate the peccant matter,' (Dr. J. in Cough.). Compare *βία*, *βιάω*, *πιέω*. And see *βέω*.

*ΒΗΤΑ*, *βέτα*. Hebr. *batit*.

*βία*, compulsion, force, violence, power.—From the obs. *†βίω* = *βάω*, to make to go: as in *βέλωμαι*, to go on; *βινέω*, co-*eo*; and *Plautus* has *BITO* to go, whence ad-BITER, arBiter. And see *βίος*. So *γείνωμαι*, *γίνομαι*. Compare also *πιέω*, *πιέωμαι*, with *βιάω*. (2) From *ἴα*, explained *βία* by *Suidas*: from *ἴω* to make to go, send: B prefixed as in *βαῖνος*. (3) Even *Parkh.* brings it from the Hiphil of Hebr. *ba*, to cause to GO.

*Βιάω*, to force. Above.

Βεβάζω, to make to go, †βάζω.

Βεβάζω, to stride: i.e. to move out, gen. with 'long, far', &c.—Above.

ΒΙΒΛΙΟΣ, ΒΥΒΛΙΟΣ, the *Egyptian* plant, from which paper was made:—a book. Τὸ Βιβλίον, the BIBLE, 'Book of Books.'

Βιβρώσκω: in †βρώω.

Βιδῖαι, Spartan officers having the care of youth.—'Connected with ἰδοί, ἰδύοι, [from ἰδέω, Videō,] witnesses or judges over them:' Böckh. B, as in Βαῖνος.

ΒΙΚΟΣ, a pitcher, jar.—Some think it Phœnician. (2) Our *pîcher*, Fr. *picher*, Lat. *picarium*. Some add, what is more remote in meaning, our *beaker*, Germ. *becher*, Ital. *bicchiere*.

Βιρώ, coëo, ut maritus.—Ut 'Αγινέω, 'Ορίνω. Vox affinis est Βαῖνω. Vide in Βία et †Βάω. Sic

Βίος, Βίωτος, life,—provisions.—R. βέλομαι, to go on in life, as in Il. x. 431, 'vivam' (Clarke). In π. 852 βίη is explained by Damm βιώση. So βίωμα ο. 194. So πορεύεται (Ed. T. 874. And we speak of the Path and the Journey of life, and of going on in life. Plautus has *Bito*, to go. Note γίνομαι. (2) R. βία, natural strength and vitality, Il. 8. 314.

Βίω, a bow.—'Perh. the same as βίος, provisions; since the first Greeks, like all rude tribes, lived by the chase': Ldd. and Dnn. (2) As requiring βίαν force, stretched βίᾳ with force.

Βλαβή, hurt: βλάπτω, ἔλαβον.

Βλαβρός, soft, flaccid, moist,—weak, effeminate, stupid.—See in Πλαβρός.

Βλαῖος, disabled in speech, stammering;—in limbs, distorted by the feet being bent outwards.—R. βάλλω, †βλάω (as in βλάπτω), to strike down, to disable. In form as Γαιός.—From βλάπτω, says Martin: rather, allied to it.

Βλάξ, —ακός, lazy, delicate.—R. μαλακός, ἡμᾶξ, βλάξ. See Μέμελωκα. (2) Allied to ΒΛΑΒΡΟΣ. See Πλαβρός.

Βλάπτω, to disable, damage, hinder, stop;—from βάλλω, †βλάω, as in Βλαῖος, Βλαστέω. In form like ἰδάνω, et †δῶω, δάπτω. Eustath.: Βλάπτειν, σίονε! ΒΑΛΛΕΙΝ.—Also to mislead, i.e. throw down and disappoint expectations.

†Βλαστάνω, Βλαστάνω, to bud, blossom.—R. βάλλω, †βλάω, †βιβλάσται: To shoot forth, as Προ-βάλλω ἄνθος, Dioscor. Φυλλά-βολέω, to put forth leaves. See Βλάπτω. Dnn. compares Βάνω, which is allied.

Βλασφημέω, to defame, slander, blaspheme.—For βλαψ-φημέω, from βλάπτω, ψω, φήμη, to damage the reputation of.

Βλαῖται, sandals, shoes.—Allied to Πλατῖς, flat. So Latin *Plautus*, *Plotus*, is one with flat feet.

Βλεμεῖναι, 'to exult, vaunt, akin to Βρέμω:' Ldd. 'Same sense as Μεγαῖναι. R. βρέμω, not Βλέπω, [Βλέμμα,] which is not an Homeric word:' Dnn. So κριβανος and κλίβανος.

Βλέννα, mucus from the nose: Βλέννος, a driveller, 25

weak, dastardly, vulg. 'a snotty fool.'—R. †βλέω, βάλλω, to throw out, as †Γάω, †Γέω, Γέννα.

Βλέπω, to look at.—R. †βλέω, βάλλω: To throw or cast the eyes at. As δρέπω, δήπω. Homer has ΒΑΛ' ὄμματα; Eurip. προ-βαλοῦν' ὄμματα. So παρα-Βλήτηρ. Homer has Βολαὶ ὀφθαλμῶν. (2) R. βλέω, ὄπα?

Βλέφαρον, 'the eyelid; freq. the eye. R. βλέπω:' Dnn. Perf. βέλεφα: Appertaining to the sight.

†βλέω, to throw; βάλλω, †βαλέω.

Βλήτρων, an iron cramp or ring: for 'Αμφι-βλήτρων.—Above.

Βληχή, bleating of sheep, whining of children.—Lennep from the sound, blecc. (2) R. †βλέω, βέληγκα, to send out (sounds). See on 'Ιά.

Βληχρός, dull, sluggish, weak.—'R. βαλξ, βλακός:' Dnn. (2) R. †βλέω, βέληγκα: Cast down in spirit, abject, re-miss. 'Exposed to a blow', E. Valpy ou Il. 5. 336.

Βλιμάζω, to feel hens to see if they have eggs: prop. to squeeze, Βλιώ whence Βλίττω.

Βλιτομάμμος, a silly fool, one who is as flat and insipid as the herb BAITON *blit* or orache, and like an infant calling for its Μάμμα mother's breasts.

Βλίττω, Βλίζω, Βλίο, to squeeze or press out, spec. honey; whence some derive from μέλι, μελίττω, μιλίττω, as in Βλῆξ. To irritate, some say: i.e. press close, annoy. (2) 'Allied to Φλίο, Φλίζω, Θλίζω:' Dnn. (3) Compare Βλῶω, Φλῶω, allied to †βλέω, to throw out.

Βλοσυρός, awful, venerable, noble, terrible, fierce.—Formed like Βλωθρός, tall, towering, big, huge, and so inspiring awe or respect.

†βλόω, Βλώσκω, to arise, come forth, grow, go.—Prop. to shoot up: βάλλω, 'βολέω, βλόω, as Δορέω, Δρόω, Δρώσκω:' Matthiæ. (2) R. μόλω, ἡμῶω, †βλόω. See in Βλάξ.

Βλῖω, Βλίζω, to spring up, gush forth, bubble.—Allied to †βλόω, †βλέω, and Φλῖω.

Βλωθρός, 'shooting up, tall-growing', Ldd.—R. †βλόω.

Βλωμός, a mouthful of bread.—Allied to Βλωθρός, tall-growing; †βλόω, to grow. 'Making the mouth protuberant:' Lenn. So Βλῶω is 'to be brim-full' (Dnn.) agreeing with mouth-ful.

Βλώσκω: in †βλόω.

Βωξ, Βῶξ, 'a fish, called from the sound it makes: βοx!' Ldd.

Βωώω, to bellow, roar, shout out.—'Prob. imitative:' Dnn. Of the sound βοοο. (2) R. βοῦς, βοός, an ox. Βοεῖω, thong of an ox-hide.—R. βοῦς, βοός.

Βοηέω, to assist, defend, repel attack.—R. βοή, δέω: To run to a noise or cry. So Βοη-δρομέω. 'Ad clamorem hominum millia vi. convenerunt': Cæs. 'Convocatus ad clamorem facto?' Liv. 'On all sides to his aid was run.' Milt.

Βόθρος, Βόθυνος, ditch, trench.—Allied to Βάθος.

Boi, *bah!* *baugh!*—from the sound.

Βόλβα, the Latin *Vulva*.

Βολέτιον, -διον, a small kind of cuttle-fish, 'called for its smell': Ldd.: i.e. from

Βόλιτον, Βόλιτον, filth, dung.—R. †βόλῶν: Re-jicium, Re-fuse. Compare

Βολθός, bulbous root, bulb.—'Akin, or deriv., is Βόλβα, and Lat. *volvo*, from the folding layers of the onion': Dnn. Say from *εολα* from *ελλω*, to roll: *εφολῶ*. (2) R. †βόλῶν, to shoot out, as in *Βλαστόν*. Βολέως, as Βαλέις.

†βόλῶν: allied to Βάλλω.

Βολίς, a missile, bolt (sent in), plummet (sent down), a cast, &c.—Above.

Βόλιτον: in Βόλῆτιον.

Βόλομαι, the same as Βοῦλομαι.

Βομβολομβάξ, exclam. of wonder or mockery.—'R. *βόμβος*: Hurly-burly': Dr. Jones. 'Formed like Βαβαί, Βαβαϊάξ': Voss.

Βόμβος, hum, buzz, innumur.—'Imitation of the sound': Dnn. (2) Allied to Βέμβηξ.

Βομβήλις, bumble-bee;—gnat: Βομβήλις, bubble making a noise: Βόμβυλος, vessel with narrow mouth, from its hum when liquids are poured into it.—Above.

Βόμβηξ, a flute,—the wind-pipe of birds,—a wasp: from Βόμβος.—Also a silk-worm, and the silk. Vosse and Gataker think that in this sense the word is Eastern. Certainly its spinning seems to produce no *βόμβος*. It may be allied to Βέμβηξ, a whirling. Thus there is not only *πεμφος* (a blister) but *Πομφός*.

Βόναςος, a kind of wild ox.—'Perh. from †βόνος, βουνός, a hill': Lenn. See Βόλομαι. Or for Βούναςος. See Βουνός.

Βορά, food.—R. †βώω, to feed. And Hebr. *baráh* is, he ate: Mrt.

Βόρθεος, dung, slime, mire.—Redupl. (compare Βάρβαρος), 'from βορά, food': Schleusn.: Food reduced to excrement. So Dr. Jones, and Mrt. who adds: 'Arab. *bar* is dung.'

Βορβορίζω, to rumble as the intestines.—From the sound as *βῶρ, βῶρ*, as *Κορκορίζω* from *κῶρ κῶρ*, and *Καρκαίρω*. (2) Mrt. from Βόρθεος.

Βορέας, the North wind.—As *Λαλαψ*, a hurricane, from *λάττω, ψω*, to lick up, so Βορέας from βορῆς, voracious. So Lucan of the sea: 'Omnia pontus Haurit saxa torras.' Milton: 'Boreas and Cæcias . . . rend the woods and seas upturn.' (2) Pkh. from βοῶ *ῥέω*: 'It usually flows with violence and noise': Ewing. (3) 'Russ. *boria*, storm and tempest': Webster. 'Hebr. *bo-raach*, rapidity': Heins.

Βόστρυχος, tendril or cluster *βοτρίων* of grapes:—ringlet of hair or in clusters, as *Εγρίγ, βότρυν κόμη*. Z, as *λέσχη, ἔσχωρ*, Lat. *festuca*.

Βοτάνη, herb, fodder. And Βοτήρ, a shepherd.—R. †βόω, Βόσκω.

Βότρυς, a grape.—From ποτός, drinkable, as Πλαδαρός and Βλαδαρός, Bibbo from Πίω. Compare in

meaning Poma from Πότιμα. Ovid speaks of the 'presos liquores' of the grapes.

Βού-, largely, very.—As a Βούς, ox, like our Horse in Horse-laugh, Horse-chestnut. So Bull-finch.

Βούβαλος, a buffalo.—R. Βούς, an ox. Comp. ἀρ-ΒΑΛΟΣ.

Βουβών, the groin: and a *hubo*, swelling in it.—Dr. Grant by redupl. from Hebr. *bo*, to swell; yet let us not say with him, from the tumor, but the groin itself. We hear of 'the femoral arch': and Groin in building is 'an angular curve' (Enc. Br.). But then why not from †βών, †βών, βαίνων i.e. ἀνα-βαίνων, as in Βῆμα, Βωμός, &c.

Βουκανάς, to blow the Βυκάνη, trumpet. O as Θουγάτηρ, σονδύριον from Sudarium.

Βουκαλός, to pasture cattle,—tend, cherish, encourage, beguile, deceive;—λούμαι, to roam about like cattle pasturing.—From

Βουκάλος, a feeder of cattle:—gad-fly feeding on cattle.—R. βοίς, κόλον, food. (2) R. Βούς; κέλλω, κέκολα, to drive.

Βούκος, Βουκάτος, a cow-herd, one who ploughs with oxen: from βοίς: Dnn.

Βουλή, counsel, design.—For Βολή, (as our *motivation*,) from †βόλῶν, to cast in the mind. 'Βάλλω in your mind', says Homer: 'But now the gods ἐβάλλοντο otherwise': 'Let no one βαλλόμενος, casting his mind on, the spoils, remain behind.' 'Ἐπ' ἐμῶντοῦ βαλόμενος ἐπῆρξα, Herod. Συνέβαλον πρὸς ἀλλήλους, λέγοντες, Acts 4. 15. (2) 'Slavon. *volia*': Wbst.

Βούλομαι, Βόλομαι, to wish.—As Βουλή, from †βόλῶν, to cast the mind upon. So Ἐπι-βαλλόμενος is 'Ἐπιθῦμν', Schol. II. ζ. 68. So Ἰεμαι is to desire, from Ἰημι. (2) 'Germ. *wollen*, Lat. *volo*': Wbst.

Βουνός, a mound, hill.—Usually derived from βαίνω, ἀνα-βαίνω, to go up, as Βῆμα, Βωμός, &c. For †βόνος, (See in Βόναςος), the T as in βοτάνη. Thus βοθρὸς is allied to βαθός. Hesych. explains Βουνοί by Βωμοί. (2) 'Eustath. rejects it as a foreign and barbarous word, from Libya or Africa, and Herodotus says it was a word of the Cyreneans': Sturz. (3) *Ben* in Benloimond, &c.

Βούς, Βοδός, an ox, cow;—ox-hide,—money stamped with an ox.—R. βοῶ: or imitated from the sound, βοοοο.

Βού-τύρον, 'cows' cheese as distinguished from goats' or ewes', butter': Dnn.: Βούς, τυρός.

†Βώω, Βόσκω, to feed cattle, nourish.—'Lat. *pasco*: both perh. from †Πάω': Dnn. Thus: †Πάω, †Πώω, †Βώω. Allied too to βώω, 'to stuff up, fill quite full': (Dnn.) Compare Μώω and Μότος. (2) To tend βώας oxen and cows.

Βραβεῖον, umpire at the games; Βραβεῖον, reward of victory.—R. Βάρος, 'dignity of character, influence or authority': (Dnn.) Then, as 'from Ταράσσα was Τάραβος or Τάρβος', (Dnn.) so from Βάρος was †Βαραβεῖος or Βραβεῖος. See the senses of Πρέσβος. (2) As 'Ραβ-



δοῦχος has this sense, some suppose τράδεδος, τράδεδος, (as our plUMBer is pronounced pluMMer,) transp. βραδεδος, much as Μορφα, 'Forma,' and as Βρέφος Bos derives from Φέρω.

Βράγχια, gills serving for the Βρόγχος. And Βράγχιος, hoarseness of the Βρόγχος. This and the above show an alliance to Βρόγχοι. Note that Βουδών means both the groin and a swelling in it.

Βραδύς, slow.—'Akin to βαρύς': Dnn. Βαρύς, Βραυός, Βραδύς, as prodest, proDit. Or Βαρύς, †Βαράζω, †Βαράδύς. Compare ἀραδοῦ. Or Βαρύς, Βαράδύς, *bardus*, as ἑλαδουαί.

Βράζω, to boil, ferment: and Βράσσω, to shake violently, winnow, throw up, boil.—As ῥόδον, Βρόδον, so ῥάσσω, Βράσσω, to dash violently, burst. Compare Βράχω. (2) As Βιβάζω, so Βαρύς, †Βαράζω, Βράζω, to treat heavily, push with violence, agitate, like Στυφέλιζω. (3) Ldd. compares Germ. *brausen*, our *bruo*.

ΒΡΑΚΑΙ, breeches worn by the Gauls: 'a word common to the Sarmatians, Saxons, Irish, Dutch, Danish, French': Whist.

Βράκη, plur. in Theoc. 28. 11, 'costly female garments', says Dnn.; but my Latin Version makes it *braccas*, as above. See however on Πήγος and Ράκος. Βρασμός, earthquake: from Βράσσω: in Βράζω.

Βραχίον, the arm, —shoulder.—'R. βραχύν. Prop. the shorter part from the shoulder to the elbow': Pklh., Mrt., &c. 'Festus says, because the distance from the shoulder to the hands is shorter than that from the hip to the feet. But it was prop. said of the bone between the joints of the shoulder-blade and the elbow: that bone is short, partic. if compared with that of the thigh which corresponds with it. For, as the hands to the feet, the lacertus to the tibia, the elbow to the knee, so the *brachium* is to the thigh:' Voss. (2) Tooke from Goth. *brak*, to break; the arm being broken at the joints. Or say, B is prefixed to ῥάσσω, ἐρΡΑΧΑ, 'to divide, sever': (Dnn.) allied to ῥήσσω, ῥήγγνυμι, to break. As ῥόδον, Βρόδον. See the next.

Βραχύν, short.—'R. βράσσω, [βέβραχα,] Æol. prefix to ῥάσσω, to tear into small bits, curtain': Dnn. 'Βράσσω is to burst out violently: Βραχύν, with a burst, sudden': Lenn. 'So Repens, sudden, from ῥέπω, vergo': Voss. (2) Or R. Βράχω, to go off in a crash: Sudden, of short duration. So Chald. *perach*, fregit, is compared.

Βράχω, to crash, rattle, clash, roar.—From the sound, as our BREAK. (2) For ῥάχω from ῥάσσω, ἔβραχα, as ῥόδον, Βρόδον. (3) 'Hebr. *brek*, to send forth lighting': Wr.

Βρέγμα, the part above the forehead.—R. Βρέχω, βέβρεγμα: As soft and moist in infants, long in hardening.

Βρεκεκεκί, sound to imitate the croaking of frogs. So Κόαζ and Latin *Coazo*.

Βρέμω, to rustle or roar, rage.—R. Βαρύς, Βαρέω,

†Βρέω, then as Τρέω, Τρίμω:—Βαρέω being here 'to press down or on heavily, make a heavy noise.' So Βριμάομαι. Thus Βαρύ-κτυπος, &c. (2) From the sound.

Βρένθος, 'some water-bird of a stately bearing: hence a haughty carriage: Βρενθόομαι, to swagger,' Ldd.:—and, as Steph. thinks, 'the same as Βρέμω, an indignant, threaten.' Then R. Βρέμω, ἐβρέμην, for softness ἐβρένθην, as N in ΒροΝτή.—Or, as Πίνθος, Πάθος; Βένθος, Βένθος, so Βρένθος, †Βράθος, i. e. †Βράθος as Μέγας, from Βαρύς, 'grave, dignified' (Dnn.).

Βρέτας, an image, thought to be for Βρότας (as γόνυ, γένυ; τόστα, τέστα; ΒΟΛέω, ΒΕΛος; our brother, brEthren,) from Βροτός: 'An image of a God in the form of a man': Cassaub. and Heins. Compare 'Ανδρίας from ἀνδρός. We say To render homage to, from homo. (2) 'Celt. *brith*, painted: whence the *Britons*': Dr. Jones.

Βρέφος, an embryo:—new-born babe, babe.—R. †Βρέω, (as in Βρέμω,) allied to Βρόνω whence Έμ-βρυον, an embryo. So Στέφος, Ψέφος. (2) 'Transp. from φέρω from φέρω, to nourish': Bos. Much as Μορφα, Forma.

Βρέχω, to wet.—R. †Βαρέω, †Βρέω, (as in Βρέμω,) to weigh down, sink down i. e. in water. See Βάπτω. (2) B prefixed Æol. to ῥέω, to (make to) flow, as ῥόδον, Βρόδον.

Βρήσσω, to spit up with a violent commotion.—Allied to Βράσσω, Βρέζω 'to be affected with violent motion': Dnn. (2) R. ῥήσσω, to burst: B as above.

Βρι—, for Βριθύ, heavily.

Βριώ, to make or to be strong and mighty. Βριαρός, strong.—'The same origin as Βριθύ': Dnn.

Βρίω, to be drowsy, i. e. heavy with sleep.—'Akin to Βριθύ': Dnn. (2) As full of βορά, food: †Βορίζω.

Βριθώ, to be heavy laden, press down,—to be of weight or importance, prevail.—'Akin to Βάρος, Βαρυθώ': Dnn. Βριώ, Βρίω, Βριθώ, are from †Βαρίω, †Βρίω, as Τείρω, Τερῶ, †Τεριώ, †Τρίω, Τριέω.

Βρίκελος, a tragic mask.—'According to Hesych. for Βροτῷ εἰκελος [or ἱκελος]?' Ldd. Βροτ-ικελος, Βρίκελος, as Funerals, Feralis.

Βρίμη, force, violence, rage, menace.—Allied to Βριάω and Βρέμω.

Βριμῶ, Hecate.—The mighty one: Above.

Βρόγχος, the throat, gullet, windpipe, gulp.—'Βράγχος and Βρόγχος from ῥέχω, to snore, B for the aspirate,' Dnn., as ῥόδον, Βρόδον. (2) Βρόγχος is the same, and 'Ανα-βρόχω is to swallow; so all from †βρώω to devour, which English word is explained (inter alia) to 'swallow up' by Dr. Johnson. Γ is added to Βρόγχος as to λαφάχανω. (3) Βρόχω, to swallow, from Βρέχω: To wet the throat. We say To wet the whistle.

Βρομῶς, Bacchus.—From

Βρόμος, noise: Βρέμω.

Βροντή, thunder.—'R. Βρέμω': Dnn. i. e. βέβρομαι, †βέβρονται.

Βροτὸς, a mortal, man. Sallust: 'Multos mortales captos.'—Ellendt for μροτὸς (see in Βλάξ,) for μροτὸς,

from *mors*, Lat. *mors*. (2) As *βρόδον* for *ρόδον*, so for *ρόδος*, from *ρέω*: 'Fluere, caducius': Damm. (3) R. *†βρώς*, *βρώσκα*, to devour: A food for worms. Compare *Θνητός*, a mortal.—Even actively, as Horace: 'Quicumque terre munere vescimur.'

*Βρότος*, gore.—'Damm. for *ρόδος*, from *ρέω*, to flow.' Dnn. 'Gore is blood effused from the body': Dr. Johns.

*Βρώκος*, *-χος*, a locust without wings.—R. *†βρώς*, *βρώσκα*, to devour.

*Βροχή*, wet: *βρέχω*.

*Βρόχθος*: in *βρόγχος*.

*Βροχίς*, 'from *βρέχω*; an inkhorn': Ldd. 'A vessel for watering': Dnn.

*Βροχός*, a noose, partic. one for strangling the *βρόχθος* throat. These words then may seem allied. Thus *βουδών* is not only the groin, but an affection of it: *Τυρός* not only cheese, but the cheese-market: &c. *Βροχός* might perhaps have prim. meant *βρόχθος*, which see. (2) Valck. from *βρέχω*, *βέβροχα*: 'Lorum maceratum', well soaked.

*†βρόχω*: See in *βρόγχος*.

*†βρώς*, *βρώσκα*, to eat.—R. *βωρ*, *†βωρέω*, *†βρώω*: To take food. (2) Allied to *βρώω*, *βρώω*.

*Βρῦ*, *βρῦν*, words imitative of the sound of infants asking for drink.

*Βρῦζε*, to burst forth, as *βρύω*: And to burst into joy, to be jolly.

*Βρυγμός*, gnashing of teeth: from

*βρύω*, to bite, eat,—bite or gnash the teeth.—Dnn. and others ally it to *βρύω*, to gnash with the teeth. (2) Mrt. from *βωρ*, food: *†βωρέω*, *βρύω*, to take food. Or allied to *†βρώς*, *βρώσκα*.

*Βρύλλω*, to call for *βρῦ*. As *Γρύλλος*.

*Βρύξ*, *βρυχός*, the depths of the sea; from *βρύω*.

*Βρύον*, mossy sea-weed.—The participle of *βρύω*: Germinating.

*Βρύττα*, refuse of olives after bruising.—R. *βρύω*, to spring out, burst. (2) R. *βρύττω*, to gnash with the teeth, like *βρύω*, *βρύω*, and so suppose to bruise.

(3) As *ρόδον*, *βρόδον*, from *ρέω*, *ρέω*, to flow, *ρύτον*. *βρύτον*, a kind of beer.—Derived like *βρύττα*. (2)

Allied to our *BREW*, and *BRUISE*.

*Βρυχετός*, chattering of teeth, agree: *βρύω*.

*Βρύχως*, 'from the depths *βρυχός* of the sea:—deep in sound': Ldd. See *βρύξ*.

*βρύω*, 'to roar loudly, howl,—chafe, gnash with the teeth:—perh. imitation of the sound': Dnn. and Pkh. Like our *BREAK*, and Gr. *ΒΡΑΧΩ*. Dnn. elsewhere allies it to *ρύω*, to snarl: B as *βρόδον*. (2) R. *βρύω*, to bubble up. Said of the sea. (3) R. *βάρης*, as in *βάρυκτος*, &c. As *βάρυνω*, so *†βάρω*, *βρύω* and *βρώω*.

*βρύω*, to teem, swell, burst forth, overflow, be full of.—Allied to *βλάω*, *φλύω*, *φλύω*: Ldd. (2) *βάρης*, *βάρυνω*, through *βάρυνω*, *βρύω*: To be heavily laden. See *βρίθω*. (3) 'Hebr. *bar*, a well': Wr.

*βρώμα*, food:—a feeding ulcer.—R. *†βρώς*.

*βρωμάομαι*, 'to bray like an ass calling for food: hence they say from *βρώμα*, but R. from *βρέω*, *βρόμος*': Dnn.

*βρώμος*, a stink.—Jones from *βρώμα*, 'the food of carnivorous birds', carrion, 'that which has been eaten', (Dnn.) (2) But, as it is prop. said 'of beasts at rut', (Ldd.) and 'rut' is (says Roquefort) the French ruit, Lat. *rugitus*, and (says Serenius) from Su. Goth. *ryta*, Lat. *rugire*, so *βρώμος* from *βρωμάομαι*, *rugio*. (3) R. *βάρυ*, *ρύω*, *ώσμαι* (see in 'Α-ωτος 2.): Lat. *graveolentia*.

*βρώσκα*: in *†βρώς*.

*βύας*, *βύζα*, an owl: From its sound *βὺ βὺ*, whence Lat. *ubuo*. So *βύζω* to hoot.

*βύβλος*: in *βίβλος*.

*βυθός*, depth: *ἔολ.* of *βάθος*, and allied to *βόθρος*.

*βυκάνη*, a trumpet.—R. *βύω*, *βέβυκα*: As filling the *bucca* mouth.

*βύκτης*, a wind filling the sail, blustering.—As above: *βέβυκα*.

*βύνη*, 'malt preparing for beer: from *βίω* to swell': Dnn.: prop. to stuff full, swell out.—And the sea, from its swelling waves. 'Fluctusque tumentes': Virg.

*βύσσα*, the raw hide, skin,—purse.—As *Θύσσω* from *θύω*, (Dnn.) so *βύσσα* from *βίω*, 'to cover', (Dnn.): The cover of the animal. (2) 'Hebr. *PRS*, to sever i.e. from the body': Pkh. (3) Our *purse*, Fr. *bourse*, Ital. *borsa*, Germ. *börse*, &c.

*βύσμα*, a plug: *βύω*.

*βυσσός*, depth, bottom.—Allied to *βυθός*, *βάθος*, *βόθρος*. (2) R. *βύω*, to stuff down.

*ΒΥΣΣΟΣ*, fine flax.—'Hebr. *bote*': Mrt.

*βύσταξ*: the same as *μύσταξ*.

*ΒΥΠ*, *ΜΥΠ*, (as *βύσταξ* and *μύσταξ*.) *†ΠΥΠ*, (whence *Πυκάζω*, *Πυκνός*.) *βύω*, *βυνίω*, to cram, stuff full, cover.—All Primitives, perhaps from the sound *My* and the cognate *By*, *Pu*, uttered with closed lips. So of *Μύω* say Damm and Passow.

*βῶλος*, a clod, lump.—'R. very prob. *βάλλω*': Dnn.: i.e. *†βολέω*. I suppose as in Xenophon: 'ὅς βάλλω γε ταύτη τῇ βάλω ἀνελών.—Or as a casting up. 'Cast her up as *heaps*': Jer. 50. 26. (2) R. *†βῶς*, *†βόλος*, *βῶλος*, (as *†χῶς*, *χῶς*, *†χῶρος*, *χῶρος*.) for *ἀνα-βῶς*, as in *βήμα*, *βωμός*. A slight rising.

*βώμαξ*, *βωμο-λόχος*, one who frequents *βωμοὺς* altars where sacrifices are offered, to steal some, or get some by begging or by low buffoonery;—a parasite. 'Heus tu! qui fana ventris causā circumis!' Plaut.

*βωμός*, 'a raised place whereon to place a thing, a stand, as *βῶσις*, *βαθμός*: mostly, an altar;—a funeral barrow': Ldd. *†βῶς*, *†βωμός*, *βωμός*, i.e. *ἀνα-βῶς*: An ascent, *ἀνα-βῶσις*. So *βήμα*. (2) 'Hebr. *bama*, high': Mrt. As in Ezek. 20. 29.

*βῶξ*: in *βῶξ*.

*βῶς*, *bos*, *ἔολ.* of *βοῦς*.

*βοαστρέω*, to shout out.—R. *βοάω*, *βοαστρέω*, as *†ἐλάω*, *ἐλαστρέω*; *καλέω*, *καλιστρέω*.

*βῶτωρ*, a herdsman.—R. *βῶς*, or *†βῶς*, *†βέωται*, *βόσκη*.

## Γ.

Γα, Doric for Γε.

Γαγάτης, (*gagat, gaat*.) *jet*.—From the Lycian river *Gages*. (Strab. xvi.).

Γαργαλίζω, to excite laughing by tickling.—'R. *†γᾶω*, *†χᾶω*, [as *Γαυφός* and *Καυφός*.]': Dnn. Allied to *Σχᾶω*, to scarify: *Χαράσσω*, to indent: *Σκάπτω*, to dig, as *Fodio* from *Fodio*. Now, as *Πύκτης*, *Πυκταλίζω*, so from *†γᾶω*, redupl. *†γαργᾶω*, is *γαργαλίζω*. (2) Allied to *Καρχαλάω*.

Γαργῶν, *Γάργλιον*, a tumor under the skin, on or near tendons or sinews.—Redupl. as *Γαργαλίζω*, *Γάγγραйна*, from *†γᾶω*, whence *γαυρός* bent, *†γάμπτω*, *γαμψότης*, a bend, curvature. See in *Γαυφός*.

Γαργᾶμη, a small round net.—'The Etym. M. from *γᾶω*, [*γέγαμαι*.] capio.' Mrt. Thus: *Γᾶω*, *†γαργᾶω*, *γαργᾶμη*. See on *Γαστήρ*.—Or even from its *χάσματα* cavities or meshes. (2) Jones from Arab. *gama*, to collect. (3) Dnn. from the ancient form of Γ, *gammā*. *Γάγγραйна*, a gangrene.—Redupl. of *γᾶω*, *γᾶλνω*, to eat, consume. 'Their word will eat as a canker.' 2 Tim. 2. 17.

ΓΑΖΑ, treasury, treasure:—sum of money.—'Jerome says that *Γάζα* is Persian, and Curtius that the Persians called the royal treasure *gaza*.' Pkh. (2) R. *γᾶω*, to hold, contain, as *Μάζα*, *Φύζα*, *Χθίζα*.

Γαῖα, Γέα, Γῆ, earth, land.—R. *†γᾶω*, *γέγασα*, to generate, produce. Or *†γᾶω*, capio, to hold, contain. See *Χᾶρος*. (2) 'Hebr. *gia*, a valley.' Wr.

Γαισός, a javelin.—R. *γᾶω*, capio: Taken or held in the hand. As 'Εγχοσ from *εχο*. In form, like *Βλαυσός*.

Γαῖω, to exult, rejoice in, to be proud of.—Allied to *Γάνος* gaiety, *Γηθῶ* to rejoice, *Χαίρω* to rejoice, and from *γᾶω*, the same as *†χᾶω*, *χαίνω*, 'to stand open', (Dnn.) opposed to the contraction of the countenance in sorrow. Thus Horace: '*Explicitū vino contractæ seria mentis*.' Terence: '*Exporge frontem*.' And '*porrecta frons*' is explained by Forcellini 'joyful.' Moreover, *Χαίνω*, to open the mouth wide (in laughter) may be noticed: See in *Καρχαλάω*. (2) 'Hebr. *ganh*, to be proud.' Mrt. (3) Our *gay*, 'Celt. *gae*. And Icel. *gae* is joy.' Todd.

Γάλα, ακτος, milk.—Tzetzes on Lycophron explains *Γάνος* by *Γάλα*, and *Γάνος* is 'splendor, brilliancy', (Dnn.) and *Γανῶν* 'to shine'. These words then are allied, and also *Καλός*, beautiful, and 'Α-γάλλω, from which Thiersch deduces *Γάλα*. Compare *Γαλερός* and *Γαλήνη*. *†Γᾶω*, *Γάλα*, as *†Χᾶω*, *Χαλάω*. (2) 'Hebr. *gul*, sucking.' Mrt.

Γαλερός, cheerful, serene.—Allied to

Γαλήνη, serenity, serenity, calmness.—Like *Ειρήνη*: and allied to *Γάνος*, brightness, beauty, through

*Γάλα* which see, and to *Καλός*, beautiful: When the sky is bright and fair. All compare *Γελάω*; to laugh: and see 'Α-γάλλω. (2) Our *gala*, 'Span. finery, Ital. mirth'. (Todd.) seems allied.

ΓΑΛΛΟΙ, eunuch-priests of Cybele.—'From the Phrygian river *Gallus*.' Ldd.

ΓΑΛΟΝΣ, *Γάλως*, a husband's sister.—Thought to be from Hebr. *gala*, a relative. (2) R. *†γᾶω*, i.e. *συγ-γενής*. Or *γᾶλα*, i.e. *ὁμο-γάλακτος*, 'nursed with the same milk, of the same family', (Dnn.).?

Γαμβρός, son-in-law, brother-in-law, father-in-law.—R. *γᾶμος*, *†γαμερός*, *γαμρός*. B, as in *μεσσηβρία*, nomBre.

ΓΑΜΜΑ, *gammā*. Hebr. *gimel*.

Γάμος, marriage.—R. *†γᾶω*, *†γέγαμαι*, *γέγασα*, to generate. So Matrimony from Mater, Matris. (2) R. *†γᾶω*, *γᾶω*, to exult, rejoice. (3) Thiersch compares 'Germ. *brüti-GAM*, betrothed to the bride.' (4) 'Hebr. *gamo*, to unite.' Wr.

Γαμφαί, the talons, jaws. And *Γαυφός*, bent.—Allied to *Καυφός*, bent, *Κᾶμπτω*, to bend, turn, and *Γνᾶμπτω*. And all allied to *Γανός*, bent: *Καυφός*, an arch: to *Χάσμα* a cavity: to *Κυτός*, *Κύαρ*, 'words implying hollowness and roundness', (Dnn.): *Γύαλον*, a hollow: *Γυρός*, round, curved. In short, they proceed from *γᾶω*, *†γᾶω*, capio: hollows or curves holding and containing. (2) Allied to *Γέμω*, to be laden, i.e. bend down with weight. (3) 'Hebr. *capli*, carvo.' Mrt.

Γάνος, brightness, beauty, gaiety, delight, exaltation.—R. *†γᾶω*, *γᾶω*, which see.

Γάρ, for, because, so, then.—For *γε ἄρ*, as *Γοῦν* is *γε οὖν*.

Γαργαίρω, to be full, abound.—As *ψᾶω*, *ψαίρω*, so *γᾶω*, *†γαίρω*, *γαργαίρω*, like *Μαρμαίρω*: *γᾶω*, capio, to hold, contain, being allied to *†γέω*, *γέμω*, to be full. We say, It holds a good deal, It's very capacious. (2) From *Gargara*, the top of Mount Ida, 'abounding with such fertility towards Mysia, that, if we denote an infinite number, we liken it to the productions of *Gargara*.' Macrob. 'Ipsa suas mirantur *Gargara* messes.' Virg.—But the reverse seems true.

Γαργαλίζω, the same as *Γαργαλίζω*. Here *Γαρ*-like *Δαρ*- in *Δαρδᾶπτω*. So *κυρκανῶν*.

Γαργαρεῖν, the uvula, gullet, throat.—Like *Γαργαίρω*, from the capaciousness of the throat, as *Ἀδρυγέ* from *†γᾶω*, *λαβῶ*. (2) Lenn. from the sound *γάρ γαρ* made by the throat, as in *Γαργαρίζω*. (3) 'Hebr. *gar-garah*, the throat.' Mrt.

Γαργαρίζω, to gangle.—'Imitation of the sound': Dnn., i.e. *γάρ γαρ*.

Γάρον, a pickle made from a fish called ΓΑΡΟΣ.

Γαστήρ, the paunch, belly.—R. γέσσαι, from γά-  
ζω, χάζω, to contain? Valck. See Γάω.

Γαυλός, a milk-pail, butter-churn, bucket, bee-hive,  
'a Phœnician trading-vessel with a capacious round hold,  
from its form.' Dnn.—R. γάλα, milk. (2) R. γάω  
to take, hold, as being Capacious. See Γαστήρ. In form  
like Αἰλός.

Γαῦρος, exulting, proud.—Allied to Γαίω.

Γαυσάτης, a shaggy woollen cloth.—Dnn. allies this  
to Γαυρός, Γαυφός: Tortuous, and so rugged.

Γαυσός, bent, crooked.—Allied to Γαυφός: Dnn.  
Which see.

ΓΑΩ, ΓΕΩ, ΓΙΩ, and ΓΚΑΩ, ΚΥΩ, and ΧΑΩ,  
ΧΑΙΩ, ΧΕΩ, &c., to stand open or hollow,—and so to  
receive, to hold. Primitive words. Valck. says: 'Γάω  
will not be found in the Lexicons: but it is thrice  
noticed by the Etym. M., and explained λαμβάνω, δέχομαι.  
When X was introduced, they began to write it Χάω.'

Γάω, from the above meanings, easily took that of  
generating or begetting. Thus its likeness Κώω is 'prop.  
to contain, receive, have within, hence to conceive, be  
pregnant.' Dnn. Or γάω is even to open, as above:  
So 'aperire partus,' Hor., 'to open the womb.' O. T.

Γε, Γά Dor., Γι Att., strongly affirms, assuredly, cer-  
tainly. 'Έγω-γε, I assuredly, I for my part, I at least.—  
Dunbar: 'Γε is from γέω, γέω, [κέωμαι], to lay down,  
and is emphatical.' As Positively from Ποно, Positum.  
(2) From γάω, γέω, γέγασ, γένομαι, γίνωμαι, to be:  
answering to 'Ouros from part. όστος: Really, in fact.

Γεά, the same as Γαία.

Γέγειος, earth-born, as Γη-γενής.—R. γέγ, γέω, γέ-  
νομαι. But Dnn. from γέα redupl.

Γέγωνα, to speak loud or audibly.—Steph. for γέγωνα,  
from γήνω, γήνωσκω: I make a person know my  
mind. (2) As γέω, φωνέω, so γάω, γωνέω, γέγωνα,  
in the sense of γάω, χαίω, to open the mouth wide, as  
Soph., χαίνει δινά βήματα. Hor.: 'Quid dignum tanto  
feret hic promissor hiatus?' (3) Γωώ, γγωνέω. (4)  
Lld. supposes a root ΓΟ, Engl. HO. But?

ΓΕΕΝΝΑ, Hell.—A Hebrew word, 'the valley of  
Hinnom.'

Γένομαι, Γίνομαι, to be born, to be, to become, to be  
done, &c.—R. γέω, γάω, γέλω, γγενέω, to generate.  
See the second Γάω.

Γείων, Γείσων, eaves, coping, margin, lip.—For  
χεΐσων, (much as Γαυφός and Καυφός,) from χέω, χείω,  
to let fall, pour; as Eaves are explained 'the part of the  
roof from which rain water drops' Todd. (2) R. γέω,  
(as in Γέωω, γάω, capio, excipio: as received into the  
roof. Thus Δοκός from δέχομαι is explained by Pkh.  
'a beam received at its ends into another piece of timber.'  
(3) 'A Carian word': Ruhnck.

Γείτων, a neighbour.—R. γέα, γέτων: Of the same  
land, country, city (in Tragedy). So Vicus, Vicinus.  
So Populáris is one who lives in the same district. 'Tri-  
búlis noster,' Ter. 'Thy neighbour's LAND-mark.'  
O. T. (2) 'Hebr. cheten, near relation.' Wr.

Γελαστοί, the front teeth, made visible by laughing;  
—dimples in laughing.—From

Γελάω, to be gay and cheerful, laugh.—Allied to  
Γαλερός and Γαλήνη, which see. So ΒΑΛΛΩ, ΒΕ-  
ΛΟΣ; ΠΑΛΛΩ, ΠΕΛΕΨΩ; ΒΣΑΛΛΩ, ΒΣΕΛΛΑ. (2) R.  
έλη, brightness, as Γέθεν for έθεν. (3) 'Chald. gelah,  
to shine: Mrt. 'Hebr. gel, to exult for joy.' Wr.

Γέλαγα, small wares, frippery, sweetmeats.—R. γέλαγω,  
which means to tinge or color, allied to Γελάω to be gay,  
'Αγάλλω to adorn, Γαλερός, &c. (2) R. έλη, γέληη,  
brightness, as above.

Γέμω, to be filled or full.—R. γέω, γάω, as Τρέω,  
Τρέμω: to receive, hold: to be capacious, hold much.  
See Γαργαιρά. (2) 'Hebr. gem, to be full.' Wr.

Γενεά, Γέννα, Γένος, race, generation.—See in Γενο-  
μαι. (2) Chald. genais. San-kr. janu.

Γενειάς, the beard on the γένυ clin. See on 'Ανθε-  
ρεών.

Γενναίος, of good γέννα birth, noble. As Generis,  
Generosus. See Γενεά.

Γεννάω, γέννω, to beget: in Γένομαι.

Γέντα, entrails. For γέντεπα. 'Έντρος, within, έν-  
τερα: the Γέolic.' Dnn. Somewhat as έθεν, Γέθεν.

Γέτω, he took.—As ηένδω Dor. for ηάδω, so έλετο,  
έλτο, έντο, and Γέτω, as έθεν, Γέθεν. (2) R. γάω,  
γέω, to take.

Γένυ, Γένυς, Γένειον, 'the upper jaw, but usu. the  
chin,—also the cheek': Lld. 'The beard,—an edge,  
—the edge of an axe,—an axe': Dnn.—R. γγενέω:  
as generating the beard.—Or as curved, like γόνυ,  
the knee, which see. The meaning of the axe Steph.  
thus explains: 'Doubtless, because, as the jaw-bone  
breaks to pieces by chewing, so the axe by splitting.'  
(2) Wbst. compares 'chin, Sax. cinne, Geth. kinn, and  
the Persian.'

Γεράνιον, geranium, crane's bill, from ΓΕΡΑΝΟΣ,  
a crane.

Γεράρω, to honor.—From

Γέρας, gift of honor or reward.—As pnt in the χερί  
hand, much as Γήπου and Κήρυξ.—Or, as Χείρ, χείρως,  
the hand, is 'from χέω, χέω, χάω, to contain,' (Dnn.),  
and as Κέρας, so Γέρας from γέω, γάω, to take, receive.  
(2) R. γέρων. As Πρεσβεία from Πρίσθως. But the  
reverse seems true.

Γεργύρα, the same as Γοργύρα.

Γερούσια, a senate, as consisting of elderly men.  
R. γέρων, as from a feyn. γέρούσα, i.e. Βουλή: or after  
έξΟΤΣΙΑ, εκΟΤΣΙΑ. So Senex, Senátus.

ΓΕΡΡΟΝ, any wicker instrument, shield, basket, shed.  
—Q. anything carried in the χερί hand, as Habēna  
from Habeo, to hold. Compare Γέρας. (2) 'Hebr.  
gor, to sojourn. As a shed.' Wr.?

Γέρων, an old man.—R. γέρας: to old men being  
given embassies, magistracies, &c. Compare Senátus from  
Senex, Πρεσβεία from Πρίσθως. (2) For γε-ωών;  
γέα, όρώ; As bent to the earth and looking at that,  
and not the sky. So Silicernium, an old man, from

Silices, cerno. (3) Thiersch compares Germ. *gar*, 'what is at an end.'

Γένω, to make to taste.—R. *τῆνω*, *γνώ*, to take; here act. to make to taste. So *τῆνω*, fut. *βένω* from *τῆνω*.

Γέφυρα, a bridge.—'Damm from *γεία*, *φέρω*: as giving a passage from bank to bank.' Dnn.—Much better from *γεία*, *ἀφή*, as joining bank to bank; *τῆνέ-φωρα*, like *Ἀγκύρα*.—Or, as *ψάω*, *ψαφάρω*, so *γνώ*, *τῆνω*, to receive, *γέφυρα*. See *Γένω*, *Γένω*. (2) 'Hebr. *Kepher*, to cover: a covered pass.' Wright.

Γεφυρίζω, to jest at.—'There was a Γέφυρα bridge between Athens and Eleusis, which as the people passed in procession, they had an old custom of abusing whom they close': Hesych.

Γῆ: in *Γέω*.

Γῆδιον, a little farm.—R. *γῆ*, after the model of *βοῖδιον*: as in *Τυδεΐδα*, *ἡς*: from *εἶδομαι*, to be like: 'Like father, like son.'

Γηθίω, to be glad, rejoice.—R. *τῆνώ*, *τῆγῆθην*, *γαίω*.

Γῆρας, old age.—Allied to *Γέρων*.

Γῆρειον, 'the feathery substance on seeds, when they reach maturity': Dnn.—Above.

Γῆρυς, the voice.—Wright properly refers *Χῆρος* to 'obs. *χάω*', i.e. *χαερός*. Now, judging from *Κήρυξ*, a herald, *Γῆρυς* is the same as *τῆρυς* or *τῆχρυς*, allied to that *χῆρος*, and is from *τῆάω*, *χαίω*, 'to speak or utter'. Dnn. i.e. open the mouth, *χαῖω* future producing Lat. *cano*. Compare too *Γαυθός* and *Καμψός*. (2) 'Hebr. *garon*, the throat: Mrt.

Γίγαρτον, a grape-stone.—Redupl. (as *Γυνώσκω*, *Μιμνήσκω*), for *τῆγάρτον*, allied to *Χάρτης* from *χαρδω*, whence also *Κάρχαρος*, rough, sharp, cutting. Much as *Γαμψός* and *Καμψός*, *Γῆρυς* and *Κήρυξ*.

Γίγας, a giant.—For *γίγας*, from *γεία*, *γεγαῶς*, or *τῆας* like *βάς*: answering to *γη-γενής*, earth-born.—Some by redupl. from *γῆ*?

Γίγγλυμος, a hinge,—a joint of the body.—From the *jingling* or *jingling* sound, as Lenn. suggests. (2) Allied by redupl. to *Γλοιός*, slippery, i.e. oiled, greased, or as flexible, voluble. (3) R. *γλίφω*, *γέγγυμαι*.

ΓΙΤΤΡΑΣ, a Phœnician flute of a sad sound.—Mrt. says it is prop. said of geese, from the eastern *gogur* a goose. Curiously *Gingrio* Lat. is to cackle as a goose.

Γίγνομαι, *Γίνομαι*: in *Γείνομαι*. *τῆνω*, *τῆγίνω*, *γίγνω*, *γίγνο*. So *τῆπῶ*, *τῆπέτω*, *πίπτω*.

Γίγνωσκω, *Γινώσκω*, *τῆγνώω*, *γνώω*, to perceive, notice, understand, know.—Redupl. from *γνώσκω*, (as *Μιμνήσκω*), from *νόω*, *νόω*, *νόσχω*, as *φάω*, *φάσχω*. Then *γνώσκω*, and *γνώω*, as *Γνόφος*, *Γδοῖπος*.

Γίνομαι, for *Γίγνομαι* or *Γείνομαι*.

Γάλας, milk.—R. *γάλα*, and *γάλαγος*, *τῆγάλας*, *γ. γάλακτος*.

Γαλαῖα, *Γλήμη*, 'Att. ['Doric', Dnn.] for *Λημέω*, *Λήμη*': Ldd. So *Γρόφος*, *Γδοῖπος*.

Γλαρίς, a sculptor's chisel.—Allied to *Γλάφω*.

Γλαυκός, sky-blue, pale-blue, gray.—'At first prob.

gleaming, glancing, glaring, silvery, without any notion of color': Ldd. From *γλαύσω*. (2) R. *γάλα*, as *Γλάδω*. Milk-colored.

Γλαῖξ, —αυκός, an owl.—'From its glaring eyes, as in *Γλαυκός*': Ldd.

Γλαύσω, to shine, glitter, glare:—to see, like *Αἰγάζομαι*.—R. *τῆγλάω* for *γελάω* or *τῆγλάω*, whence *Γαλαρός*, *Γαλήνη*, *Ἀ-γάλλω*. See *Γελάω*, *Γαλήνη*, and *Γλήνη*. (2) Knight from *λάω*, *γλάω*, to see. (3) Our *glance*, *gleam*, *glean*.

Γλάφω, *Γλάφω*, to scrape, hollow, grave, carve.—'A corruption of *Γράφω*': Ewing. So perh. *ἄλδω*, *ἔρδω*.

(2) To smooth, polish, by chiselling, thus allied to *Γλαύσω*, to shine. See *Γλαρίς*. (3) 'Chald. *gelaph*, to engrave': Mrt. 'Hebr. *gleb*, to shave': Wr.

Γλεῦκος, *Γλεῦξις*, *Γλύξις*, sweet new wine.—Allied to *Γλυκός*. See in *Δεύτερος*.

Γλέφαρον, Dor. of *Βλέφαρον*. As *Βόλανος*, *Γάλανος*. *Γλήνη*, pupil of the eye: and a little girl, as seen in the *Γλήνη*, like *Κόρη*. *Γλήνος*, the eye,—a star,—an ornament. All from *τῆγλάω*, *γλαύσω*.—Also a honeycomb, and the shallow socket of a bone for receiving another: here allied to *Γάδω*, to hollow.

Γλία, *Γλοιά*, *glue*. From its shiny color. Moxon says that 'the driest and the most transparent glue is the best.' Thus allied to *τῆγάω*, *Γλαύσω*, *Γλήνη*, *Γλαυκός*. (2) Many refer to *Κόλλα*, (*Κλά*), glue. As *Γαμψός*, *Καμψός*? (3) 'Russ. *klei*, Irish *glu*, *glydh*, Lat. *gluten*': Wbst.

Γλισχρός, sticky, clammy, like *Γλία*, glue:—tenacious, greedy, stingy, quibbling.

Γλίχομαι, to long for, desire.—From, or allied to, *Γλία* and *Γλισχρός* for *Γλιχρός*, (as *ἔσχω*): To stick to, to be greedy of.

Γλοιά: in *Γλία*.

Γλοιάζω, 'to wink, cast a side glance in derision: *γελοιάζω*': Schneid.—Rather, R. *γλοιός*, cunning.

Γλοιός, anything sticky as *Γλοιά*, glue: as gum, oil:—adj. clammy, slippery, cunning.

Γλουτός, the rump, buttocks.—Lenn. and Damm from *γλοιός*, slippery, i.e. smooth, polished. As Martial has '*Assiduus lubricus imbre lapis*', so we may say, '*Assiduū lubrica sede nates*.' Greg. thus: '*Sordida pars corporis, à γλοιός sordes*.'

Γλυκός, sweet.—Allied to *Γλοιός*: from the viscousness of sweets and sweet-meats. And to *Γλαυκός*, sticky. (2) Allied to *Γλίχομαι*: Desirable or 'likable'. (3) 'Hebr. *CHLK*, smooth, bland, agreeable': Pkh.

Γλυφίς, cleft, notch in the end of an arrow fitting on the string, and the arrow;—pen-knife.—From

*Γλάφω*: in *Γλάφω*.

Γλώσσα, *Γλώττα*, the tongue,—language,—hard word in another dialect,—'a thing shaped like a tongue, mouth-piece of a flute, tongue of leather, flute': Ldd.—Allied to *Γλοιός*, slippery, i.e. rolling about, 'volubilis'. Aristoph. has *Γλωσσο-στροφά*. And allied to

*Γλωχες*, beards of corn, and

Γλωχίν, 'any projecting point:—the end of the strap of the yoke, point of an arrow, the world's end. Allied to Γλώσσα: Lidd. Γλωσσάριον is explained by Grove 'the tip or point.' As then the Γλώσσα is pointed, so Γλωχες and Γλωχίν. (2) Lenn. allies it to Γλαύσσω, from the shining of an arrow-point: 'Cuspis polita.'

Γναθός, Γναβμός, the jaw, mouth.—'R. κνάω, [ἐκ-νάθη]: Dnn.: To grate, γνάπτω to mangle. As Γαυφός, Καυφός. (2) Allied to γνάω, γνάμπτω to bend. Homer: Γναμπτήσι γένουσι.

Γνάμπτω, the same as γάμπτω (whence Γαμφαί, Γαυφός,) and Κάμπτω. N arbitrarily as T in πτόλεμος, πτόλις.

Γνάτω, the same as Κνάτω.  
Γνήσιος, legitimately born, genuine.—R. γένειν, or γεννάω, as Genuine from Gigno, Genui.

Γνίφων, the same as Κνίφος.  
Γνόφος, the same as Κνίφος.  
Γνόθος, 'a pit, hole: as allied to Γνάθος, the jaw: Lidd.  
Γνόη, on the knees: γόνυ, γόνυξ, as anc. γυναιξ: i.e. γόνυξ.

Γνώμη, the mind, the judgment, &c.—From Γνώμι; in Γγνώσκω.

Γνώμων, one that knows or examines to know; a judge, interpreter;—index of a sun-dial by which we know the time; rule or guide of life,—a carpenter's square.—R. γνῶμι.

Γνωρίζω, to make to know.—R. γγνώω, γγνώωρς, γγνώμι.

Γοάω, to groan.—Steph. and Lenn. from the sound. (2) Liddell allies our Go and the Greek Bō, so Γοάω and Βοάω may be allied. Thiersch says: 'Root GOA connected with BOA.' So Γέλαρον, Βλέφαρον: Γάλανος, Βόλανος. (2) 'Hebr. goce, to low. Prob. both imitations of the sound: Wr.

Γογγύζω, to grumble, mutter.—'R. γοῶ. Or an imitative word: Dnn. 'From the sound: Pkh. (2) Γρόζω, γγογγρύζω, softly γογγρύζω.

Γογγύλος, round.—Redupl. of γγύλος, allied to Γυρός, round. See Γυλιός. (2) 'Akin to Κόγχος, Κόγχυλος: Dnn.

Γόης, a howler, from γοάω. A wizard, 'magical incantations being uttered in plaintive wailings: Dnn. So Seneca: 'Uluhtu barbarico magicos cantus occinebat.' Soph. Aj. 578. Isaiah: 'Wizards who peep and mutter: but esee, 29. 4.

Γόμος, a freight: R. γέμας.  
Γόμφιος, a grinder-tooth: i.e. a sort of peg, from Γόμος, a wedge, nail, peg, &c.—'The ancients derived it from κέμπτω, κέκομφα, to bend: Dnn. From the curvature of the nail's head. O, as Λαγχάνω, λέλοτχα; Βάλλω, Βολή. (2) For γγόφος, as λαμβάνω, λαμβόμαι: from κόπτω, κέκοφα, as Γαυφός, Καυφός; Γήρως, Κήρυξ. As knocked and beaten into wood, into a wall, &c.

Γονεύς, parent; Γόνος, offspring, &c.—R. γγενέω, γέγονα.

Γόνυ, genu, the knee;—joint of grasses.—Allied to Γένυ, the jaw-bone; Γωνία an angle: Κενός, &c. Γόνω, to take, receive, (as a curve,) could produce Γόνω, as γένω, to generate, produced Γονή. (2) 'Sanskrt. janu, Sax. cneow, Germ. knie. As the Saxon means generation, it prob. belongs to γενέω, and is a shoot or protuberance: Wbst. (3) 'Hebr. keno, to bring low: Wr. Γοργιάζω, to speak like the Sophist Gorgias.

Γοργός, quick, prompt, fierce, wild, spirited.—As Γοῖνος, Γόρτυξ, Γέντα, so Γοργός for Γοργός, ὄργος from ὄρρα, to do: Working, prompt to act.

Γοργύρη, a dungeon.—'Prob. allied to Κάραρον, Lat. carcer: Lidd. (2) As in Γοργός, from ἔργω, ὄρρα, ἔοργα, εἰργα, to shut up. See above. (3) For γεοργύρα: from γέα, ὄρσσω, ὄρρα: A place dug in the ground. In form as Ἀγκύρα. (4) 'Hebr. geree, to cut stones: Wr.

Γοργώ, the monster Gorgo, from Γοργός.  
Γοῦν: for γε οὔν, as γάρ is γ' ἄρ.  
Γοῦνός, fertile field, corn-land.—Allied to Γοῦνός, &c. As our moUntain.

Γραῖα, an old woman: γεραιά.  
Γράμμα, Γράμμη, &c.: from γράφω, γέγραμμαι.  
Γράπισ, skin thrown off by reptiles: called by Hesych. the γήρας old age or old skin: i.e. allied to γεραῖός, γρηός. Compare the second sense of Γραῖς. (2) Mrt. from γράφω: from its furrowed or wrinkled state.

ΓΡΑΣΟΣ, 'the grease and filth in a sheep's fleece;—odor of buck-goats;—and of the arm-pit: Dnn.—Mrt. allies it to γραῖς, (γρηός), seum. (2) Our grease, Fr. graisse, Ital. grasso.

ΓΡΑΣΣΟΣ, shout of soldiers in beginning the fight. (In Plut. Apophth.)—Q. for μράσσω, to dash down? Γ as in Γδοῖπος, Γνόφος.

Γράστις, grass.—R. γράω, γέγρασται, to eat.  
Γραῖς, an old woman: γραιά. And Γραῖς, Γρηῖς, seum in a pot, 'wrinkled like an old woman's skin', (Steph. 2981). Γραιά is also so used.

Γράφω, to scratch, grave, engrave, grave with a stylus or pencil, write, paint.—'Γράω and Χαράσσω are allied, and Γλάφω: Dnn. γχαράω, γχαράω, γράω, γράφω. See Χαράσσω. (2) Our grave, with affinities in Saxon, Irish, Welsh, Germ., Dan., Dutch, French. Some add the Hebrew and Chaldee: 'Charath, sculpo: Mrt. 'Hebr. chreb, chisel: Wr. See Γλάφω.

Γράω, to eat.—Allied to Γράφω and Χαράσσω, which see. (2) Γ added to γράω, βαίω. See Γρίπος.

Γρηγορέω, for Ἐγρηγορέω.  
Γρίπος, 'a fisherman's net or basket. From ρίψ, ρίπος, osier, as made of such materials: Dnn. As Γρίπος is ἄλ. for ρύπος, (Eustath.). (2) Ewing compares our Gripe, which has numerous affinities.

Γρίφος, the same as Γρίπος. Also, a riddle or captious question, meant to take one in, as a net.

Γρόμφος, a sow.—'From the sound, like the Scottish grumphie: Lidd. So Mrs. Grumph. (2) Allied to Γρόσφος, which see.

Γρόνθος, a clenched fist:—projecting part of a step, —and used like Χελώνιον from the same curved form.

—For Ἐκρόνθος. R. κρέω, κροαίνω, κρούω, to knock, strike, as Knuckle from Knock. Thus the fist is 'the hand clenched to give a blow.' Dr. J.—Γ as Γαμψός and Καμψός, ἤγρως and Κήρυξ.

Γρόνθων, 'the first lessons in flute-playing, the position of the lips and fingers.' Dnn. 'Fingering the flute': Ldd.—Perhaps, as the word Γρόνθος, from κρούω: The flute being gently struck with the fingers, as Lucretius says of it 'Digitis pulsata canentum.' (2) For χρόνθων, from χρόνος: Lessons to keep time.

Γρόσφος, a javelin, or its point.—For γρόφος, (as βόστρυχος, δίσκος,) from γράφω, 'to scratch, to wound': (Dnn.) O as πορδαίς, βροχέας, βόλος from βαλλω, αἰόλογα, and Lat. dōmo from δαμῶ.

Γρούνος, a form of Γρύνος. See O in ΒΟΥΚΩΝ.

Γρῦ or Γρῶ, 'evidently imitative: a grunt,—the smallest thing, a jot, tittle': Dnn. As our *Grunt*, Latin *Grunatio*.

Γρῶξ, to grunt: Γρύλλος, a pig.—Above.

Γρυμαία, a pouch, wallet, sack,—prob. as containing Γρυτή. 'Some think that Γρυμαία, as it was derived from Γρυτή, retains also its signification': Steph. For Γρυμαία is thought to mean also the same as Γρυτή. Perhaps ἡγρυνή or ἡγρυνός was used in the sense of Γρυτή, and thence Γρυμαία. Note, that Τυρός is not only 'cheese', but 'the cheese-market'. And so in other words. (Γρυτίμη, Γρυμή, Γρυμαία.)

Γρυμέα, 'a little fish', Ldd.—Prob. as not worth a γρῦ.

Γρύνδος, Γρούνος, a dry stump.—Suidas: 'Γρυνοί, κορμοὶ δρύϊνοι, oak logs, by change of Δ into Γ.' And so Hesych. Vice versa is Δά for Γά, Dulcis from Γλυκὺς, †Γυλκός:—But the Etym. M. for γερυνός, γέρον, old.

Γρυπός, curved, aquiline.—R. γρύψ, ὑπός, as Ferus from Fera, æ.

Γρυτή, frippery, old clothes done up: only worth a γρῦ.

Γρύψ, ὑπός, a griffin with a crooked beak.—As Αἰθός, Αἰθψ, so γυρός, γρύψω, transp. ἡγρύψω, γρύψ. Much as 'δρατὸς for δαρτός,' (Ldd.) ἔδρακον and δράκος from ἔδρακον; &c. (2) Lenn. from γράω, to gnaw, eat.

Γρύνος, 'eaten out,—deep; Γρόννη, a grot,—kneading-trough: from ἡγρώω, γρῶ.' Ldd. †Γράνος, as †Γρανή, Φωνή.

Γρύα, 'a piece of arable ground, a measure of land, a sown-field, a plain; met. the womb': Dnn.—As γυνή, so γῆα from γῆα, Γέα, ἡ. (2) R. κύω, 'to contain, to conceive': Dnn. (3) Ewing makes it a limb of ground: see Γύων. (4) 'Hebr. gîa, a valley': Wr.

Γρύα, cables fastening ships to γῆα land.

Γρύααι, drinking-cups: from

Γύαλον, 'a hollow, cavity,—middle or swell of a cuirass,—a valley,—a plain, prob. surrounded with hills.—Akin to Κοῦλος, hollow': Dnn. Indeed from ἡγύω, allied to γάω to contain, and to κῶω to contain, and

ἡγύω, χαῖνω, to be hollow. See Γύλιος, Γυρός, &c.—in the sense of 'plain', prob. from γῆα. (2) 'Hebr. kelo, hollow': Wr.

Γύης, 'the curved piece of wood in a plough, to which the share was fitted': Ldd.—Allied to Γύαλον. Or even to ἡγύω, γάω, to take, receive. (2) Dr. Jones 'as the γύων limb of a plough.'

Γύων, a limb, espec. said of the lower limbs, feet, knees.—I. e. γύιον. From ἡγύω, (see Γύαλον, Γύλιος,) γάω, as in Γαστήρ: Each limb holding to or on another, taking it on, taking it up, just as Δέχομαι is to succeed to, come next, 'Εκδοχή a succession. Somewhat similarly our word Limb H. Tooke derives from Sax. lim-pian, to belong to.

Γυός, maimed in the γύα limbs. We say, To wing a bird.

Γύλιος, a knapsack.—'From, or akin to, Γαῦλος': Dnn. And to Γύαλον. All from γάω, ἡγύω, to hold, contain.

Γυμνός, naked, bare.—As στυμνός is σεσεμμένος, for ἡγεγυμνός from ἡγύω allied to Γύαλον, and to γάω, ἡγύω 'to stand open' (Dnn.). 'With open head and feet all bare': Gower.

Γυνή, —αἰκός, a woman, wife.—'R. perhaps γόνος, γένω, γίνομαι': Dnn. And thus all say. As δύτμα, ἀγίτρισ, ἀπο-πιδαρίζω. (2) Allied to Κύω, to conceive, be pregnant.

Γύνις, Γύνις, an effeminate man.—Passow: 'From γυνός, a young male: not γυνή, as the υ is long.' Yet γύνις (two N) points to υ as short in itself.

Γύργαβος, a basket.—'R. γύρος': Dnn. Or γυρός. Γ, as the B in βόλβιτον.—αβος as ψάμαθος.

Γυρίνος, a tadpole, as γυρός round.

Γύρις, the finest meal.—'From the γυρός circular motion of the mill': Gail. Thus 'Αλευρον is 'wheaten flour, also fine flour,' (Dnn.) from ἀλέω, to grind.

Γυρός, round, curved, bent, crooked. Γύρος, a circle, &c.—Allied to Κύκλος, a circle, and from ἡγύω, γάω, κύω, &c., to hold, contain. So Γύαλον, a hollow. ἡγύω, ἡγυαρός or ἡγυερός, γυρός. (2) 'Hebr. gur, to stoop': Wr.

Γύψ, γυπός, a vulture.—'Akin to, or from, Κύπτω: from the usually crouching attitude it observes': Dnn. (2) 'R. γῆα, ἡγύω, γάω, to take': Lenn.

Γύψος, chalk, gypsum.—R. γῆ, ἔψω, [ἔψα]: 'Limestone prepared for plaster by fire': Dnn. T as in γῆ, ἀγίτρισ, δύτμα. (2) 'Chald. GPS, to plaster': Wbst.

Γυλεόν, a cavern, den.—'Akin to Γαῦλος, R. κοῦλος': Dnn. Rather, as Ψάω, Ψαλή, so γάω, γυλεόν: allied to ἡγύω, γύαλον.

Γυνία, Γύνος, a corner, angle.—As Γράω, Γρώνος, so γάω, γύνος: γάω, to hold, contain: allied to Γυρός, curved; Κάμπτω, to bend, &c. Dnn. compares Γόνυ, a knee. Add Κενός.

Γυρότος, a quiver.—'Akin to Χωρέω, to contain': Dnn.

## Δ.

Δα: Æolic for Γα. So children say Dood-bye, &c.  
Δα-, much.—For δασύ, thick. (2) For δαδ (3)

'Heb. dai, sufficientia.' Mrt.

Δαρυς, a waxen image.—A Thessalian word: Dnn.  
—Perh. orig. a melting, dissolving thing, for τάρυς from  
τάραγα (see τάρηνον), the regular perf. mid. of τήκω, ζω.  
As Men are called Θνητοί, Dying persons. Thus in the  
O. T., 'My heart is like wax, it is melted:' 'As wax  
melteth, so the wicked person' &c. 'The hills melted  
like wax.' (Only in Theoc. 2. 110.)

Δαείρα, Proserpine.—'The knowing one,' say Ldd.  
and Dnn.: from τδω, to learn. (2) Tzetzes from  
δαψ: The torch-bearer, as being the same as Hecate  
shining by night.

Δάζομαι, the same as Δαίω. Δάημι, Δαίω, to know.  
See in τδω. Mrt. proposes Hebr. *deah*, knowledge.

Δαηρ, a husband's brother.—Whom the wife δέδασε  
becomes acquainted with on her marriage: 'Damm. Or  
who becomes acquainted with the wife.

Δαί, 'for Δάε, Δάει, tell me, I pray thee. Πῶς δαί;  
how, pray? how then?' Ewing.

Δαιδάλλω, to work cunningly, use curious arts.—As  
Ψάω, Ψάλλω, so τδω, to learn, τδάλλω, δαιδάλλω, like  
ΜΑΙμάω: To be learned.

Δαίζω, to slay.—R. δαίω, to divide, cleave.

Δαίμων, Δαήμων, knowing.—R. δαίω, δάημι, to  
learn.

Δαίμων, a god, deity, chance, destiny.—Some make  
it prim. knowing, [above], but prob. from δαίω, to divide  
or distribute destinies: Ldd.

Δαινύμι, as Δαίω, to divide, assign a share, espec. at  
meals: Δαίνυμαι, to be assigned a meal, to dine.

Δάιος, knowing, cunning, δαήμων. See Δάημι.

Δάιος, miserable: i. e. one who has known and ex-  
perienced ill.—Above. Virgil: 'Haud ignāra mali' &c.

Δάιος, Δήσιος, burning, consuming, hostile.—R. δαίω,  
to burn.

Δαίρω, Δέρω, to flay, skin, cudgel.—R. δαίω, τδέω,  
to divide, mangle, &c. So Ψάω, Ψάρω.

Δαῖς, a torch.—R. δαίω, to burn.

Δαῖς, battle, war.—Allied to Δάιος, burning, con-  
suming, and hostile. 'The war ἀμφι-δεσθῆς burnt round  
the city,' Hom. And 'The circling press of battle δε-  
σθῆι about thee.'

Δαῖς, Δαίτη, a feast.—R. τδαιώ, δαίνυμι, to dispense  
i. e. viands. (2) R. τδω, δάπτω, to mangle.

Δαιρῆς, a divider, carver, who portions out.—R.  
δαίω, to divide.

Δαίω, from obsolete τδαν. Ormston well unites the  
meanings: '1. to divide, part, distribute. 2. to give a  
banquet, i. e. distribute viands. 3. to kindle, burn,  
glow, for fire resolves and separates what it consumes.'

4. to teach, i. e. to dispense knowledge. 5. to know,  
i. e. to acquire what is thus dispensed.'

Δάκνω, τδάκω, τδήκω, to bite.—R. τδω, δέσκαω,  
δαίω, to divide. (2) 'Hebr. *dekee*, to break: Wr.

Δάκος, a serpent of dangerous bite.—Above.

Δάκρυ, a tear.—R. τδάκω, δάκνω, to bite: 'Being of  
a briny, biting taste:' Pkh. A biting or bitter tear.  
'Lucretius speaks of salt tears, others of bitter tears.  
Matt. 26. 75: He wept *πικρῶς* bitterly.' Becm. Some  
explain it as arising 'ex *prætorad* animâ.'

Δάκτυλος, a finger.—Considered as soft for δέκτυλος  
(as τρεῖς, τέτραμμαι; μέγας, magnus,) from δέκω the  
same as δέλω, δέδεται, to point at, as Persius 'Digito  
monstrari, Hic est.' Isaiah 58. 9: 'The putting  
forth of the finger.' And so from δεικνῆς Pkh. derives  
*Digitus*.—Or from δέχομαι: As receiving or taking up  
things. (2) R. δαίζω, δαίξω, δεδάκται, δέδεται, (as  
'Αίσσω, ἔσσω,) a thing divided, a division of the hand.

Δάκτυλος, a dactyl: consisting, as the finger, of one  
long and two shorter joints.—Above.

Δάκτυλος, a date, in its shape resembling a finger,  
'oblongā gracilitate,' Forcell.

Δαλδς, a burnt-out torch.—and so an old man;—  
faggot, beacon-light: Ldd.—R. τδω, δαίω, to burn.

Δάμαλις, a heifer.—R. δαμάω: Fit to be subdued to  
the yoke.

Δάμαρ, a wife.—Tamed to the marriage yoke, from  
'Δαμάω, Δάμνημι, agrees with δαίζω in the sense 'to  
slay', from τδω, τδέσμαι, δαίω.—Also, to tame, sub-  
due, bring under the yoke, whence Damon rightly allies  
it to τδω, δαδῶμαι, to teach, i. e. make tractable and  
obedient. 'He learned obedience,' Hebr. 5. 8. (2) Our  
tame, Sax. *tamian*, &c. 'Hebr. *damec*, to level: Wr.

Δανάκη, freight-money to Charon, from δάνος, a gift.  
As ἘπιθΑΚΗ. But the Etym. M. from δανός, dry, i. e.  
a dried-corps or skeleton (*σκελετον*) money.—Also a  
small Persian coin.

Δάνος, a gift, Δανείζω, to give on loan.—R. τδω,  
δαίω, to divide, i. e. distribute, disperse. 'He hath dis-  
persed, he hath given to the poor:' Ps. 112. 9. Allied  
to τδω, δίδωμι. *Danam*, i. e. *dabo*, is in Plautus.

Δανός, burnt, dried up.—R. τδω, to burn.

Δάξ, with the teeth.—Allied to τδάκω, ζω, to bite.

So Δάξ, Πύξ.

Δαπάνη, expense, prodigality. R. δάπτω: Dnn. So  
all say. See Δαψιλῆς.

Δάπεδον, floor, ground, plain.—R. δα for γα, πέδον: Dnn.  
(2) Δα-, very; πέδον: Very flat, level, πεδινόν.

(3) See Δάπος.

Δάπης, a carpet, footcloth or footstool.—'Akin to Δά-  
πεδον: Dnn.—Prob. from

τδάπος, floor, ground, as in Ἄλλο-δαπὸς, &c.—R:



δα, for γα. See δάΠΕΔΟΝ. In form as τόΠΟΣ. (2) The same as τῆδος, whence Τάπειρος, and as Δάπης and Τάπης, Τάπης: all from τῆδω, τείνω, to stretch out. Compare Τόπος. (3) Corrupted from ἑσάφος, ἑσάφος.

Δάπτω, to rend, mangle, devour.—R. τῆδω, δάω, to divide, as Κνῶω, Κνῶπτω.

Δαρδάπτω, 'the same as Δάπτω, as Μαρμαίρω': Lld. And taken from it, for in the latter the P is accounted for from the following P.

ΔΑΡΕΙΚΟΣ, a *Daric*, a coin struck in the reign of a *Darius*.

Δαρβάνω, to sleep.—R. δέρω, ἐδάρην, to flay a skin, then to lie on it, as from δέρμα, a skin, is *Dormio*. Or there was a word ἄδρος or ἄδρη, a skin, as *Adras*: then τῆδρω, δαρβάνω. So Οἰκῶ is to dwell in an *Oikos*. Homer: ἐν κέντρῳ οἶόν Ἔσραθεν. Virgil: 'Caesarum ovium . . . Pellibus incubuit stratis, somnosque petivit'.

Δάρος, Att. and Dor. of δρόρος.

Δασμός, division, distribution, spoil, reward, share of taxes to pay.—R. τῆδω, δάχομαι.

Δασπλῆς, -ήτης, terrific. Δασπλῆτος, like βόστρυχος, λέσχη, for Δα-πλῆτος, allied to Ἄ-πλητος: Filled full, then (like Ἄδυνος,) excessive, vehement, oppressive. (2) R. δαί, πλῆτος, as in Τεχέσι-πλῆτης: Advancing with torches, frightening. Or δα-: Advancing powerfully, coming on, towering. (3) R. δα, πλῆσσω: Striking with awe. But this would be ΔασπλήΞ.

Δάσος, a thicket.—From

Δασύς, rough, shaggy, bushy, thick.—As Τράχυν rough from τρώω, τιτρώω, to transpire: so Δασύς (like Δασμός) from τῆδω, to divide, δαίω, 'to cleave, pierce': (Dnn.) Piercing to the hand, rugged.—Lennep as *divided* into numerous particles or eminences, opposed to level or smooth. Compare Κραναύς, Κραυρός. (2) Allied to Δάσιος, as Δάκρυμα, Lacryma. (3) As Δά-πεδον, so Δα-σύν, from δα, σύν: Bristly, hairy like a hog.

Δατέομαι, to divide:—τῆδω, τῆδεσθαι, δάχομαι.

Δατιωμός, tautology.—From one *Datis*, who said Ἥθσομαι καὶ τέτρωμαι καὶ χαίρωμαι: whence Δάτιδος μέλος in Aristoph.

Δαύλος, 'rough, hairy, the same as and akin to Δασύς, and metaph. close, secret': Dnn.—But better as *us*. derived (like Δά-σκιος,) from δα, ἄλ, shrubs, brushwood.—Δαύλος is also the same as Δαλός.

Δάω, to burn, as τῆδω, δάω.—Also, to sleep: from δα, αἶω, to sleep, as Ἄεσα, ἰάω. (Very rare: in Sappho.)

Δάφνη, a laurel.—'R. δάπτω, δέδαφα: for prophets used to eat laurel as they prophesied, whence the Pythian priestess was called Δάφνη-φάγος': Lenn. 'So 'Laurum momordit', Juv. 'Sacras innoxia laurus Vescar', Tibull.

Δαψίλῆς, 'profuse, sumptuous, abundant. R. δάπτω, ψω': Dnn. Compare Δαπνών.

τῆΔΩ, τῆΔΩ, ΔΙΩ, τῆΔΩ, ΔΥΩ, all Primitives,

and allied: signifying 'to penetrate' and 'divide'. Hence Δάχομαι, δάω, δαίρω, δέρω, Δατέομαι, Δίδωμι, &c. Dunbar explains Δάω 'to penetrate, to go through': Donnegan, 'to penetrate into.'

Δέ, but:—sometimes 'and':—sometimes as Δή.—Ornston says: 'R. δέω, to bind; connect. It is frequently connective.' So Pk. also. But in the first sense, rather from τῆδω, τῆδω, to divide: (See δερω:) allied to Διὰ and Di- in Di-versely, &c. 'A word of distinction: 'Greg. And so Lennep. (2) See in Μέν. (3) Mrt. from δέω, deficio.

Δέω, he seemed: read by Wolfe in Od. 6. 242, for the old Δόω, which for δοάσσω, from δοάχομαι, to choose between δοῖω two suppositions. Butt. refers both to δέω, to search out, so judge: He was judged or thought. But how can this possibly be? Thiersch well keeps to the old Δόω.

Δεδίσκομαι, Δεῖω, to welcome. As γίνομαι is allied to γέλλωμαι and γένω, so δεδίσκομαι to τῆδεω, τῆδεω, δέχομαι and δέχομαι, to receive. Sometimes to give in welcome as a cup, present.

Δεδίσσομαι, Δεδίσκομαι, to frighten: and Δεδίσσομαι, which is also to be frightened, to fear. So Δέδια, to fear: Δεῖω, to fear: Δέος, fear. Also, Δίω, 'to drive, scare, frighten, put to flight, repel: also to be driven away, flee, be afraid': Dnn. And Διώκω, to drive, impel, expel, pursue, follow.—All these are allied, and mean to go διὰ through, or cause to go διὰ through any space, 'per-sequor', pursue, follow, drive on, drive off, scare away. But Δεω, Δεῖω, move immediately from the obsolete τῆΔΩ, to penetrate through, as Δύνω. See on τῆΔΩ.

Δέελος, Δήλος, manifest, clear.—Buttm. for ἱθῆλος, from ἱδέω, to see. Then Δέελος has *η* resolved into *ε*, as vēmens into vñEmens. (2) Damm from τῆδω, δεδήει, δαίω, to burn: Bright, conspicuous. (3) Mrt. from δαίω, to know. 'Known and read of all men': N. T. Δέω, to want: in Δέω.

Δέημα, entreaty. Above.

Δεῖ, it is binding, necessary, fitting.—R. δέω, to bind. So Δείον, 'what is binding, needful': Lld.

Δεῖω, to fear: Δείμα, fear: in Δεδίσσομαι.

Δείκελον, -ήλον, Διέκλον, a representation.—R. τῆδεω, 'to represent by painting' (Dnn.). 'She SHOWS a body rather than a life': Shaks.

τῆδεω, Δείκνυμι, to point out, indicate, show.—As Δαῖδα and Τεῖδα, ἀμύην and ἀτύην, Ἀπίης and Τάπης, bulleD and bullT, so Δείκω is allied to Τείνω, to stretch out (the hand), as Τεταγών, touching, is referred to Τάω, Τείνω. From the same root is Δέχομαι, to take, receive, and Δεκανόμαι to welcome. Compare Δέω, Δέομαι. (2) 'Hebr. dak, to observe': Mrt.

Δεῖλῆ, 'akin to εἶλῆ, the time when the day is hottest, just after noon:—gen. the whole afternoon:—then the latter part of it, just before evening': Lld. But whence the Δ? Dnn. knows nothing of the first meanings, makes it the latter part of the day, and adds:

Some say, towards the morning and evening twilight.' This justifies Lennep's derivation from δειλός, 'cowardly, weak', (Dnn.) then weak in light, dull, faint. Or from δῖω, to fail: δειλή, δειλή. Or δῖω, ἔλω: a failing of light.

Δεῖνα, 'some certain person or thing, that one cannot or wishes not to name': Dnn.—'The Chald. den, he', Mrt. 'Hebr. demes', Wr.—Yet perh. allied to ἰδέω, through Τείνω, to stretch out (the hand) towards. 'Digilo monstrarier, Hic est': Pers.

Δεινός, terrible: R. δέος. But Δειλός, fearing, timid, weak, faint. (2) Wr. mentions Hebr. dehel, to affright.

Δεῖπνον, the morning, afternoon or evening meal, victuals.—'Akin to or from Δάπτω, Δάω': Dnn. That is, through obsol. ἴδω, ἴδω. Compare Δέλεαρ, Δέλος, and Δαῖς, and Latin *Dapes*.

Δειρῶς, Δειρή: the same as Δέρη.

Δέκα, ten.—'R. ἴδω, δέχομαι: from the TEN fingers, to grasp, hold': Dnn. 'As containing all the units': Pkh.

Δεκάω, to bribe.—Steph. from ἴδω, δέχομαι: To bribe by causing one to hope to receive from me. So Δωρο-δοτέω. (2) R. δέκα: 'To bribe by giving a tenth part': Dr. Jones. 'R. δέκα, like Lat. *decariare*, said of bribing the Roman tribes: Ernest. Clav. Cic.: Dnn. But Forcell. understands this otherwise.

Δέλεαρ, Δέλετρον, Δέλος, a bait, lure.—As Ψάω, Ψέλω, so 'R. δάω, δέω, to feast': Mrt. Through ἴδω allied to Δεῖπνον, food. So

Δέλετρον is also a lantern, and, as Δαλός, may be from ἴδω, δάω, δέω, to kindle, burn. Lld. and Dnn. understand it as 'prob. used in catching fish by night.' See above.

Δέλτος, a tablet, prop. in the form of the Delta Δ, this called from Hebr. *daleth*. (2) 'Or Δέλτος from Hebr. *deleth*, column of writing': Wr.

Δέλφαξ, δ, ἡ, a hog, sow.—'Prob. from δελφός': Dnn. 'As having a large δελφός': Lenn. 'Prop. said of the female': Greg. 'From its fruitful δελφός': Mrt. Perhaps Δελφός meant, like Νηδός, the paunch as well as the womb.

Δελφίν, a dolphin. Lenn. from Δέλφαξ, as like it: δελφαινί. Plural, heavy masses of lead let fall from ships. We say a *Pig* of lead, and *Sow* metal, though Dr. J. says he knows not why. (2) Common to the Armoric, Irish, Welsh, &c. Webster from Welsh *dol*, a curve, winding.

Δελφός, Δελφός, the womb.—The Æol. is Βελφός, that is, Ἐλφός (B as in Βαίνος,) from ἔλω, capio, concipio: or from ἔλλω, ἔλίσσω, ἔλω, to envelope, cover up. Much in form as Ἐσφοῶ. (2) Δελφός for Δελφός as Θεός, Deus; bur'Hen, bur'Den.) from δηλός φη, fœminea natura. So κεδνός from κηδός.

Δέμας, frame, body, form of the body, as we use the Build. (Κατὰ) δέμας, in the form or likeness of.—R. δέμα. So Δομή. (2) 'Chald. *dema*, to be like': Mrt.

Δέμνια, pl., bed, couch.—Prop. a frame, as above.

(2) R. δέω, δέδεμαι, δεδεμένα: 'Tied together from timbers': Damm. As ΚρηΔΕΜΝΟΝ.

Δέω, to construct, build.—R. δέω, δέδεμαι, to bind together.

Δενβαλῖς, Δανδ., a cake of toasted barley.—'R. τένω, to eat up greedily': Mrt. Δ as in ἰδέω.

Δενδύλλω, to move the eyes quickly, glance at.—R. ἰδένω, δονένω, δινένω, to stir, ἰλλος, the eye. For δονένω; Δ repeated, as B in βάλω; or Δ as τένω, tenDo. (2) Δίω, ἰδύλλω, ἰδεύω, as ἰνδύλλω; To chase or pursue (with the eye). Compare Βλέπω from ἰβλέω.

Δένδρον, a tree.—Δέρω, to peel, ἰδεύω, ἰδύδρον, ἰδένδρον, as ἰνδύλλω, ταῖνο, μαῖνδαν. So Δόρυ is 'a trunk of a tree, a tree': (Dnn.)

Δέννος, a reviling.—'Perh. Ion. from δεινός': Dnn.

'To speak δεινά dreadful words': Soph.

Δεξιμένη, a tank: A. l. m. of δέχομαι. And 'matter, as susceptible of all manner of forms': Dnn.

Δεξιὰ, Δεξιτερὰ, the right hand by which we take, welcome, or point.—R. δέχομαι, ἵομαι. See ἰδέω.

Δέομαι, to want, ask: in Δέω.

Δέος, fear: in Δεδίδομαι.

Δέπας, a goblet.—Hesych. for δέκας, (as λόκος, lupus,) from δέκομαι to pledge. Δεικνύωτο δέκασις, Hom.

Δέρας, -ος, -μα, a hide: ῥέω.

Δεράς, Δειράς, Δειρή, a ridge of hills.—R. δέρη, from rising up as a neck above the parts below. So Λόφος has both senses, 'and compare Collis and Collum, and Jugum': Lld.

Δέρη, Δείρη, the neck.—'R. δέρω, to flay: as it was by the neck that operation usn. commenced: Damm': Dnn. So Λόφος from λέω, λέωφα. Compare Τραχηλίζω from τραχέως, and Σφαγή is the throat from σφάζω. Damm says too: 'The neck among the ancients was quite uncovered,' and Δέρω is 'to uncover, expose': (Dnn.)

Δέρομαι, to look on or at.—R. δέρω, δίδερκα: To uncover or expose for myself (See the last part above), i. e. to open to my view, and examine. (2) Δέρκω, for ἰδέρκω, ἱδρακον, whence Δράκων. And ἰδέρκω for ἰτρίκω, from τρέω, τρέω, to pierce. See 'Α-τρεκής and Τορός. We speak of a *piercing* eye. (3) 'Δι-ορέω, to see through, contr. to δρέω': Damm. Then ἰδέρκω, &c.

Δέρβις, 'a hide; pl. cloak of skins or leather or hair-cloth.—R. δέρω': Dnn. So Δέρας.

Δέρτρον, the caul, i. e. a skin.—As above.

Δέρω, to skin, flay, strip, bare, stripe.—R. ἴδω, ἴδω, to divide, δαίρω, to flay. 'Akin is Τείρω, Τέρο': Dnn.

Δεσμός, bond.—R. δέω, δέδεμαι, to bind.

Δεσπότης, to be master or lord of.—'R. prob. δεσμός, δέω, to bind': Dnn. Δέω, ἴδω, as βλάπτω, δριπύω, then ἰδέσμαι, as ἔξω, λίξω. In form like ἀρμολύ. Or for δεσμός as corPus, carPentum. (2) For δεσμός, δεσμός from δεψέω to soften, tame, subdue.

**Δέσκουνα**, a mistress : Above.  
**Δετή**, 'sticks bound together, a fagot : Ldd. — R. δέω, δέβεται.

**Δεύκος**, sweetness : 'A-δευκῆς, bitter, unpleasant. — R. δέχομαι, accipio : What is acceptable, pleasant. T, as δοῦρος, &c.

**Δεύομαι**, as **Δέομαι**, **Δέω**.

**Δεῖρο**, Δευρί, hither. And plural Δεῖτε, i.e. Δεῖρ' Ye, says Buttin. As γαλεικός and γλυκὺς, (and see in Δεύτερος,) so Δεῖρο from δέω, δῖμι, to come or go in. Δεῖτε might thus be from Δῖμι.

**Δεῦτατος**, last. — And

**Δεύτερος**, second. — R. δέομαι, δέδεσται, to fail. To come off second best. (2) 'Comparative of Δύο, as γαλεικός from γλυκὺς : Ldd. This is not so well for Δεῦτατος.

**Δέω**, to wet, moisten, knead. — The same as Δάω, 'to go under water', (Dnn.) used actively. (2) From obs. ἴδω, to divide, allied to διαδ through, and διαίωνω to wet. Compare then Δέφω as Γράφω. (3) Our old verb. deu, de-deu, Germ. than.

**Δέφω**, to moisten, soften, knead. — 'Another form of Δεῖν : Dnn. Thus, δεῖτω, δέφω, δέφω. (2) From obs. ἴδω as in Δέω. See γράφω.

**Δέχομαι**, to take, receive, hail, welcome. — See in ἴδω.

**Δεψέω**, the same as Δέφω, δέφω.

**Δέω**, to bind. — Allied to ἴδω, Τείνω, Τάινω, whence Τανία, a band, like Διδ-θημα. (2) Strangely, it might even be the same as ἴδω, δάω, to divide. Thus in Homer ἥλοισι πεπαιμένον, pierced with nails, is translated by Clarke 'CON-FIXUM,' fixed tight.

**Δέω**, Δέομαι, to want, need, beg, ask. — Dr. Jones takes it 'to be bound with necessity or want : making δέω, to bind, passive. This would agree with Δεί, it is binding, necessary : for in Norfolk they say, 'You don't want to do this', i.e. are not bound. (2) The same as ἴδω, Τείνω, to stretch out i.e. the hand, to ask from want ; — as Τεταγών, touching, from ἴδω. Compare ἴδω. So Δάτις and Τάτης : Δαδα, Tuda.

**Δή**, for Δάε, 'learn', as To wit is 'to know', and Scilicet is Scire licet, and Videlicet is Videre licet : You may know well, be assured, be sure, for certain, indeed, in fact, exactly so, that is to say, forsooth. So Δαί. (2) For 'Hδῃ ?

**Δήγμα**, a bite. — R. ἴδω, ἴδω, δάω, δέδωκα. **Δήθημα**, long, too long. — All allied to Δέω, to bind together, as Continual from Con-tenere : and Connectedly. **Δήθα** as ἥλαθα. — Some compare **Δή** and 'Hδῃ, but with no sense.

**Δήσιος**, same as third Δάσιος.

**Δηλόομαι**, to lay waste, spoil. — Allied to Δήσιος from ἴδω, δάω, to burn : ἴδω, ἴδω, δάω, δάω, ἴδω, ἴδω, δηλόομαι : much as Ζέω, Ζήλος, Ζηλόος. — Or allied to Δάω, Δάω. (2) 'Hebr. delec, to exhaust : Wr.

**Δήλομαι**, to wish. — 'Prob. for Θέλομαι : Wr. As Θεός, Deus ; burThen, burDen. Ewing : 'R. δηλή,

will, Dor. from θέλω. Or Δηλή from δηλώ to signify by words. Then Δηλόομαι. (2) Allied to Δέομαι. ?

**Δήλος** : in Δέελος.

**Δημήτηρ**, Ceres. — 'Prob. δη for γῆ, μήτηρ : Dnn. Mother Earth. See Δά. (2) For Δηή μήτηρ.

**Δημέω**, to confiscate. — R. δῆμος : Make public property.

**Δημοκόπος**, a demagogue. — R. δῆμος, κόπις a babbler, orator.

**Δημόομαι**, to banter, jest, i.e. speak in a common vulgar manner, δημωδῶς.

**Δῆμος**, a people. — 'Prob. from δέμω : Dnn. — Rather from δέω, δέδημαι, (as in Διδ-θημα), to bind together. Populus, says Cicero, is a company 'utilitatis consensu sociatus.' Ormston : 'Bound together by the same laws, manners and government.'

**Δημός**, fat, tallow. — 'Perh. from δέω, to bind : Ldd. 'For the flesh and bones are held together by the cellular membrane, the seat of the fat' : Lenn. (2) Passow thinks from δάω, to burn. 'As wont to be burnt and lighted : Mrt.

**Δήν** : in Δῆθα.

**Δηράριον**, the Roman Denarius, from decem, decēni, deni.

**Δήνος**, plan, deliberation. — 'Akin to Δήν : Ldd. An endeavour to find some means or expedients. (2) R. δῆν : Requiring long investigation. (3) 'Or Hebr. din, judgment : Mrt.

**Δῆρις**, battle, strife. — 'Akin to, or from δάω : Dnn. I.e. to kindle, light up, like δάω which see : ἴδω, δῆρις.

**Δηρός**, Δαρός, long : in Δῆθα.

**Δῆτα**, the same as Δή. 'R. δῆ : Ldd. Compare ἐνθα, &c.

**Δῆω**, to find. — 'Prob. akin to ἴδω, δάω, to learn : Ldd. and Dnn.

**Δηώ**, Ceres, 'for Δημήτηρ, the goddess who discovered corn : Ewing. Rather then from δῆω, to discover.

**Δά**, through. — R. ἴδω, ἴδω, δάω, δάω, to divide. See ἴδω.

**Δια-βύω**, 'to thrust through so as to step up : Ldd. βύω.

**Διδέομαι**, 'to put the woof διὰ through the warp, weave', says Dr. Jones. And Ldd. thus : 'To set the threads in the loom, fix the warp, and so begin.' Mrt. makes διὰ disjunctive, quoting Julius Pollux : 'This one weaves his web, ὁ δὲ διδέραι, but the other (disjunct) divides it.' Dnn. says : 'Perh. from δις, twice.' I.e. δι-.

**Δαίω**, to wet, moisten. — 'Akin are Διέρω, Δέω : Dnn. From ἴδω, to divide, penetrate : to go διὰ through. Allied too to Δάω, to go under, δύπτω. See Δέω.

(2) Mrt. from Διός. gen. of Ζεύς : 'Ab æthere lapso.' **Διαίτα**, mode of life, manner of living, regimen. — Lenn. from ἴδω, ἴδω, δάω, δάω, ἴδω, δάω, δάω, δάω, [distribuyendo], est que victus rationem prescribit, vite institutum. — Or allied to Διέμαι, Δίξμαι, Δάω : for Dnn. explains Διατάσμαι 'to follow a particular mode of life, to follow a regimen.' Compare Δαίω, and

Διαίτα, judgment, arbitration. — Allied to Διώνω, to pursue, prosecute; Δίζημαι, to seek, search; Δίεμαι. I.e. †δῖω, †δίδω, διαίτα. Compare Διώνω.

Διάκονος, Διήκονος, a servant, attendant, deacon. — Butt. from obs. δάκω, or δέκω, akin to δύνω. — R. διὰ κόνης, [κονέω]. Dnn. But Buttman's idea was to avoid this last, as A is long. This too opposes the R. διὰ ἀκονάω, to urge, stimulate (oneself). But perhaps διήκονος was an Ionic form, and the H was changed into a Doric long A. The same difficulty prevails in the word which follows. But see especially the last obs. in 'Εἰδων. And observe δαρός.

Διάκόςιοι, Διηκόσιοι, 200. — Nearly all from δις, ἑκατόν, as Δι-αυλός. And, as πλούΤΟΞ, πλούΣΙΟΞ, so ἑκατόν or τέκΟρν (as γέντΟρα Maistre p.412.), made ἐκόΣΙΟΞ, then δι-ηκόσιος, δι-ἀκόσιος, as in Διάκονος.

Διακωχή, Διοκωχή: in Ἀνακωχή.

Διαμπαί: in Ἀπαί.

Διαπύριος, 'going through, piercing, thrilling, far-stretching; — manifest. Prob. formed Eol. from περύω: Ldd. I.e. †περύω, †πρύω, whence Πρύμα.

Διάσια, a festival Διός of Jove.

Διάσμα, warp, web: διάζομαι.

Διαττάω, to sift. — R. διὰ, ἔττω, ἔσσω, to make to leap through. (2) Dnn. from σάω, σήσω, to sift: but the two TT?

Διδάσκω, to teach. — †δάω, †δῶσκω, (as †βῶω, βῶσκω.) διδάσκω. (See †δάω.) So

Διδράσκω, (as Διδάσκω), to flee: R. δρῶω, δρῆμι.

Δίδυμος, twin. — Usu. derived by redupl. from δύο. But, as we have ΤΡΙδύμοι, Damm rightly from δις, and the verb δύο, i.e. two ἐκ γαστρὸς ΚΑΤΑ-ΔΤΣΕΙ μιῇ. Compare Δικελλα.

Δίδωμι, redupl. of δῶω, δῶωμι, to give: allied to †δῶω, to divide, i.e. distribute, dispense. 'Ready to distribute': N.T.

Δίεμαι, to hunt after, press out, speed. — R. †δῖω, διώω. See Δίζημαι.

Διέρημα, a funnel, tunnel. See †Ερῶω 2.

Διέρω, liquid, juicy, fresh, active: — liquid, of sounds. 'Akin to Δαίνω, to wet': Ldd. I.e. from †δῖω, δέω, δύω.

Δίζημαι, to seek out: — ask a reason, demand. — R. †δῖω, †δῖω, the same as Διώνω, to drive, pursue. See Δίεμαι.

Δίω, to be in doubt: from δις: To be of two minds, as Διστάζω. But, as it means also Δίζημαι, it is usu. referred to it.

Διθύραμβος, Bacchus, and a dithyrambic ode named from him. — Gen. referred to δις, θύρα, (as Ἰαμβος, Θραμβος,) from his double entrance into life, first from Semele, then from the thigh of Jupiter. Thus Dryden speaks of the door of life. — It is objected that Δις is long. Rather then from δις, θύρα: for Διθύραμβος.

Δικάω, to judge. Δίκαιος, just: R. δίκη.

Δικελλα, a two-teethed mattock. — R. δις, κέλλω to drive. (2) R. δίχα, bifariam; — ελλα, as Θύελλα.

Δίκη, right, justice, law, established custom or man-

ner acting as law: — action at law, judgment, &c. (κατὰ) δίκη, after the manner of, like. — Allied to Δίεμαι, Δίζημαι, Διώνω, (through †δῖω, †δεδεκα, as in Δίω,) to seek, pursue, as the Greeks say Δίκη δυνάω, and Plautus 'Jus mem persequi.' One's right sought or pursued at law: — right thus obtained: — the law and justice thus establishing it. (2) R. δίχα, as between two. Aristotle, 'as dividing a thing into two equal parts.' Thus equality is intended in our Bisect. (3) R. δεκομαι, to receive. The received custom. Changed from †δέκη. (4) 'Chald. deca, to be pure, just': Mrt.

Δίκελον, the same as Δείκελον.

Δίκροος, Δίκρος, double: from δις, κῆρα, κῆρ, the head. 'So Δι-κραιος, Δι-κραιος, Δι-κράνος': Dnn.

Δικτύνα, Diana, goddess of the chase: from Διτύνω, a casting-net, hunting-net: from Δίκο, to throw. — R. δῖω, [δεδεκα], to drive': Dnn. And Δίεμαι is to press on. (2) 'Chald. decha, propello': Mrt. 'Hebr. dechee, to drive': Wr.

Δινέω, to whirl: to thresh out, 'as done by cattle going round in a circle': Dnn. And

Διῶη, a whirling, whirlwind, whirlpool. Δῖνος, dizziness: — a round area, threshing-floor: — large round goblet. — R. †δῖω, δέω. 'For the [wind or] water δέται: Mrt. As κῖω, κινέω. Above. (2) Our din may be allied.

Διζῆρ, double, from Δις, Δισσός, as Τρις, Τριζός.

Διόνυσος, Bacchus. — 'For, when he was born, he pierced ἔνυξ (νύσσω), the thigh of Jove Διός: such is the fable': Mrt. 'He was taken from Semele's womb, and inserted in Jupiter's thigh, and thence in time came forth': Lenn. (2) 'From Διός, his father's name, and Νύσα, the place of his education in India': E. Valpy. (3) The Etym. M. explains the Ionic form Διένυσος 'king of Nysa', from the Indian δέυνος.

Δίος, divine: from †δῖς, Διός.

Δίπλαξ, Διπλάσιος, double. — R. δις, πλάσιος, πλήσιος, equal, as in Παρα-πλήσιον. Others prefer δις, πλάξ, a flat surface, which seems preferable: Dnn. Δίπλαξ would make Διπλάσιος, much as Ἀφροδίτη Ἀφροδίσιος.

Διπλόος, double: in Ἀπλόος.

Δις, twice. — 'For δύς from δύο': Butt. Τρις from τρις is easier. Δις by imitation.

Δις, g. διός, Jove: 'Cretan διός, Laconic Σιός: hence a variety Σείος, also Σδεύς, Θεός, Δεός': Dnn. See Θεός. (2) R. †δῖω, διαίνω, to wet, διερόω, δέω, &c. From the moist atmosphere.

Δίσκος, a quoit, — round trencher; — sun's disk. — R. δίκω, to throw, as λεῖσχη. Hesych. has 'δίκων καὶ δισκων': (Maill.)

Δισσός, double: R. δις, as Τρις, Τρισσός.

Διστάζω, to doubt. — R. δις, †στανδ: To stand between two roads, uncertain which to take.

Διφάσιος, double. — R. δις, φάσις, appearance: or φάσις, speech, as Lat. bi-farium from 'fari': said in two ways. So Τριφάσιος.

Διφάω, to seek, search for, enquire.—'Allied to Δίω, Δίωμι': Dnn. And to Διόσκω. (2) R. διὰ, ἀφάω: To seek for by touching softly.

Διφθέρα, hide, sack, parchment, tent.—Soft for †δεφθέρα, from δέφω, δέφθην, to knead leather. (2) R. δῖς, φθείρω, φθερώ, to taint, i.e. soak. As Bis-cuit is French for Twice-baked.

Δίφρος, chariot-board which could hold two;—chariot.—seat, stool.—R. δι-φόρος, from δῖς, φέρω.

Δίχθα, Δίχθα, in two ways.—R. δῖς, as Τρίχθα, Τρίχθα.

Διψάω, to thirst.—'Διψάω and Διφάω are kindred words': Dnn. Prop. to seek or search for (drink). To Thirst, 'to want to drink': Dr. J.

Δίω, and

Διόσκω in Δεδίσσομαι.—'Or Hebr. *delek*, to press upon': Wr.

Διωλύγιος, extending far and wide, great, vehement: For διωρτύγιος, (as κλίβαρος κρίβαρος, iLium from λειριον.) from δι-ορτύγω, to stretch out. T. ἄλ. as in ὄνυμα, ἔγυρις.—Ewing makes it 'Killing, wearing out, from διὰ, δλύναι.'

Δμῶς, a slave: R. δαμῶν, δμῶ.

Δυναλιζέω, to swing, fling or wrap about.—'R. δύνω, πάλλω': Dnn. Two verbs, as is thought in Ψηλαφάω. Lenn. from δύνω, πάλλω. (2) Dr. Jones for δυναλιζέω from

Δνόφος, the same as Γνόφος, Κνέφας, Νέφος.

Δόασατο: in Δάταο.

Δόγμα, opinion, decree.—R. δοκέω, ἴδωκω, δέδομαι.

Δόδρα, the Lat. *dodrans*, which is ultimately Greek. ΔΟΘΙΗΝ, a whitlow.—Q. ?

Δοιδυξ, δοιδυκος, a ladle, pestle.—For δόδυξ, (as μαίμαξ,) redupl. from δύω, to penetrate into, and so divide. 'Quo res tundendo dividias': Lenn. Compare Δοιδύ, Δύο.

Δοιή, doubt between two things; and Δοιδέω, to doubt: from

Δοιῶ, two, δύο.

Δοκάζω, -δω, -εύω, like Excipio, Intercipio, to look out for, observe, expect, watch, try to take: from δέκομαι, δέδοκα. So 'Εδέγημι in Expectabam; Ποτι-δεγμένοι Expectantes: Προσ-εδέχετο waited for, Luke 23. 51.

Δοκέω, ἴδωκω, ξω, to look out for: to observe, expect, think likely, judge, determine:—to be thought to be, to seem to be, appear:—to the much thought of. See above. (2) Δοκέω, to seem, from ἴδωκω, δείξω, δέδοκα, to show (oneself).

Δόκιμος, well thought of, esteemed, approved. Δοκιμάζω, to examine and judge if a thing is δόκιμος; to judge well of.—Above.

Δοκός, a beam, rafter for roofs.—R. δέκομαι, δέδοκα. 'For it is received in the ends by which it is fastened': Ewing. 'In building, beams are received at the ends into other pieces of timber': Pkh. See 'Αμείβοντες.

Δόκος, ambush.—R. δοκάω, to look out for.

Δολιχός, long: Δόλιχος, a race-course, &c.—For

†Τολιχός, allied, it seems, to Ἐν-δελεχής, continuing, lasting. The Δ is here for Τ, as Δάπης, Τάπης, &c. and Ἐν-δελεχής and Δολιχός are allied to Τέλος, end, i.e. the furthest extent, and Τίλη, far off. (2) R. δόλος. Pliny: 'Vallem longo tractu fallacem.'

Δόλος, deceit: the same as Δέλος in Δέλεαρ.

Δόλων, a stiletto, from its Δόλος. 'A small sword hidden in the stick', Hesych.—This leads us to the meaning, 'a lesser sail in a ship', as hidden among the larger ones.

Δόμος, a house: δέμον, δέδομα.

Δόναξ, a reed, as shaken by the wind: Luke 7. 24. From

Δονέω, to shake, as Δινέω. Compare φθίνω, φθονος.

Δόξα, opinion:—good opinion, when one is well thought of, glory.—R. δοκέω, ἴδωκω, ξω.

Δορά, a skin flayed: δέρω.

Δορξ, δορκός, wild-goat, gazelle, 'as endued with the keenest sight', Plin., from δερκομαι, δέδοκα.

Δόρπον, 'the chief meal of the day, dinner or supper. Prob. by metath. from δρέπω': Ldd. Δέδροπα, δέδορπα.

'Prim. a plucking of fruit': Lenn.

Δόρυ, wood, plank, spear-shaft, spear.—R. δέρω, δέδορα: Wood peeled.

Δόσις, Δόμα, a gift.—R. ἴδωκω, δίδωμι.

Δούλος, bondman, slave.—Δέω, ἴδέομαι, δούλος: Bound. (2) 'Akin to δόλος, deceit, the natural vice of slaves': Dnn. 'The Latins called slaves *lures*': Damm.

Δούπος, noise.—'Perh. imitative': Dnn. 'An imitative word': Ldd. 'Without doubt from the sound [δουμ]': Lenn. Compare our Tap and perhaps Τύντω.

Δοχή, reception, &c.: δέχομαι.

Δοχηαῖκον, a dochmiac foot, marked orig. — — — —, but much varied.—R. δοχμός, transverse, or succeeding one another: — — — — succeeded by — —, then —.

Δοχηή, as much as the hand can hold, a span: And

Δοχμός, -ιος, 'oblique, from the side, transverse, bent, crooked': Dnn.—The last meanings justify Mrt.'s deriv.

from δέχομαι, δέδομαι: What is bent, being able to take in or inclose, contr. to what is straight. See above.

Δράγμα, a handful.—R. δράσσομαι, δέδραγμα.

Δράκος, the eye: and

Δράκων, a dragon: from its quick sight, from δερκομαι, ἔδρακον, ἔδρακον.

Δράξ, palm of the hand, grasp.—R. δράσσομαι, δέδραξαι.

Δραπέτης, a run-away.—R. ἴδωκω, διδράσκω.

Δράσσομαι, to grasp, hold fast, drag.—As Τάω, Τάσσω, so Δράω, Δράσσω. Now words get certain twists in their application, as the word *Drama* and *Dramatic* in this very verb δράω. From δράω is Δραστήρ a worker; Δραστήριος active, vigorous, violent; Δραστηκός, drastic; hence Δράσσομαι seems to have meant, to work energetically or violently with, use force or

violence to, clench, seize, drag. Ldd. says it means, 'to seize, spec. by the hand.'

Δρατὸς, flayed.—Δέρω, δίδραται, δρατὸς, δρατὸς.

Δραχμή, drachma, dram.—R. δράσσομαι, ἰδίδραχμαι: As much as one can lay one's hand on.

†Δράω, Δρήμι, Διδράσκω, †Δρέμω, (δρόμος,) to run, to run away.—Allied to Τρέω, Τρέμω, to flee, fear: and Τρέχω, which see.

Δράω, 'to be active, to perform, do.' Dnn., who explains Κοινὴ 'to run rapidly, to haste, to be active or busily employed.' Hence then this δράω from †δράω above. Compare too Σπεύδω and Σπουδάζω. Why in fact do we run at all? To do something δράστικώς.

Δρέπανον, a sickle: from

Δρέω, to pluck off.—Δέρω, ἰδρέω, δρέπω, as Βλέπω. See Δρύπτω. (2) 'Chald. Tereph, decerpait.' Mrt. 'Hebr. derab, to be sharp.' Wr.

Δρίλος, stripped bare, circumcised: then the member thus circumcised: then lustful.—R. δέρω, ἰδρέω, δρέπω; ἰδρέω, δρύπτω; ἰδρίω, δρίλος. Thus also

Δριμύς, sharp, stinging, bitter, shrewd.—R. ἰδρίω, ἰδρύω, δρύπτω. 'to tear, scratch' (Dnn.) Above.

Δρίος, a wood, copse. 'Some read Δρόος, from δρύς.' Dnn. Perhaps dialectic, as στῆτος and stipes, φρίγγω and frīgo, κλῆτος and cellentis. So κλῆδρα and κτῆδρα are both used. See the next.

Δροίτη and Δρότη, a wooden tub: from δρύς. Thus Δοῖα and Δῶα, two. See Βουκάλῃ.

Δρόμος, a race, &c.—R. ἰδρέω in the first Δράω.

Δρόσος, dew:—a thing tender and delicate: a newborn animal.—As Δνόφος and Νέφος, so Δρόσος and †Ρόσος from ῥέω to flow, ἔρρῳσαι p. p., ῥόους a stream. (2) Allied to 'ἰδρώς. As †ἰξένος, ἔϊνος.

Δρυμὸς, Δρόος, an oak-coppice.—R. δρύς.

Δρύοχοι, 'the props or stays on which is laid the keel of a new ship building.' Ldd.—R. δρύς, νός, ἔχω, ἔχα: The sustainers of the oak-keel.

Δρυπετής, Δρύπτα, ripened on the oak or tree.—R. δρύς, πέπτα, to ripen.

Δρύπτω, to tear, scratch, wound.—Δέρω, ἰδρέω, ἰδρύω, δρύπτω: allied to Τείρω, Τερῶ, Τρίω. (2) 'Δόρυ, ἰδουρύπτω.' Damm. (3) 'Hebr. tereph, to tear.' Wr.

Δρύς, 'the oak:—a tree in general, but esp. a tall, strong tree:—an old person, arida quercus (Horace):' Dnn.—Damm says: 'Δρύς is prop. a tree in general, for it is from Δόρυ'. But Lennep thinks the Δ is prefixed, for ῥύς, as in Δνόφος, Δρόσος; and ῥυδός, shrivelled, wrinkled, would agree with the bark of the oak, which is 'cortice asperi' (Forcell.), and with the Gnarled or knotty oak of our Poet. So Quercus Voss derives from Κερχαλός (Κερχός), hard, dry. Indeed ἰδρύω, δρύπτω, (which see,) to tear, scratch, would thus agree with δρύός. (2) 'R. δέρω, or Hebr. dor, ætas, from its lasting so long.' Mrt.

Δρύφακτος, balusters about a court of justice.—

'For δρύφρακτος': Ewing: from δρύς, φράσσω πέφρακται: an oak-fencing.—Dnn. from δρύς only. ?

Δρώπα, a depilatory plaster.—R. δρύω, δίδρωτα.

Δόν, woe, pain.—'A going under, from δύνω, δύνω to sink.' Dnn. 'A sinking of the mind.' Ewing. 'As sinking deep into the mind.' Damm: as Homer, 'Ὅφρα δὴν ἄχος κραδίην, κάματος σου γυνὴ δέδυκε, and ἰλίσσα δέδυκεν.' Dnn. explains δύνω, 'to precipitate into misfortune.' (2) 'Hebr. duce, to languish.' Wr.

Δύναμις, to have power, be able. Δύναμις, power.

—'Midd. of ἰδύνημι, δύνω, to undergo, undertake, hence to be able.' Dnn. 'Prop. to have entered, introduced myself; hence the idea of power.' Lenn. Thus from †Ἐλεῦθω to go and come is 'Ἐλεῦθερος, free to act. And Venia from Venio, 'venia prohiiscendi'. Cic.

Δύο, Δοῖα, Δοιοί, two.—'R. δύω, δῶμι, [†δῶν, δαῖν], to penetrate, go through, separate: evidently connected with Διά, through, [Διακόσαιο, 200.] Δις, Δίχα.' Dunb. and Lenn. (2) 'Sansk. dui, Gipsei dui, Hindoo, Chald., Pers. du, Slavon. dva, Irish, Gaél. da or do, Sax. Goth. twa.' Wbst.

Δύτω, to dip, duck.—R. δύνω to make to go under. As †βῶν, βάπτω.

Δόρομαι, the same as 'Ὀδύρομαι, to wail, lament. (2) Observe the formation of Δόν.

Δυσ-, with pain or difficulty.—'Very prob. from δύνω, δύσις, δύω.' Dnn. From δύσσω, δύσις. As Μόγος is Μόγος, and Ἐγγύς is Ἐν γύγος. See Δόν.

Δυσηλεγής, 'epith. of death and war, that sends one to an ill bed, from δύω, λέγω, to lay asleep:—hence hard, painful, uneasy;—and of men, hardhearted whence some from δύω-, ἀλέγω, to care for: Ldd.

Δύσκολος, hard to please: R. δύω, κόλον, difficult about his food.

Δυσμή, Δύσις, sun-setting.—R. δύω, δέδωμαι, to go under.

Δύστηνος, wretched, a wretch: R. δύω, ἰστώ, sto: Who has no place for his foot to stand on. So Ἀστηνος. (2) Dnn. from δύω-, στένω. Rather, στενός: cramped, straitened.

Δύσχιμος, 'troublesome, dangerous, fearful. Prob. at once from δύω-, as Μέλας, Μελάχιμος: Ldd., Dnn. Perhaps -χιμος in the latter is allied to Χιτών, then in the former was imitative.

Δύω, Δύνω, Δῶμι, Δύσσω, to go into, put on:—to go under.—Prop. to penetrate, divide, allied to †δάω, δαίω.

Δώδεκα, 12: δύω, two, δέκα, ten.

Δῶμα, a house, δῶμος.

Δωρίζω, to speak or dress in the Dorian fashion.

Δωροκοτέω, 'to assail fidelity by presents: δῶρον, κόπτω.' Dnn.

Δῶρον, a gift: ἰδῶν, ἰδουρόν, δίδωμι.

Δῶρον, breadth of the hand, palm.—Vitruv.: 'Because the giving of gifts was called Δῶρον, and this is always done by the palm of the hand.'

Δῶς, Δωρίση, a gift, δῶρον.

## E.

'E, 'E, 'E\*E, 'E\*E, alas! — 'From the sound made by repeating this letter:' Lenn.

'E, acc. of Οὐ, as Σὲ of Σοῦ.

'Eā, 'Eā 'Eā, sounds of wonder or displeasure. Probably from the sound, like 'E and 'A: or from these united.

'Ea, 'like Eā, well then, come on, words of encouragement, like 'Aγε, Φέρε, 'Ea δὴ. Prob. imperat. of 'Eāw: Dnn. Allow it, permit it, let it be. 'Ea is, let alone, in Mark 1. 24. Luke 4. 34. (2) As 'neut. pl. εἰα whence εἰδων', (Donn.): Good, ans. to Εἶ, Εἶγε, Eugene.

'Eār, if. — Ηοοεε. for εἰ ἄν. — But better as infin. of εἰδω, εἶν, as Δοκεῖν and Εἰπεῖν are said simply: Allow it, grant it, as our If is Gift or Give.

'Eārs, fit to be put on. — R. ἴτω, ἔννιμι, to put on: as 'Eδω, 'Eδανός. 'Eānν ἔστατο, Hom.

'Eap, 'Hp, the spring. — As 'Eāw is properly 'Eāw, so εἰα is εἰα from ἴτω, to send forth, shoot forth, as Βάλλω, ἴβλω, βλαστάνω. So 'Eδω, 'EδAP, ΕἶδAP.

'Eāw, to let go, give up, let be, allow. — R. ἴτω, to let go, as Mitto, Per-mitto, Præter-mitto. Μετ-ιημι I permit (you to go), in Herod. 'Cetera MITTE loqui:' Hor., for 'omitte.'

'Eāw, 'gen. of good things, as from a neut. pl. εἰα; [as Hesiod, βλεφάρων κυνανεΑΩΝ; εἰς being = εἰς: Or] εἰς, εἰω, εἶνω, εἶαν: Dnn.

'Eβδoμος, for 'Eπτομος from 'Eπτά: Seventh.

'EBEAOΣ, 'EBENOS, ebony. — 'From the Arabic and Hebrew: Mrt.

'Eγγίςω, to come εγγύς.

'Eγγυαλίζω, to put ἐν γυάφω in the hollow (of the hand.) give. So

'Eγγύη, 'a pledge put into one's hand, surety, bail: — a betrothing: Ldd. — R. ἐν γύρῳ, γυάφω, in the hollow (of the hand). Above. And thus

'Eγγύς, near. — For ἐν γύρῳ, or 'ἐν γύρῳ as ἐν ποδῶν, ἐμποδῶν: and so μεσσηγύς: Blomf.: At the hands or hand, at hand. Compare Δυσ-: and see above. And so 'Εξ ὑπε-γύου is used.

'Eγείρω, to rouse, stir, or wake up. — 'Prob. akin to 'Aγείρω, Ldd. 'Aγω, 'Aγείρω: ἴ'Eγω, 'Eγείρω, to drive on. From this ἴ'Eγω are 'Eπ-είγω and 'Oγμος. Thus 'Aρύω and 'Eρύω, 'Aλίω and Εἰλίω, Εἰκῶς and Αἰκῶς, Εἰγῶς.

'Eγκᾶς, at the bottom, deeply: and

'Eγκατα, the entrails. — Allied both to κατὰ, down, and ἴκειω, ἴκείται, κείμαι, to lie. Above.

'Eγκοισυροῦμαι, to be extravagant like Cæsŕa, the wife of Alcæmon.

'Eγκολλησῶ, 'est pædico, à κόλον, [intestinum,] et [ἰβάω,] βάω. Vel, ut Suidas, κατα-πατέω, i. e.

ἐπὶ κόλῳ βάινειν κόλα δὲ δ γαστήρ: [κόλα? an à κόλον cibus, in ventre positus?] Brunck. Aut a κοῦλα, κοῦλη, quod vide. 'In Eustathius 'Eγκολλησῶ, to swallow down, Κόλαθος or Κόλλαθος being a kind of cake: to this, Casaub. and Kust. assent. Schutz thinks it like Κολετράω, said of prize-fighters; — to beat down, trample upon, met. ruin by calumnies: Dnn.

'Eγκρίς, ἰδος, a cake seasoned with oil and honey. — R. ἐγ-κρίω, ἐγκρῶ, to intermix. A medley. (2) R. ἐν κρίνω, to select; κριδῶν, with choice or judgment. See 'Εμπίς.

'Eγκώμιον, 'pertaining to festivals of Bacchus, or to feasts in which the praises of victorious champions were sung: a panegyric. R. κῶμος: Dnn. (2) As sung ἐν κῶμαις in the villages.

'Eγρήγορα, to awake, to watch. — 'R. ἐγείρω, ἥγορα, ἐγρήγορα, ἐρρήγορα: Dnn. With some view perh. to ἐγρομαι. We say τρεasure from thesaurus.

'Eγρομαι, 'Eγρήσσω, to be watchful. — R. ἐγείρω, ἴ'ερω.

'Eγχελς, an eel. — 'The etymol. of Damm from ἐν, ἰλδς, mud, is probable: Dnn. But the X? an i the E? No: Better Lennep, (like εἴχος), for εἴχελς from εἴχομαι to adhere: Sticky, glutinous.

'Eγχεσίμωρος, 'fighting with a spear, in close fight. Some say, εἴχος, μωρός: Furious with the spear. Others prefer μῶρος: Whose choice is the spear. Others take μῶρος from μῶλος: Toiling with a spear. Compare 'Ιώμωρος, 'Τλακόμωρος, Σινάμωρος, which countenance the last deriv.: Dnn. — 'R. ἴμω, mowee: Blomf. See Μότος.

'Eγχος, a spear, — sword. — As λαγχάνω, for ἴ'εχος from εἴχω, to hold in the hand. Homer: 'Εγχε' ἔχοντες, holding. Compare Habēna from Habeo, to hold.

'Eγῶ, 'Eγὼν, I. — 'R. ἴω, I am: Damm: Dnn. I. e. εἰω, εἶδων, being, existing: 'I who am here: Thus σιγαλέοις: and τοῖνος was said for οἶνος. Indeed the Boeotians said 'ἰῶ, 'ἰῶν, without Γ. (2) 'Ic Goth., ic Sax., icē Dutch, ἴg, eg, Todd. 'Sanskrit, agam: Wbst.

'Eδανός, pleasant. — As 'Eδανός, eatable, from 'Eδω; so for 'Hδανός from ἥδω to please. See κεδνός.

'Eδαφος, ground, bottom, foundation, bottom. — R. ἴδω, a seat: as κρῶΑΦΟΞ. 'That on which anything rests: Dnn. So 'Eδεθλον is used.

'Eδέατος, taster of dishes for the diners: R. ἴδω.

'Eδνα, bridal presents. — For εἰδανᾶ, pleasant, acceptable.

'Eδος, 'Eδρα, 'Eδῶλιον, a seat, foundation; — seat for a god, statue. — R. ἴζω, ἴδω, to seat.

'Eδω, εδο, 'Eδομαι, and 'Eσθῶ, 'Eσθίω, to eat. — 'Eδω and ἴ'Eθω, ἔσθω (us ἔσχω), are from ἴτω. Thus

'Εἴωμεν II. τ. 402 from ὄψ. ἔμην from ἴω, to satiate: to these some refer ἔμην, ἔντο in the Homeric εἰρησός ἐξ ἔρον ἔντο, ('satisfied their desire of food,') better referred to ἔμην: Dnn. Indeed all these are allied to the simple ἴω: to send away, *dimiss* my wants, to satiate myself, to eat. Even the common sense of ἴω would apply, as Homer: ἐμοὶ κατὰ λαυμὸν ἸΕΙΗ Οὐ πόσις οὐδὲ βρώσις: demittetur, Clarke; but Heyne reads Ἰείη, should go, and quotes Horace, 'Descendet in ventrem neum'. Δ, as in εἶδω, βᾶδην, δάην, ἄδω, ὕδωρ, Lat. luDa. (2) Our verb eat, Icel. eta, Sax. etan.

ἴζω, εἶσα, to seat, settle, Εἶσμαι, to sit. — R. ἴω, ἴμι, to send (down).

Ἐθεῖρα, hair, mane, crest. — R. ἔθος: As done after the fashion. 'Comtes de more capillos', Virg. (2) R. ἔθειρα, from the great care taken of the hair. Thus Κομῆς and Κύμη, Καρη-κομώντας, Ἐϋ-πλοκαμίδες.

Ἐθεῖρω, to pay attention to. — R. ἔθος, as ἀγείρω, ἡμείρω. Thus Homer's ἔθειρε ἀλάνην, 'de more cultit' Clarke: and Heyne explains it ἘΘΟΣ ἔχει γράσσειν. (2) As Ἐθέλω and Θέλω, so ἔθειρω and ἔθειρος, θέρος, whence Θεραπεύω. (3) R. ἔθειρα, which see. 'As Fr. peigner is applied in the sense, Take special care of, Keep in a neat trim state': Dnn.

Ἐθέλω, Θέλω, to wish, desire. — 'Some derive with probability Θέλω from ἴέλω, θ for aspirate': Dnn. So ἄμα, ὅμα; Θεολόγησον, &c. Thus the E in Ἐθέλω came from the Augment: some say for ἐμ-. (2) R. ἔθω, to be wont. Thus Φιλέω is to be wont and to like. Indeed Θέλω is also 'to be wont or accustomed', (Dnn.)—Some say ἔθει λάω for λάω, to wish: ??

Ἐθνος, tribe, nation. — R. ἔθος: Living under the same laws. (2) R. ἔζω, ἔθην, to settle in a place. Compare Ἐσμός.

Ἐθος, custom, usage. — R. ἔζω, ἔθην, to settle, establish: much as ἔθιμος and Θεσμός from τίθημι. (2) From ἴω, ἴθην, εἶμι, to be. As Ἐξίς and Habitus are 'mos quo res se habent', so ἔθος 'mos quo res sunt.' The verb ἴθω, to be, is in Matthiæ. (3) Ἐω, to put on habits and manners. Curtius has 'Induere mores Persarum'.

Εἰ, if. — For Εἰεν or Εἴη, let it be. (2) For ἴεε imperat. of ἴω, ἴμι: Let be, allow it, Per-mitte, Permit.

Εἰ δ' ἄγε, 'But then, come on! same as Εἰα δὴ [δὲ] ἄγε. Or Εἰ (ἐθέλεις):' Dnn.—Or for ἴεε imperat. of ἴω, εἶμι, to go: εἰ ἄγε agreeing with Βάσκη ἴθι.

Εἶα, come on! — For Ἐα, which see.

Εἰάζω, 'to shout out Εἶα, as Αἰάω, Εὐάω': Dnn.

Εἰαμένη, 'a low moist pasture, water-meadow. Usu. derived from εἰάται, ἦρται, they sat down, whence some write Εἰαμένη': Ldd. and Dnn. So ἦμενος is LOW. The rich are said in Eccles. 10. 6 to 'SIT in LOW place'. — But rather, as Δεξαμένη, a tank, is the particip. of δεξάμην, so Εἰαμένη of εἰάμην from ἴω, εἶα, ἔζω.

Εἴω, for Αἰείω, as Γαῖα, Αἶα.

Εἴδωρ, food: for Ἐδωρ from Ἐδω.

Εἶδομαι, to be seen, to be seen to be, to seem, as Video, Videor:—seem what another is, resemble. And Εἶδος, the look, form. R. εἶδω.

Εἰδύλλιον, 'a small representation or picture, mostly of rural scenes, an idyl: from Εἶδω, to behold': Dnn. Or Εἶδομαι, to be like, as Εἰδωλόν.

Εἶδω, to see; Εἰδέω, to know, 'for what one has seen, one knows': Ldd. 'That they may SEE and KNOW', Isai. 41. 20.—As Οἶρος for Ὀρος, so εἶδω for ἴδω, ἴδέω, (allied to Ἐδος, a seat,) to set or fix i.e. the eyes upon, as Βλέπω is ἴβλέω, to cast (the eyes upon), and Ἐπιστάμαι, to know, is from Ἐρίσθημι, to set (the mind) on a thing, or place myself over it, (2) 'Chald. yedu, he knew': Mrt. 'Hebr. ידע, to know': Wr.

Εἰδωλον, an image. — R. εἶδομαι, to be like.

Εἴεν, let it be: for εἴσαν. So ἡγερεθEN.

Εἴωρ, ἴωρ, ἴθω, Εἴωθι, straightly, directly. — R. ἴω, ἴθην, ἴω, ἴθην, to go: So as to go on, not turning to right or left, straight on, right on: Prov. 4. 25, 27. So Ἰκταρ from ἴκω. Compare ἴωμα a pace. See ἴός.

Εἴθε, I wish that. — 'R. εἰ': Dnn. and Wr. So Αἴθε. Perhaps aspir. from Εἴρ.

Εἰκατι, Εἴκοσι, 20. — R. ἐκάς, as remote from the simple numbers: just as Ἐκατόν also is from ἐκάς. EI, as Ἐκάτι and Εἰκάτι. (2) As δέκομαι, ἐν-έκω, ἐΚε-χειρά, so εἰκοσι from ἴέκω, ἴχω, to hold, contain: on the principle of Δέκα from Δέκομαι: Pkh. See Δέκα. (3) 'R. ἐκός, [αἰκός, αἰκνός] αἰκνός, like, equal: An even number made up of two tens': Mrt. Or thus: with two like numbers, ten and ten: εἰκόσι dat. plur. — N.B. No foreign Root seems proposed.

Εἰκελός, Εἰκός, like, from εἰδομαι, εἶκα, to be like: — like to happen, likely, probable: — seemly, fit, as Videor, to seem.

Εἰκῆ, too readily, rashly, confusedly, in vain. Εἰκαῖος, rash. — R. εἶκα, to yield: 'Yielding to the impulse of the moment': Ormsk.

Εἶκω, to be like, to seem, to seem fit. — R. εἶδομαι, Εἴδορ, to be like. (2) 'Hebr. ec, so as: ' Mrt.

Εἶκω, to retire, give way, yield, obey. — R. ἴω, ἴεκα, εἶμι, to go. See ἥκω, ἴκω. (2) 'Hebr. ikce, to yield': Wr.

Εἰκόν, likeness: Εἰκός, like. — R. εἶκω 1.

Εἰλαπύγη δαῖς, a banquet. — 'Usu. derived from (κατ') εἶλας πίνω, to drink in companies: others from Λάπτω': Ldd. But EI?

Εἰλαρ, shelter, covering. — R. εἶλω, to shut up. So Εἰλεός.

Εἰλεῖθια, Lucina, Diana. — R. εἰλενθία, ἴλεῖθω, to come (to one's assistance). 'Ilithyia, tuere matres: ' Hor. (2) R. εἰλέω, to pity. (3) 'Hebr. iled, to procreate': Wr.

Εἰλεός, a den, hole, as Εἰλαρ.



Είλεος, the iliac passion. — 'R. ειλῶ. As causing the patient to writhe, or as seated in the small guts which become unnaturally convoluted.' Dnn.

Ειλῶ, Είλω : See Είλω.

Είλη, for 'Ελα.

Είλη, 'Ιλη, a crowd, troop, band. — R. εἰλω, ἴλω, to roll, to crowd.

Εἰλυνδόμεαι, the same as Ἀλυνδόμεαι. And Εἰλίσσω as Ἐλίσσω.

Εἰλύνω, -υθύνω, as Εἰλεός 1.

Εἰλυσσόμεαι, to wriggle about. And

Εἰλυνάω, as Εἰλύνω in

Εἴλω, Εἴλλω, Ἐλλᾶ, Ἰλλω, Εἰλέω, Εἰλέω, Εἰλύνω, Εἰλίσσω, to roll, twist, wrap, crowd, assemble: — enfold, hem in, shut up: — twist, wind, creep or crawl along. — See in Ἀλέω.

Εἴλωτες, the lowest class of slaves in Sparta. — 'Orig. from Ἐλος Helos, II. B. 584, and conquered by Sparta. Some from ελεῖν, to capture.' Dnn.

Εἶμα, a garment. — R. ἴτω, εἶμαι, to put on.

Εἵμαρμην, fate: 'B. εἵμαρμα Att. for μέμαρμα, μέμρομαι.' Dnn.: Allotted: one's lot, ὁρος.

Εἶμι, I am. — R. ἴτω, εἶμι, εἵμεναι, to be. See Εἴμι.

(2) 'Pers. am, Goth. im, Sax. eom.' Webst. Our am. Εἶμι, I go. — R. ἴτω, ἴτω, to go.

Εἶν, Εἶνι, 'Εν, 'Ενι, in. — Dunb. from ἐννῶμι, prop. to put, place in. (2) From ἐν, particip. of εἶν, being, i. e. being in a place. As in-sim. (3) 'En, in, or yn Sax., Goth., Germ., Swed., Welsh, Lat. Antu Sanskr.: Wbst. Εἰνάτερες, 'the wives of a husband's brothers, sisters-in-law.' Dnn. — As εἰλΕΙθνα for εἰλΕΤθνα, so Εἰνάτερες (like θυγάτερες), from ΕΥΝΙς a wife: an extended form of meaning, like Avus, Avunculus. So Eustath. and many take it. (2) Lenn. from ἐνος, old: 'Natu grandiores.' Or say ἐνος, last: Affinities in the last degree, remote. See Εἵννα.

Εἵνατος, ninth, as Ἐννατος.

Εἰραφιότης, Bacchus. — 'Acc. to some it means Sewn into Jupiter's thigh: βάπτω, ἔρφαφα.' Dnn. As Εἰληφα, Εἰμαρμα.

Εἴργω, Εἴρω, Ἐργω, to shut in, confine: — shut out, drive off, prevent. — R. ἴρω, ἴρκα, or ἴρω, ἔρκα, ἔρκα, 'to enclose, guard in.' (Dnn.) So Ἀρῶ, 'to fit closely, to be closed or shut' (Dnn.), whence Ἀρκέω, to keep off, hinder, prevent.

Εἴρεπος, bondage. — R. εἴρω, to bind, 'as perhaps Servus from Sero, Serui' Ldd.

Εἵρεσία, a rowing. — R. ἐρέσω.

Εἵρεσιώνη, a harvest wreath bound round with εἵρος wool, and carried by singers: — their song: — a herald's staff so bound.

Εἴρη, Ἰρη, (as Εἴλη, Ἰλη,) place of assembly: 'prob. from εἴρω to speak.' Lld. Or εἴρω to shut in. See Ἀπella.

Εἴρην, Ἰρην, (as above,) 'a youth from his 20th year, when he was entitled to speak in the [εἴρη] assembly. Prob. from εἴρω to speak.' Ldd. and Dnn.

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Εἰρήνη, harmony, peace. — 'R. εἴρω, to join, or εἴρω to speak, converse.' Dnn. Compare Ἀρμονία with ἄρω. In form like σελήνη.

Εἵρως, a train. — 'R. εἴρω, like Sero, Series.' Ldd.

Εἵρος, Ἐπος, Ἐριον, Ἐρέα, wool. — R. εἴρω to weave. Dr. J. defines Wool 'that which is woven into cloth.' — Grove says εἴρω 'to hold together': Joined close to and in itself. See Ἐπήτρητος.

Εἴρω, to join, bind, string together. — R. ἴρω (in Dnn.), allied to Ἀρω. So Ἀγρω and Ἐγείρω, Ἀλίω and Εἰλύω. The Latin Sero.

Εἴρω, to speak, say: — ask, enquire. — As above: i. e. to join words together: so Plato derives it. See Ἐρέω, Ἐρομαι.

Εἴρων, a dissembler: Εἴρωνεία, irony. — Some say, from εἴρω, to talk: A mere talker. 'Who says more than he means', Dr. Jones. — Or from εἴρω to weave (deceit). Μόθους καὶ κήδε' ὑφαίνον, Hom.

Εἷς, neuter 'One, one, as Τυφθεῖς, Τυφθείς. — Some think the Aspirate adscititious, (as Haud from Oud,) and Εἷς to be Εἷς particip. of εἶμι, to be: An individual being. 'Eus est unus': Mrt. (2) Or Εἷς is particip. of ἵμι, letting go (all others), oneself being left alone. (3) Some say for ἴμεις, and 'Εν for ἴμην, ans. to Μία: in Μέν. But? (4) 'Heb. his, that which is.' Pkh. (5) Todd compares our ace, Germ. esse, Lat. as, assis.

Εἷς, 'Es, to, into. — R. ἴτω, ἴτω, εἶμι, to go (to). So from ἴκω is Ἰκατα. (2) 'R. ἴτω, ἴτω, to send towards (or to): Ornst. (3) For εἶω.

Εἵσκω, to make like. — Allied to Εἵλω, to be like, as ἔσχω. Some from

Εἵσος, ἴσος, alike, equal. — R. εἵδομαι, εἴσομαι, to be like. Compare Εἵκω 1. And ἴσμη.

Εἵτα, so then, thus then, thereupon, therefore, furthermore: — even thus, nevertheless. — 'R. εἶ' Dnn.: If it be so. Ta, as Ὅτα Dor. of Ὅτε. (2) Εἵτα short for Ἐπειτα.

Ἐκ or ἴEks, Ἐξ, from. — R. εἵκω, ἔω, to go away. (2) 'Chald. HK, to go.' Pkh.

Ἐκάς, far ἐκ from. Μακρὰν ἀπ' αὐτῶν Matth. 8. 30. But some from Εἴω to retire.

Ἐκαστος, each separately from the rest. — R. ἐκάς. So our Sundry from Sunder, Asunder: Sever and Several. 'We are separated one far from another.' Nehem. 4. 19.

Ἐκάτερος, each of two, each by himself. — R. ἔτερος ἐκάς reversed.

Ἐκάτη, Hecaté, Diana: Ἐκατος, Apollo, also Ἐκατηβόλος. So both called for their far-shooting. Ἐκάς, &c.

Ἐκάτι, Ἐκρη, on account of, from ἐκῶν, willing for any purpose or object. 'I did it on account of him.' — Also, 'by the pleasure, will, favor, or aid of: a dative, from the same origin as ἐκῶν.' Dnn.

Ἐκατόμβη, hecatomb, when prop. ἐκατὼν βοῦς were slain.

Ἐκατὼν, 100. — R. ἐκάς, far: Remote from the units. Ἐκεῖ, there. — Allied to Ἐκάς, far off. Or, At that

distance *ἐκ* from this spot. (2) 'Chald. *haca*, here': Mrt.?

'*Εκείνος*, the man *ἐκεῖ* there, that.

'*Εκπλος*, unmolested, at ease, at leisure, secure, quiet.

—As '*Εκὼν* is '*ἤκων* from *ἦκω*, so '*Εκπλος* is '*ἤκπλος*, able to come and go, just as '*Ελεύθερος* from '*τέλειθω*. *ΗΛΟΣ* as *ΒΕΒΗΛΟΣ*.

'*Εκκλησία*, assembly: *ἐκ-καλέω*, *κλέω*.

'*Εκούσιος*, willing; R. *ἐκὼν*, *οὔνα*.

'*Εκταγλος*, striking with awe.—For '*Εκπταγος*, from *ἐκπλήσσω*, *ἐξέπταγον*.

'*Εκτικός*, habitual.—R. *ἔχω*, *ἔκτα*, habeo, habitum.

'*Εκτός*, sixth; *ἕξ*, *ἕκς*, *ἐκτός*, as *δέκατος*. So the *ο* is dropped in '*Εκ-καί-δεκα*.

'*Εκτός*, on the outside.—'*Εκ*, *ἐκτός*, as '*Εν*, *ἐντός*.

'*Εκτωρ*, an anchor: as holding the ship. See '*Εκτικός*.

'*Εκυρὸς*, a father-in-law.—Dr. Jones says: 'From Arab. *hēgar*. It means a father adopted'.—But, (like *Βεαίτρος*) as '*Εκὼν* is '*ἤκων*, so '*Εκυρὸς* is of the same origin: ad-ventitious, coming into the family. Compare *Νέος*, new, from *Νέομαι*, to come: A stranger, *Ad-vena*; '*Επ-ηλυσ*.

'*Εκὼν*, willing.—Prop. *ἦκων*, as '*Εἶνα* for '*ἤνα*, '*ἤνα*: Coming (readily). 'Ld. I come, I delight to do Thy will': Psa. 40. So '*Ἰκανὸς* from *ἰκάνω* Dnn. explains 'coming without impediments, ready.' And see '*Ελεύθερος*. (2) R. *ἐκώω*, to yield. Or, Hebr. *YKH* to obey: Pkh.

'*Ελάα*, *Ελαία*, the olive-tree.—Pkh. says: 'From Hebr. *הל*, to shine.' As well then from *ἐλη* whence *Σέλας*, splendor. (2) R. '*τέλω*, to push forth (leaves): Damm. So Homer calls it *τανύ-φυλλος*, *ὕψι-πέτηλος*, *τηλεθόουσα*. (3) R. *ἐλος*. As fond of marshy places: Greg.

'*Ελαιον*, oil of '*Ελαία*, olive. (2) Affinities in Sax., Armor., Welsh, Irish, Germ. &c. Lat. *oleum*, our oil.

'*Ελένη*, the same as '*Ελένη*.

'*Ελασμα*, metal beaten out.—R. '*τέλω*, *ελαίνω*, to beat out.

'*Ελάσσω*, less.—R. *ελαχὺς*, as *Βαθὺς*, *βάσσω*.

'*Ελάτνη*, a fir:—oar or spear made of it:—a boat.—'Perh. from [*ελαται*], *ελαίνω*: from its straight growth: 'Ldd. 'Like mountain firs, as tall as they: 'Hom., who calls it *οὐρανο-μήκης*.—Some make the oar primary: '*ΕΛΑΤΗΣΙ Πόντον* *ΕΛΑΤΝΟΝΤΕΣ*, Hom.

'*Ελάτνη*, shoot of the palm-tree, derived prob. as above. Compare *Palma*, the palm-tree, and the greater shoot or leader of the vine, and the broad part of an oar.

'*Ελατήρ*, a broad flat cake, as *ελατὸς* beaten out. See '*Ελασμα*.

'*Ελαύνω*, '*τέλω*, to drive, drive or beat away, beat out.—'*Εἰλω*, *εἰλέω*, '*ἰλω*, *ελαύνω*, are kindred words: 'Dnn. See '*ΛΑΕΩ*, primitive, to drive.

'*Ελαφος*, a deer.—As *κρόταφος*, *ἔθαφος*. R. *ελάω*, *ελαίνω*, from its agility, which from *Αγο*, *Agilis*.

'*Ελαφρὸς*, nimble, light, as an '*Ελαφος*: for *ελαφρὸς*.

'*Ελαχὺς*, small.—Prop. beaten out, *ελαφαιμένος*. '*Ελαφρὸς*, '*Ελαφος*, '*Ελαχὺς*, all perh. from, or at least akin to '*Ελάω*: 'Dnn.

'*Ελδομαι*, to wish for, long for.—Mrt. well from '*τέλω*, to take (with the eyes), as *ἀδω* is to take and to desire. See *ἔλδω*, *μέλδω*.

'*Ελεῖς*, some bird, 'perh. as frequenting the *ἐλα* marshes: 'Dnn.

'*Ελεγος*, a lament, elegy.—R. *ἐ* alas, *λέγω*. (2) Some from *ἀλέγω*,?

'*Ελέγχο*, to examine, prove, convict, expose, refute.—As *ἐνέγκω*, *καίγχο*. For '*τέλέχω*, from *ἐλη*, *έχω*, to hold in the light of the sun, as *Εἰλε-κρυπής*, examined in the sun. (2) R. '*τέλω*, *εἰλον*, as '*Ἀλίσκω*, to seize, to take in the det. (3) Bp. Blouin. from '*τέλω* *εγγος*, to seize a spear as in feudal times to determine a charge against one.

'*Ελεῖς*, '*Ελεῖς*, '*Ελεῖς*, '*Ελῖς*, *Ελευῖος*, '*Ἰλος*, '*Οἰλος*, a dormouse or squirrel:—also a hawk:—an animal called in Fr. *Loir*, the same genus as the Dormouse. 'Perh. from *Εἰλεῖς* a hole or hiding-place: 'Dnn. (2) '*Εἰλεῖς*: the squirrel from whirling its tail: Greg. (3) 'Allied to '*Ελευῖος*, (which see), to be inactive: as the dormouse.

'*Ελελεῖ*, war-cry, like '*Ἀλαλέ*.

'*Ελελίζω*, to try '*Ελελεῖ*.

'*Ελελίζω*, to whirl, twist, much as '*Ελίσσω* redupl.

'*Ελένη*, a light, lamp.—R. *ἐλη*.

'*Ελένη*, a wicker-basket to carry the sacred utensils: perh. from *ἐλεῖν* to take: 'Ldd. and Dnn.

'*Ελεος*, pity.—R. *ελέω* to roll: A commotion of the bowels: 'bowels of mercies' N. T. So '*Ἰλαος* is propitious from *ἰλῶω* or *ἰλλῶω*. (2) 'Chald. *ala*, to lament: 'Mrt.

'*Ελεος*, -ον, 'a table on which meat is cut up, a kitchen-table: 'Dnn.—Damm from *ελεῖν*, *δι-ελεῖν*, to divide. (2) Lenn. from *εἰλω*, to revolve, as *Versatilis*, that may be easily turned. Sueton.: '*Cenationes tabulis versatilibus*.'

'*Ελεσις*, 'low ground, marsh land: from *ἐλος*, *ἐλεος*: 'Dnn. See *ΕΛΠΙΣ*, *θλασΠΙΣ*.

'*Ελεύθερος*, free.—R. '*τέλειθω*, as *φοβερός*: Coming and going as he pleases. 'Thou walkedst whither thou wouldest', John 21. 18. See '*Ἰκανὸς*. So *Venia* from *Venio*. '*Ελευθὸς* is allied to '*Ελαίνω*, to advance.

'*Ελεφαρ*, to cheat with empty hopes, (from *ελέφαρ*.) said of the dreams that come through the *ἐλέφαντος* ivory gate, Od. 19. 565: a play of words betw. *ἐλέφαρ* and *ελεφαίρω*: 'Ldd. (2) R. *ελαφρὸς*: To make light of. E as *νηεργής*, *τελεμίζω*, *κελευφος*, *grēssus*. So *ρ* dropped in *δρῖφ(ρ)ακτος*.

'*Ελεφαντίασις*, a leprosy, wrinkling up the skin like an *ἐλέφαντος* elephant's.

'*ΕΛΕΦΑΣ*, an elephant.—'Hebr. *eleph*, an ox: 'Mrt. So the Romans called them '*Lucinos BOVES*.'



(3) 'All call her "Εμποισα", says Demosthenes, 'διὰ τὰ πάντα ποιεῖν καὶ πάσχειν, from her wonderful activity and constant change of form': i.e. from ἐμ-ποιούσα. But rather in the sense of ἐμ-ποιῶ, 'to excite in, as terror, Polyb. xi. 12. 5' (Dnn.)

'Εμφερής, like : φέρων bearing ἐν in himself a resemblance to another. So 'Εμφέρων is 'to resemble any one' (Dnn.) 'Qui te tantum ore re-ferret' : Virg.

'Εν, in : in Εἶν.

'Εν, one thing.—Nenter of Εἶς, as τυφθεῖς, τυφθέν.

(2) For Μέν, which see. (3) 'Sax. an, Germ. ein, Swed. en, Icel. einn, Welsh yn, Armor. uan, Irish aon' : Wbst.

'Εναιρῶ, to kill.—R. ἐν, αἶρω, to take, as (Inter-emo.) Inter-imo, Inter-ficio, Inter-neco. (2) Buttin, curiously as sending one to the ἐν-εροι infernal regions. ??

'Εναρα, spoils taken from the slain.—R. ἐν-αἶρω, ἐν-αρά, to take : see 'Ενέκω. Some from ἐναίρω to slay.

'Εναργής, conspicuous.—Some from ἐν, ἔργω. Better, ἐν, ἀργός or ἀργής : Dnn.

'Ενατός, ninth.—R. ἐνεία.

'Ενδελέχεια, 'continuance, persistence, duration. The Etymology not to be confounded with ἐν-τελέχεια : Dnn. Yet very prob. it is the same word, though used in a different sense ; ἐνδελέχεια being put for ἐντελέχεια, as menTior, menTax makes menDax.—R. ἐν, τέλος, ἔχω : A holding on to the end : 'He that endureth unto the end', N.T. 'Εν in compounds, says Dnn., denotes 'approach [TO]' and again, 'Εν is Dor. and Æol. for 'Ες, whence the Latin In, TO, governs an accus.

'Ενδον, 'Ενδοῖ within.—R. ἐν, much as 'Εντός.

'Ενδινα, entrails.—'R. ἐνδον, like 'Εντερα : Ldd. Rather from ἐν-διένω, 'to move or roll about' (Ldd.).

'Ενδιος, in the open air, 'sub Jove frigido', from Δις, Διός, Jove. Also, in mid-day. Διός ἐν φάει, Eurip. For Jupiter was the author of light and father of day, called (Dies-pater.) Diespiter. Macrob. says 'Cretenses diem Δία vocant.' (2) The Punic dia, day, Welsh dian, Armor. di, Hind. dia, Gipsev dioces. So Camin, Wachter, Webst.

'Ενδοκίως, 'zealously, heartily, earnestly. Prob. from ἐν, δύω, δεδύκα : piercingly, in the depth of the heart : Ldd.

'Ενδύω, induo, to put on : ἐν, δύω.

'Ενία, 'Εννία, nine.—From ἔνος, belonging to the last year or moon, and indeed 'last' as said in 'Ενος. 'Appertaining to the last unit', Lenn. We find ΕΝΝΟΣ as well as ΕΝΟΣ for 'yearly.' (2) Dnn. from νέος, because he finds Novus, Novem, and the Teutonic Neu is New and Nine. But the Ε ? and he is obliged to say that this connection is difficult to explain. In fact 'Novus' is νέος, νέφος : and, as δέκα, decEM, so ἐνέα, eneEM ; and as Νεός is NOVUS, so eNεem is eNOVem, Novem.

'Ενεκα, 'Ενεκεν, on account of, with respect to.—As he Aspirate seems uncalled for in 'Ηγέομαι, 'Ιστωρ,

Παυδ, &c. so ἔνεκα for ἔνεκα from ἐνέκω, (which see.) ἐνέχομαι, 'to be under the influence of or subject to : (Dnn.)—'Εχω indeed may here mean what Fero, Latum, do in 'with re-ference to', 'in re-lation to.' Compare oportet, it im-porte, it is im-portant, from porto.

'Ενέκω, 'another form of ἐνέγκω : Dnn., and so for ἐν-έχω, as δέχομαι : To hold in (the hand), bear.

'Ενεός, 'Εννεός, 'dumb, silent, dull, silly.—Some from α, νός. But it differs from 'Ανεός merely in form : Dnn. Ε, as 'Ερσην.

'Ενέπω, to tell : ἐν, ἔπω, prop. to tell among.—Buttm. as lengthening of ἔπω. But the N. ?

'Ενερθε, Νέρθε, from below.—For 'Ενέρθε from 'Ενεροι.

'Ενεροι, inhabitants of the infernal regions.—R. ἐν, ἧρα whence ἔραφε, the earth. (2) Simply ἐν, as φο-βεροί.

'Ενεσία, suggestion.—R. ἐν, ἦσω, ἔσω : As sent into the mind. So

'Ενερθε, a clasp.—R. ἐν, ἔται, from ἔω : Sent in, inserted.

'Ενη, 'Ενη : See 'Ενος 2.

'Ενή, 'in Aristoph. Ach. 610 'once', from ἐν : written in the Schol. ἔνη, of the former year, formerly. Brunn has 'ΕΝ' H OTK, once or never : Dnn.

'Ενήης, kind.—R. ἐν, εἶς, ἔπος, good.

'Ενήλατα, 'the four posts of a bedstead ;—the two upright sides of a ladder ;—linchpins of a wheel.—L. ἐν, ἐλαύνω, [ἡλαται] : Dnn. Driven in.

†'Ενήνοθε : See 'Ανεήνοθε.

'Ενθα, here.—'R. ἐν, in : Ldd.

'Ενθεν, thence.—As 'Ενθα. Θεν as in οὐρανός EN.

'Ενί : in Εἶν.

'Ενιαυτός, a year.—R. ἐνί, αὐτός : Returning in or into itself. 'In se sua per vestigia volvitur annus : Virg. (2) R. ἦενος, a year. ?

'Ενικός, single.—R. ἐν, as Μανικός.

'Ενιοι, some : i.e. ἐνὶ οἷ, ἐνί-εισιν οἷ, there are those who. So

'Ενιδόε, sometimes, ἐνὶ ὄρε. Above.

'Ενίπτω, to address, announce, like 'Ενέπω, and to address with rebuke, to chide :—Also to attack, said of actions.—R. ἐνέπω, much as ἥπétω, ἥπínétω, πίνétω. But ἥπτω, to oppress, may seem to apply in some senses.

'Ενίσπω, to tell, relate, speak.—R. ἐν, ἔπω, as 'Εχω, 'Ισχω.

'Ενίσσω, 'same as 'Ενίπτω, differing only in form, to, assail with reproaches : Dnn. 'Ενίπτω, ἐνίττω, ἐνίσσω.

'Εννία : in 'Ενία.

'Εννος, 'Εννος, yearly. See 'Ενος.

'Εννύμι, to put on.—R. ἦσω, as Σέω, Σθίννυμι.

'Εννύς or 'Εννός, Ννός, a daughter-in-law.—R. ἐν, νύμφη or ἡνέμομαι, the same as νέομαι : As coming into the family. So Νέος, new, is from νέομαι : A new comer.

†'Ενος or †'Ενος, a year, *annus*, found in the Gram-marians.—Like 'Ερο:, from ἔρω, εἰμι, to go: much as †Μῶ, Μένος; †Γῶ, Γένος. 'Ευντ anni: 'Ον.—Or †ῶ, mitto, pretermitto: Passed by. See the next.

'Ενος or 'Ενος, 'of a year, a year old, belonging to the last year:—ἐνῇ καὶ νῆα, the old and new moon, the last day of the lunar moon:—ἐναὶ ἀρχαί, the magistrates of last year: 'Dnn. Prop. 'gone', 'past', 'last', from ἔγω, to go, or ἔγω: see deriv. of 'Ενος, above. Some compare 'Ανω, to finish, and αὐθέρτης. So *Plenus annus*, and Πλειών, a year.—But αβρίον καὶ ἐνῇ, to-morrow and the day after: deduced by Ldd. from εἰς, ἐνός, i.e. *ONE* day more. (2) 'Hebr. *sencee*, to change: 'Wr.

'Ενοσις, a shaking.—Many suppose a form ἐνόθω, from ἐν, ἔθω, ὥσω, to push.

'Ενταῦθα, 'Ενθαῖτα, in this place, to this place.—The last word points to ἐνθα, αὐτός: for 'Ενταυθῶ. (2) R. ἐν, ταῦτό, with θα as ἐνθα: in 'Ενταυθῶ.

'Εντεα, 'arms, armour:—utensils, outfit, furniture, tackling.—Buttm. from ἐννῆμι, [ἐνται]: 'Dnn. Or εἰς, gen. ἐντός.

'Εντελέχεια, 'the absoluteness, actual being of a thing, that by which a thing actually is. Prob. from ἐν τέλει ἔχειν, to be complete or absolute, on the analogy of συν-έχεια: 'Ldd. Therefore rather the acc. τέλος: The having perfection in (it).

'Εντερα, the entrails: ἐντός.

'Εντέθεν, 'Ενθεύτην, thence.—Like 'Ενθαῦτα. The E like νῶς, λῶς, ημερῆτης.

'Εντός, within: ἐν, as 'Εκ, 'Εκτός.

'Εντώ, 'Εντύνω, to furnish, provide, prepare.—'R. έντα: 'Dnn. So *Σκευδω* from *Σκευός*.

'Ενυάλιος, Mars, the brother of 'Ενύω.

'Ενυόρπς, an otter, living ἐν in the δώρ water.

'Ενύω, Bellona.—Eustath. from ἐνω, i.e. φένω, (φόνος), to kill: as λείβω, Εἰθω. (2) Allied to 'Ανώω to despatch. See αὐθέρτης.

'Ενώπια, 'the walls at the sides or entrance of a portico or hall (Dannm) or those first seen on entering: ἐν, ὡπί: 'Dnn.

'Εξ, from: in 'Εκ.

'Εξ, six.—The Hebr. *sheesh* or (softly) *ses* is proposed.—Sansk. *shashita*; and affinities are stated in the Saxon, Gothic, German, Danish, &c.—Yet 'Εξ may well be allied to 'Εξῆς, next after, as 'Η ἐξῆς, the next day. Espec. as in some languages the numbers go to 5 only, and then 5 and 1, 5 and 2, &c.

'Εξάντης, 'from ἄντα, as Κατ-άντης, Προσ-άντης: Not exposed, hence unharmed, sound, whole:—free from: 'Ldd. 'From ἐκ ἐναντίας, in a different state from what he was before: 'Herm.—'For 'Εξανότης, from ἐξάνω: Perfect: 'Dr. Jones.

'Εξαπίνης, suddenly, 'Ion. for 'Εξαίφνης: 'Dnn. i.e. for ἐξαφίνης. But perhaps from ἄπτω, as mentioned in Αἰώνης.

'Εξαπλάσιος, —πλήσιος, sixfold.—See in Διπλάσιος.

'Εξαστις, 'rough edge left by tearing linen: also 'Εξεστις. Prob. from ἑξάδομαι, as Διάστω from Διάδομαι: 'Ldd. and Dnn.—'Εξεστις from ἐξ, ἐστῶς, as in Εὐ-εστῶ, would agree with Damm's explanation, 'the ends of threads standing out of cloth.'

'Εξῆς, 'Εξέλης, one after another, in a row, next:—immediately.—R. ἔχωμαι, ἔξομαι, to hold on.

'Εξίτ, habit of body or mind.—R. ἔχω, ἔξω, as Habit from Habeo.

'Εξίτηλος, gone off, vanished.—R. ἐξ, εἰμι, ἵται, to go.

'Εξούλης δίκη, an action of ejectment.—R. ἐξ, ἔλλαω, ῥολα, to roll one out of. 'Evoles istos ex prædā: 'Liv.

'Εξουσία, power.—R. ἐξ, ὦν οὐσα: as 'Εξεστι, it is in our power. So Παρ-ουσία.

'Εξοχα: in 'Οχα.

'Εξω, out: ἐξ, as 'Ες, 'Εσω.

'Ελόργη, a pounder, pestle, spoon.—R. ἔργω, ἔοργα: Working well, kneading. So 'Οργάζω.

'Εορτή, a festival.—R. ὅρω, ἔορται, (See above,): Excitatio: A day or occasion of excitement and concourse. Aspirate, as in 'Ορμῶς and Hortor. (2) R. εἶρω, ἔρταί, ἑορταί, to join together, to assemble. So 'Εερμένος, joined.

'Εδς, his: R. ἐ, as Τέ, Τεός.

'Εपालς, a bulwark.—R. ἐπ', ἀλέκω, whence ἀλάκω, ἔω, to ward off.

'Επασσύντερος, one crowding on another.—R. ἐπ', ἄν, ἴσυντός as in Θεός-συντος. (2) R. ἐπ', ἄσσουν, very near.

'Επαυράω: in 'Απαυράω.

'Επεῖ, 'Επειδή, 'Επειάν, &c., thereupon, consequently upon that, because:—close upon the time that, from or after the time that.—Allied to 'Επί.

'Επείγω, to drive on, press on, press hard on.—Allied to 'Επ-άγω, as 'Αγείρω to 'Εγείρω, and 'Ογμος to 'Αγω through a verb ἔγω. (2) R. ἔπομαι: To make to follow. In form much as τμήΓΩ. (3) Buttm. compares πύξω. See 'Εθέλω.

'Επείσιον, 'Επισειον, crisis tegens pudenda.—Grove bene explicat ἐπ-εισ-ιόν, 'going over into.' Vide 'Επηγκενίδες, et vocem 'Αορητή ut explicatam suprā à Dnn.

'Επειτα, thereupon, thereafter, therefore, then.—R. ἐπ' εἶτα. (2) R. ἐπεῖ, and τα as in 'Ορα.

'Επεινήθοε: in 'Απεινήθοε.

'Επέτης, an attendant: ἔπομαι.

'Επέτοσσε, 'same as 'Επ-έτυχε, fell in with or met. So Τόσσας, happening to be, like Τυχῶν. Allied perh. to Τόξον: 'Ldd. 'Τῶς, [τῶσω], is like τῶας, τῶας, τείνω, to extend to, to reach: 'Heyne.—Pauw thought it for τῶπέτοσσε, from τοός: Kan up to.

'Επηγκενίδες, 'the long planks nailed along the up-right ribs of the ship: prob. from ἐνεγκείν: 'Ldd. and Dnn. 'Stretching along over: 'Grove. Corrupted from 'Επ-ηνεγκίδες. See 'Εκπλαγος.

'Επηεταὺς, yearly.—R. ἐπ', ἐτος : Year upon year. The E doubled.

'Επηλις, a stranger.—R. ἐπ', ἑλίεωθ, ἤλυνται, προσ-ήλυτος. Ad-vena.

'Επηρέω, to threaten. And

'Επήρεια, a curse : ἐπ', ἀρείδ.

'Επητής, 'able and willing to converse, and so rational, kind, gentle : Ldd.—R. ἔπω : as Affabilis, Affable : and 'Ηπιος.

'Επητρίμος, 'from ἐπ', ἥτριον. Orig. woven on or to, thick, close, thonged : Ldd. (2) R. ἐπ', τρία : Three-fold. H, as in ἐπ'Ηεταὺς.

'Επ', upon, over, near upon, close upon, dependently upon, upon condition of ;—in addition to, i.e. one thing on another.—From ἔπω as allied to ἔπω, Lat. apo, (Forcell.) ἀπτω, Lat. apito. So 'Αγείρω, 'Εγείρω ; 'Αρω, Εἶρω ; 'Αγω, 'Ογμος ; &c.

'Επιβαί, 'Επιβάδαι, the day after a festival.—R. ἐπ', ἥδαι, βάδην.

'Επιβαρέω, a dialect of 'Επι-βαρέω, as Ζέλλω of Βάλλω. (2) R. σάιρω. To sweep over.

'Επιδάφελος, sharp, vehement.—R. ἐπ', ζα, φέλος, a stone, rock. So 'Α-φελής. (2) R. ἐπ', ἡδάφελος allied to Ζάλλω and Ζάφ, like Ψάω, Ψαφαρός. (3) 'Hebr. sibel, a torrent : 'Wr.

'Επιθρανος, suiting, aiding ;—warding off.—As

'Επιτρος, pleasant.—R. ἐπ', ἄρω, ἥρεν, ἥραρεν, to suit. (2) R. ἐπ', ἔρω, to love.

'Επικάρσιος, from ἐπί-καρ, on the head, head-foremost.

'Επικουρίω, to help, as an

'Επικουρος, helper in war, from κούρος ; as κούροι 'Αχαιῶν is rendered by Damm 'soldiers', for it is youths who go to war. See 'Ουλότεροι.

'Επιπόσιος, sojourning in a country, as 'Επ-οικος.—R. ἐπ', ναίω, ἥδαι, νείασται.

'Επιπείνω, sea-port.—R. ἐπ', ναῦς, g. νεός.

'Επιπείψι, cloudiness.—R. ἥνιψω, ψω, νέφος.

'Επιξήνον, a chopping-block.—R. ξαίνω, ἔξηνω, 'to pluck, cut, strike' (Ewing).

'Επιπλοα, 'Επιπλοα, 'prop. things pertaining to the rigging and equipment of vessels ;—household furniture, moveables : Dnn.—R. ἐπ', πλοῦς, πλοῦς, a sailing. (2) For 'Επιπόλοα, things ἐπιπολῆς on the surface, opposed to fixed, i.e. moveable.

'Επιπλοα, the caul, 'membrane which covers and hangs over the fore part of the intestines : Dnn.—R. ἐπ', πέλω, to be, or πολεῖω, πλώω.

'Επιπολῆς, on the surface, on the top.—R. ἐπ', on, πέλω, πέπολω, to be.

'Επισείνω : in 'Επεισινω.

'Επιστάμαι, 'to place myself over a thing, understand, know : Ion. for 'Εφ-ίσταμαι, from 'Εφ-ίστημι : Ewing. We say to Under-stand. (2) R. ἐπ', ἴσθημι, whence 'Ιστωρ, Knowing.

'Επιστήμη, knowledge.—Above.

'Επιστοβέω, to insult, mock.—R. στείβω, ἔστοβα : To trample upon.

'Επιτάρροθος, gen. thought the same as 'Επίρροθος, which from ῥόθος. 'Επὶ τὰ for 'Επὶ τὰδε. But Lycophron has τάρροθος ; this then, with Ewing, from τάρρος, τάρρος, the sole of the foot, or simply the foot ; θέω, θῶ, to run : Running on the foot, i.e. to bear help. Compare Βορῆς from Βορ-εῖω.

'Επιτήδεις, 'from ἐπὶ τὰδε, [or ἐπὶ τῇδε, for this purpose,] for special purposes, purposely. 'Επιτήδεις, made for the purpose, fit, suitable : Οἱ ἐπιτήδεις, serviceable, friendly, as Necessarii : Ldd. (2) R. ἥδαι, ἥδην, (as παρα-βλήδην,) τείνω, tendo, intendo, attendo, as we say intentionally. Or attentively, as

'Επιτηδεύω is to practise assiduously, study.—Above. 'ΕΠΙΤΤΩΝ, a confection of olives : in some way allied, one would think, to πτυρίος ἐλαία, a kind of small olive. Τυρός seems inapplicable.—(Very rare.)

'Επιφθές, to spit upon.—R. ἐπ', πτώω : πτ becoming φθ, somewhat as δουρίληπτα, δουρίληφθ'.

'Επομαι, to follow 'Επὶ upon : and allied to 'Απτο-μαι to touch.

'Εποσι, a cry to mimic that of the

'Εποψ, οκος, οκωρα, the hoopoe or whoop.—Varro from its sound pu pu. See above.

'Επος, saying, word : ἔπω.

'Επτά, seven. 'Hebr. seba : 'Mrt. 'So the Chald., Syr., Ethiopic. Septa Sans.-kr., haft Pers., hapte Zend. In Chald. and Syriac seba is to fill or satisfy : 'Wbat. (2) As a consecutive number, from ἔπομαι, ἔπειται, to follow. Or, as 'Εκτωρ from 'Ε. ω, Ολκτος from Ολζω, so 'Επτά from the perf. pass. See 'Εξ.

'Επω, to speak, relate.—Allied to ἔΑΠΩ, Lat. apo, apio, (Forcell.) ἄπτω, to join : To join words together, as Sermo from Sero, to join. Compare 'Ερῶ 1. E and A, as Εγείρω, 'Αγείρω ; Εἶρω and 'Αρω. Gellius says that 'Επω belongs to the aspirated 'Επω. (2) R. ἔτω, ἔπω, (as ἔβλεω, βλέπω.) To send forth (sounds).

'Επω, to be engaged 'Επὶ upon or about. Allied to 'Ετομαι, to follow, pursue ; and 'Απτομαι, to 'engage in' (Ldd.).

'Ερα, the earth, ground, whence 'Εράζε, on or to the ground.—Mrt. from Chald. ara, the earth. (2) To ear (Isa. 30. 24.) is to plough, Goth. arian, Sax. erian. And Tooke makes Earth 'that which one eareth or plougheth.' ἔ'Ερα may be allied to these and to 'Αρόω, 'Αρω, aro : to plough. Thus 'Αρόω and 'Ερώω, 'Αγείρω and 'Εγείρω. (3) Hemsterh. thinks it means 'desert land : allied to 'Ερῶ 2, and 'Ερημος.

'Ερανος, a club feast where each contributed his share :—a club of subscribers.—'Some from ἔρω, to pour out : more prob. from ἔρω, to love : Dnn. So ἥραΝΟΞ, κούραΝΟΞ, ούραΝΟΞ. (2) 'For ἔρανος from εἶρω to join together : Greg. So

'Ερώω, to love. 'Ε os, 'Ερω, love.—R. εἶρω, ἔρω, ἄρω, to join, connect. 'Amor est nexus animorum : Greg.

'Ερώω, ἔξωρώω, to throw or pour out, empty : whence Δι-έ-μα, a funnel.—Allied to 'Ερώω, to draw. Thus

'Αφύσσω is 'to draw from one vessel to another, to pour out.' Dnn. who justly allies 'Ερώ to 'Παίνω, 'Πέω. (2) 'Hebr. *aray*, nudari.' Mrt.?

'Εργω, 'Εργάομαι, to work, do.—As we find 'Εργα βοῶν, 'Εργάζεσθαι γῆν, Dr. Jones from Chald. *eer*, the earth. But as well from ἔρα, the earth, i.e. to do or work the earth, as Dnn. brings 'Αρόν to plough from ἔρα. Γω, as τμήΓΩ, ἀρήΓΩ. (2) Mrt. from Hebr. *aray*, to weave. Say then from εἶρω, ἔρω, to weave. (3) R. ῥέω by transpos. (4) 'Εργω, Wέργω, allied to our *Work*, and its affinities in Sax., Goth., Germ., Swed. &c.

'Εργω, the same as Εἰργω.

'Ερδω, to do, perform i.—to perform a sacrifice, as Virgil, 'Faciam vitulā. 'Ερδειν δυσίας Herod.—Allied to 'Εργω I, and 'Ρέζω.

'Ερία, wool: in Elpos.

'Ερεος, 'Ερεβω,—darkness.—R. ἔρεφω, ἔρεβον, to cover, as στρέφω, ἔρετρεβον, στρεβλός. (2) R. ἔρα: Subterranean darkness, much as κολοβός. (3) 'Hebr. *ereb*, the evening: Mrt.

'Ερεγμα: in 'Ερείκω.

'Ερεῖνω, to ask ἔρεω.

'Ερίδω, 'to affix, infix, fix on, fix in, fix or press firmly on, lean upon, push into, press against, squeeze, resist, attack, to be quick': Dnn.—As ἴ'Αρῶν and 'Ερίω, 'Αγέρω and 'Εγείρω, so 'Ερίδω is allied to 'Αρω, 'to fix;—to be fixed: ἀράς, it is fixed: (Dnn.). In form as ὠνΕΙΔΟΞ. (2) Buttin. allies it to 'Εργω 2.

'Ερίω, 'Ερεθίζω, 'to provoke to anger, always in the Iliad: but elsewhere to move, affect, distress. Akin to 'Επῖς and 'Ερέσσω: Dnn. 'Akin to 'Επῖς: Ldd. That is, to lead to strife. (2) 'Prop. to nip ἔρος, eos, wool': Blomf. i.e. to *tease*, a word which is used both ways. (3) Steph.: 'Εἶρω is in Eustath. *ἐς μάχην συμ-πλέκει*, whence he derives 'Ερίδω'. (4) 'Ερίω prim. to 'move', then to 'draw', and, as 'Lacio', 'Lacesso', to provoke: Allied to 'Ερύω.

'Ερείκω, to split, burst, bruise, grind.—R. ῥείδω, ῥεῖκα, to press against, squeeze. (2) Allied to 'Ερύω, to drag, as 'Αγῶ is to drag and to break. 'Ερεγμα, flour, shows a form 'Ερέκω: and see 'Ερχέω. (3) Allied to 'Αρδάσω, 'Ράσσω, 'Ρήσσω, ῥήσχω.—Allied to 'Ερίδω, to throw down, overturn, demolish.—Allied to 'Ερείκω, to press against, push violently: and to 'Ερεῖνω. In form as βαλεῖν, ὀρεῖν. (2) 'To throw to the ἔρα ground: Mrt. (3) Allied to 'Πῖνω. But the latter is from 'Ερείκω.

'Ερεῖσμα, a prop, support, pillar:—rock, sunken rock, being a firm foundation.—R. ῥείδω, ῥεῖμαι, to fix in, and to lean upon. 'A thing fixed: Dnn. Like 'Ερμα.

'Ερεμνός, dark.—R. ῥέφω, ῥεμνός, covered. As 'Ερμνός, Ξεμνός. (2) R. ῥεθος, ῥεθεννός, ῥεθενός. 'Ερέπτομαι, to browse, graze,—devour.—Akin to 'Ερέπω: Dnn. Indeed there is ῥεῖπτω in ἀν-ῥεῖ-φαντο, snatched up and carried off. Allied also to 'Ερύω, to drag, pull.

'Ερέπω, to crown, allied to 'Ερέφω. But others read otherwise: Pind. P. 4. 240.

'Ερέσσω, to impel, excite, impel to frenzy:—utter with vehemence:—to row a boat.—Akin to 'Ερέω, 'Ερεθίζω: Dnn. And to 'Ερύω to draw.

'Ερεσχελέω, 'to irritate by mockery, to jest. Akin to 'Ερέσσω and 'Ερέω: Dnn. and Ldd. As ἔσχω, ἔσπον, for ἔρεχελέω, an extended form of ἔρεκα perf. (2) Transp. from ἔρεχελεχέω: ἔραω, λέσχη, to like idle talk. (3) R. ἔρεω, ἔριος, χελύνη, χεῖλος: To draw out the lip. 'I will make a lip at the physician: Shakspeare.

'Ερέτης, a rower. 'Ερετμός, an oar.—R. ῥέσσω, to row. 'Ερεῖγμαι, 'Ερεγγάω, to belch out, roar, vomit.—Allied to 'Ερῶν, 'Εξ-εράω, to throw out, (as Ewing explains 'Ερεῖγμαι,) vomit, and 'Ερύω, 'Εξ-ερύω, to draw out. Γ, as ψέΓω, ἀρήΓω.

'Ερεῖω, to redden: 'Ερυθρός, red.—R. ῥέω. We say, It *drewn* blood or color into his face. Thus 'Rubores alicui *elicere*, to put to the blush: Forcell., ἔρυθραιναι. And so in general. 'Ovid, *nigrum colorem trahere*: Id. 'Colorem ducere, is *trahere*: Virgil, Duceret apricis in collibus uva colorem: Id. In form as ἀερέθΩ, ΒεθρώθΩ. (2) Germ. *roth*, red.

'Ερευνάω, to search out, seek, trace.—R. ῥέω, ῥερω, to ask, seek. Much as ἔ'Ελῶν, ἑλαίνω. (2) Allied to 'Ερύω, to draw (out).

'Ερέφω, to cover,—to crown.—Allied to 'Ερύω, to draw (over), to veil: Lat. ob-duco. In form as στέφΩ. (2) 'R. ἔρα: To heap earth over: Mrt.

'Ερέχθω, to break: allied to 'Ερείκω, ῥεῖχθον, 'Ερεγμα. Also to distress, torture, allied by Dnn. to 'Ερέσσω, but perh. the same verb still, i.e. 'to break the spirit of'. Compare 'Αγανακτέω.

'Ερέω, to speak, say, tell.—R. ἔρω, for ἔρω, to join together, whence ἔεργο, ἑρμύνης: (Dnn.) To join words together, as Sermo from Sero, to join.

'Ερέω, to ask, enquire, seek or search for.—R. ῥέω above: to speak, and so to ask. 'Ερεῖνω', says Dnn., 'to ask; ῥεῖνῶμαι, to say'. (2) Allied to 'Ερύω, 'Εξ-ερύω, to draw out, search out.

'Ερημός, empty, desert.—R. ῥάω, ῥῆμαι, (Ion. ἔρημαι,) ἔξ-εράω, to draw out, empty out. (2) 'R. ῥα, waste land: Hemst. ? (3) 'Heb. *orew*, to be naked: W.

'Ερητῶ, to keep back, restrain.—Allied to 'Ερύω, 'Ερύκω and 'Ερωτῶ: Dnn. and Ldd.

'Ερι-, very, greatly.—Buttin. from εὐρύς, wide. (2) Better for ἔρις with 'contention, eagerness, zeal,' (Dnn.) Our transl. 'to speak unto you the Gospel with much contention' (ἀγώνι) 1 Thess. 2. 2, applies well. (3) R. ἔρω, ἔρω, to join together, and so increase. Compare 'Αρι-.

'Ερίγδονος, very soundness.—R. ῥι-, δοῖκος. Γ prefix as in ὀνόφος, and K in Κτύκος.

'Ερίγμα, as 'Ερεγμα in 'Ερείκω. And 'Ερικίς, coarsely ground barley, from ῥεῖκα.

'Εριβαίνω, 'Ερίζω, to quarrel: 'έρις, dos.

'Εριδάκη, bee-bread from flour and honey.—Bees might be called 'έριδοι as laborers. 'The little busy bee.' In form as δαυΑΚΗ.

'Εριθος, 'a daily labourer, mower,—a wool-spinner, hence some from 'έριον wool: others better from 'έριτσω: Dnn., i.e. to row: as 'Τη-ρότης is gen. a servant, minister. (2) A tiller of the 'έτρα ground.

'Ερινός, 'Ερινύς, a Fury who punished criminals.—R. 'έρις, acc. 'έριν, 'passion, anger: 'έρις Διός, the wrath of Jove: (Dnn.) So 'Ερινύω, 'Ερινύω, is to revenge, avenge. (2) R. 'έρι-, 'άνω, to accomplish, dispatch.

'Εριον, wool: in 'Ελπος.

'Εριούνη, most useful.—R. 'έρι-, 'ύνημι, to help.

'Ερίπη, 'a steep crag.—R. 'έρίτω, ['ήρικην,]; not 'έρι-, 'πέω, [where the wind blows vehemently.]: Dnn. Broken, as Ruipo. Rupes; Cleave, Cliff.

'Ερις, 'έριδος, 'fight, battle, contest, rivalry;—in excitement, eagerness, zeal, passion, anger: Dnn.—R. 'είδω, 'έριδω, 'to resist vigorously, attack,—to do anything in a rapid and vehement manner' (Dnn.) (2) R. 'έρω, to join (in fight). Lat. con-sero manūs. (3) 'Hebr. herce, to burn: Wr. See Δάρις.

'Εριφος, a kid.—R. 'έρίτω, 'έριφα, ('έριφα), to throw down. Lat. Petulcus, butting, from Peto, to assault. So I in 'έριτω.

'Εριώλη, 'a hurricane, from 'έρι-, 'έω [to breathe, 'θάλλη.] But in A. Vesp. 1148 a play on the word, equiv. to 'έριαν 'άπώλεια: Dnn. Indeed the word itself may be from 'έρι-, 'θάλλω, 'έλλωμι.

'Ερκος, a fence, enclosure.—R. 'έργω or 'έργω, 'έρκα, to enclose, 'έργω.

'Ερμα, 'which keeps firm and steady, prop, support, defence;—a foundation, resting-point, sunk-rock, sepulchral mound,—ballast, a stone the crane is said to carry as ballast, met. a burden;—the stone as a starting-point in a race-course:—that infizes, causes pain. For 'έρισμα from 'είρω, [or 'έρισμα]: Dnn.

'Ερμα, a necklace, chain of pearls.—R. 'έρω or 'έρω, 'έρω, to join.

'Ερμαί, stone statues of 'Ερμής.

'Ερμαιον, unexpected gain. For 'Ερμής presided over gain. So Mercurius from Mercis. And Hor. Sat. 2. 3. 24, 25, 26.

'Ερμαίω, to ballast: 'έρμα.

'Ερμηεύς, messenger, interpreter. For 'Ερμής was the messenger and 'Interpres Divinū, Virg.

'Ερμής, Mercury.—'With wonderful consent Pharnutus, Porphyry. &c. derive from 'έρω, 'έρμαι, to speak: As interpreter of the gods: Scheid. See above: and Acts 14. 12. (2) R. 'έρω, to weave i.e. deceit, as the god of gain. (3) Hebr. aram, cunning.

'Ερμύλ, a bed-post.—R. 'έρμα, a prop.

'Ερως, a young tree, scion, offspring.—Allied to 'ΕΡΧΟΜΑΙ and 'ΕΡΩ, as progressing and growing. (2) R. 'έαρινός, 'ήρινός, vernal: 'τήρινός. E, as 'έδνα.

'Ερως is neuter, but so is 'Εθρος. (3) From a word 'έρισω = 'έρσθεις, fresh. (4) R. 'έρι-, 'έλος.?

'Ερξείης, 'the translation of Darius, from 'έργω, 'ξω, to work: The doer. Or 'έργω, to shut in, &c.: Coercitor: Ldd.

'Ερομαι, to love, 'έρω.

'Ερομαι, to ask, 'έρω.

'Ερος, wool: in 'Ελπος.

'ΕΡΙΠΙΣ, wine. 'An Egyptian word: Dnn. (2) Ewing 'from 'έρω: A creeping vine, wine.

'Ερπυλλον, creeping thyme, from

'Ερπω, 'Ερπύω, to creep,—go forward, go.—Allied to 'ΕΡΧΟΜΑΙ, ending as 'ΕΛΠΩ, 'ΜΕΛΠΩ: but nearer in sense allied to 'έρω, to draw (myself on), as we say, to With-draw: To draw on, drawl on, creep on.

'ΕΡΡΑΟΣ, 'Ερρών, aries, 'a ram, a male animal, Lycoph. 1316, or wild boar,? R. 'έρρην: Dnn. (2) 'Hebr. ari or eri, a fighting animal: Becm.

'Ερρώ, 'to go about sorrowfully, move with pain, come under an evil omen, go to ruin or perdition. 'Ερρώ, begone, away with thee. 'Ρέω and Lat. ruo are allied: Dnn.—Rather, allied to 'ΕΡΧΟΜΑΙ and 'ΕΡΩ, meaning orig. to go, Lat. eo, then per-eo, to perish, inter-eo, to die. Thus 'Ιρω in Eur. Med. 697 is 'Abi (in malam rem). (2) 'For φθέρω, as Εὐράς is Πλευράς: Damm. (3) 'Germ. irren, Thüring erren, to go astray, err: Thiersch.

'Ερση, 'Ερση, dew,—hence a young tender animal.—As 'Ερσην and 'Αρσην, so 'έρση from 'έρω, 'έρω, to irrigate. (2) Transp. for 'έση, (as RApio and 'ΑΡπάζω,) from 'έω, to flow.

'Ερσις, 'Ερσις, wreath, as 'Ερμα.

'Ερυνγάνω, in 'Ερείνομαι.

'Ερυνγυλλός, bellowing. Above.

'Ερυθρός, red.—R. 'είρωθω.

'Ερώκω, to draw back, 'έρω.

'Ερυμα, fence, fort.—R. 'έρω, to draw off, ward off, draw from danger. As

'Ερμυνός, secured, safe, strong.—For 'έρμυνός from 'έρω. See above. As Σερμυνός.

'Ερυσίθη, mildew, rust.—R. 'έρυθω, 'έρυθω, to make red. So 'έρτθρός.

'Ερώ, to draw, drag, pull.—Allied to 'Αρύω. So 'Αγείρω and 'Εγείρω.

'Ερφος, a skin, hide.—R. 'έρέφω, to cover.

'Ερχατος, a fence, like 'Ερκος.

'Ερχομαι, to come or go.—As 'έρχατος and 'έρκος, and 'έρχω, so 'έρχομαι from 'έρω, 'έρκα, 'έρκα, (or 'έρω, 'έρκα), to draw oneself on, as we say to With-draw. 'He drew near to the city: N.T. So 'Άγρε, 'Τη-άγω, and οΪΧΟΜΑΙ. (2) 'Hebr. arach, to journey: Mrt.

'Ερώ, to say, ask, seek: in 'Ερέω.

'Ερω, to join: in 'Ελπω.

'Ερωέω, to cause to go back, repel, withhold, abandon: to go away, retire,—allied to 'έρω, 'έρικω. Also, from the same root, to go out fast, gush out, as



blood. Dnn. says from *ῥέω*, to flow. But *ῥέω* itself is from *ῥέω*, *ῥέω*, to draw on. 'Akin to *ῥώμαι*.' Ldd. *ῥωή*, cessation, respite, retreat: from *ῥεῖν* to withhold, retire.—Also, impetuous course, impulse, a throw, impetuosity: See the latter part of *ῥεῖω*.

*ῥεω*, love. — R. *ῥέω*, *ῥῶ*.

*ῥεῖω*, to ask, enquire. — R. *ῥέω*, *ῥῶ*.

*ῥε*, to, into: in *ῥε*.

*ῥεῖω*, to clothe. *ῥεῖω*, clothes, 'perh. for *ῥεῖω* from *ῥεῖω*, a l. p. of *ῥεῖω*.' Dnn.

*ῥεῖω*, good, brave, noble, excellent, &c. — 'From an old form *ῥεῖω*, [as *ῥεῖω*,] akin to Germ. *edel*: Herm. and Boeckh: 'Dnn. *ῥεῖω* is from *ῥεῖω*, *ῥεῖω*, to be willing, ready. Homer: *ῥεῖω* *μάχεσθαι*, and *ῥεῖω* *προμάχεσθαι* *ἀπάντων*. Thucyd.: *Νομίμας εἶναι τὸ καλῶς πολεμῆν τὸ ῥεῖω*. Xen.: *ὅς ἐρά *ῥεῖω* *κινδυνεύειν**. Eurip. joins *ῥεῖω* *καὶ πρόθυμος*. But note also *ῥεῖω* *θέλω*, Xen. '*Volentia rura*', Virg. See *θέλω*. — Or even thus: to be wished, and so good, as *Optimus* is Optissimus.

*ῥεῖω*, *ῥεῖω*, to eat. R. *ῥεῖω*, *ῥεῖω*, *ῥεῖω*. *ῥεῖω*, *ῥεῖω*, 'a dialectic variety for *οὔσια*.' Dnn. From *ῥε*, *ῥε* prop. particip. of *εἶμι*.

*ῥεῖω*, impulse, desire. — R. *ῥε*, *ῥε*, to cast, *ῥεῖω*, to throw my mind on, desire.

*ῥεῖω*, I was. — R. *ῥε*, *ῥε*, as *ῥε*, *ῥε*.

*ῥεῖω*, a swarm of bees: — multitudine. — R. *ῥε*. *ῥεῖω*, to send out. 'Favis *emissa* juvenis', Virg. — Or *ῥε*, *ῥε*, to settle. '*In-sidentia* examina', Flor.

*ῥεῖω*, evening. — R. *ῥεῖω*, to follow: What follows the morning. (2) From

*ῥεῖω*, evening: the evening star. — R. *ῥεῖω*. (2) R. *ῥεῖω*, as setting after the sun.

*ῥεῖω*, the same as *ῥεῖω*. So

*ῥεῖω*, a 2. of *ῥε*, as *ῥε*.

*ῥεῖω*, 'a priest at Ephesus, as Lat. *rex sacrificulus*: according to Etym. M. the king (queen) bee, as akin to *ῥεῖω*.' Ldd. From *ῥεῖω*, *ῥεῖω*: The sender out; or The settler. Or *ῥεῖω* pass. See *ῥεῖω*. (2) 'Chald. *hasin*, potens: 'Dahler.

*ῥεῖω*, Ionic for *ῥεῖω*.

*ῥεῖω*, until, up to. — 'For *ῥε* *ῥε*, up to when. The Doric form *ῥεῖω* has been restored, yet it is not put for *ῥε* *ῥε*.' Ldd. (2) 'Es-*re*, and (that) up to. 'Es *χρόνω*', says Ormst.

*ῥεῖω*, he is. — As *ῥεῖω* and *ῥεῖω*, so here the *ῥ* is put in. *ῥεῖω*, properly produced *ῥεῖω*, as *ῥεῖω*, *ῥεῖω*. (2) 'Sansk. *asti*, Pers. *est*, *hist*, Germ. *ist*, &c.: Weber.

*ῥεῖω*, *ῥεῖω*, a hearth; — the home, the family: — the altar of the household gods, as the Latin phrase 'Pro aris et focis' Also Vesta, the goddess of the domestic hearth. — R. prob. *ῥε*, *ῥε*: Dnn., i. e. *ῥε*, *ῥε*. So also Hemst., who calls it *sedes* *stabilis* *et certa*, and says this was the cause why it meant a house and habitation. — Others from sitting at the

hearth, as Cicero '*Sedere ad focum*.' (2) Dr. Jones makes it 'a place to eat at, from *ῥεῖω*, or *ῥεῖω*, *ῥεῖω*, *ῥεῖω*. It belongs, says Lennep, 'ad familiarem *victum*.' See *ῥεῖω*. (3) 'Chald. *eschia*, fire: Mrt.

*ῥεῖω*, to entertain at one's *ῥεῖω*.

*ῥεῖω*, a peg, or nail, as driven in: from *ῥε*, *ῥε*: Immissus. So *ῥεῖω*, *ῥεῖω*.

*ῥεῖω*, a hearth, fireplace on the ground, a place where a fire burns in or out-doors, an altar, prop. the hollow part on which the fire burns: — any contrivance for containing live coals, chafing-dish, portable furniture: — a scar, formed by a burn: scab of a sore: Dnn. — Simply from *ῥεῖω*, *ῥεῖω*, to hold. As *ῥεῖω*. (2) 'Hebr. *esch*, fire: Mrt.

*ῥεῖω*, extreme, last. — R. *ῥεῖω*: Most holding back, and so last.

*ῥεῖω*, within. — R. *ῥε*, as *ῥε*.

*ῥεῖω*, *ῥεῖω*, to examine whether a thing is *ῥεῖω* true.

*ῥεῖω*, *ῥεῖω*, a companion. — 'Prob. from *ῥεῖω*, custom: or *ῥεῖω*, a friend: and akin to *ῥεῖω*: a second: Dnn. In form as *ῥεῖω*. (2) Damm brings *ῥεῖω* *ῥεῖω* by anagram from *ῥεῖω*, chosen?'

*ῥεῖω*, true, *ῥεῖω*.

*ῥεῖω*, one of two, the other, other, distinct, different. — Dnn. says that *ῥεῖω* is akin to *ῥεῖω*: indeed these may be the same, as *ῥεῖω* and *ῥεῖω*. Now

*ῥεῖω* is 'a fellow, mate', (Ldd.) agreeing with *ῥεῖω*. Thus *ῥεῖω* *ῥεῖω*, 'to carry in one of the hands', (Ldd.), that which is the *ῥεῖω* of the other. We say, I have lost the *ῥεῖω* to this glove. — Even *ῥεῖω*, a companion, could produce *ῥεῖω*: in form like *ῥεῖω*. (2) Wbst. from *ῥεῖω* and Chald. *ῥεῖω*, left, remaining'. In this way it might be from *ῥεῖω*, *ῥεῖω*, left alone. (3) Our other, Germ. *oder*.

*ῥεῖω*, a friend, companion. — R. *ῥεῖω*, true. Versus amicus. (2) R. *ῥεῖω*: One of the same years or age. (3) R. *ῥεῖω*, custom.

*ῥεῖω*, redupl. of *ῥεῖω*.

*ῥεῖω*, as yet, still, even now: from *ῥεῖω*, *ῥεῖω*, *ῥεῖω*: As said of what has remained and is now, exists to this time. And *ῥεῖω*, no further, no more, no longer: i. e. it does not still exist. *ῥεῖω* *ῥεῖω*, still or yet more. Also moreover, furthermore. See *ῥεῖω* l. (2) Hebr. *ῥεῖω*, up to, unto. (3) Our yet, Sax. *get*, Welsh *ello*.

*ῥεῖω*, thick soup of pulse. — As *ῥεῖω* for *ῥεῖω*, so for *ῥεῖω*, *ῥεῖω* from *ῥεῖω*: An eating. Though the gender differs. But see *ῥεῖω*.

*ῥεῖω*, prepared, ready: as *ῥεῖω*. (2) *ῥεῖω*: Set in order, or set on the table. Homer: *ῥεῖω* *ῥεῖω*. Luke 9. 8: *ῥεῖω* *ῥεῖω*. 'Ready to be sent,' says Damm. — Also 'of facts and occurrences, real, actual, done, past: — true, actual, certain.' Ldd. who thinks *ῥεῖω* akin to *ῥεῖω*.

*ῥεῖω*, a year. — R. *ῥεῖω*, *ῥεῖω*, *ῥεῖω*, to go on: Always going on. '*Eunt anni*', Ov. As *ῥεῖω*. (2) *ῥεῖω*, time, Heb.: Mrt.

'Ετὸς, 'Ετεὸς, 'Ετμος, true.—R. ἦτω, ἔται, εἰμί: That which is, which is the case. 'That it was even so', Acts 12. 15. 'Saying that these things were so', 24. 9. So τὸ ἐόν, the truth: 'Ὅντως, truly.

'Ετὸς, rashly, in vain. As 'Ἰτης is 'hasty, rash', from εἶμι, ἔται, so 'Ετὸς from ἦτω, ἔται, is hastily, rashly. Or ἦτω, ἔται: Cast forth, rejected, useless.—But Dnn. takes 'Ετὸς to be 'truly? indeed? in fact? ironically, Arist. Pl. 404.'

'Ετμος, true: in 'Ετὸς 1.

'Ετώσιος, fruitless.—See the last 'Ετὸς.

Εὖ, well: neut. of 'Εὖς, good.

Εὖ—, readily, too readily.—For Εὐθὺ.

Εὔα, Εὐά, Εὐοί, 'a term expressive of joy or encouragement at the festivals of Bacchus, the same as Εἶα:—an imitation of the bleating of a goat: 'Dnn.

'Εα, Εἶα, Εὔα, are kindred words: 'Id.

Εὐαγής, 'guiltless, pure:—bright, clear, conspicuous. Like 'Αγῶς, 'Αγιος: 'Ldd. In Pers. 472 Blomf. Also, easily moved, from ἄγω: also, easily broken, R. ἄγω, ἄγνυμι, to break.

Εὐαδον, i.e. ἔβαδον, from ἄδω, ἀνδάνω.

Εὐδύω, to cry Εὐα.

Εὐδγμα, prayer, &c.: εὐχομαι, εὐχμαι.

Εὐδελος, clear, &c.: εὖ, δέλος.

Εὐδία, fine weather.—R. εὖ, διὸς, as in 'Sub Jove frigido', Hor. See in 'Ενδιος.

Εὐδίαος, the hole by which a ship's sink is emptied; orifice of a clyster pipe; the fundament.—Prob. from εὖ—, readily, διὰ through.

Εὐδω, to sleep.—For ἦτω, (much as ΕΤαθε,) from ἔω, ἔδο, 'to seat or place', (Dnn.): To place myself down, 'Volucres somno positæ', Virg. So to Re-pose.

(2) 'Allied to 'Αεσα, to sleep: 'Ldd.

Εὐεστῶ, prosperity; i.e. well-being: εὖ, ἦτω, εἰμι, ἐστῶ. Or, a good state of things: ἐστῶ, ἐστῶ.

Εὐθενία, Εὐθηνία, to be well off, prosper.—For εὖ—σθενία, from σθένος. (2) 'Perh. best derived like πιθνη, a nurse, from θηλή: 'Ldd. I.e. from θάω.

Εὐθύνω, to make εὐθὺ straight or right;—set accounts straight, examine, adjust;—guide straight, direct, govern.

Εὐθύς, straight;—straightly, quickly.—In Εἶθαρ.

Εὔιος, Bacchus.—From the cry Εὔα. (2) 'From Εὖ νῆ, Well done, my son: words addressed by Jupiter to him from his valor in the battle with the Giants: 'Forcell.

Εὐκλος, for 'Εκλος; as 'Ὀρος, Ὀδρος.

Εὐκολος, opposite of δύσκολος.

Εὐλάκα, a ploughshare.—Ldd. allies it to Ἀλακα acc., a furrow. (2) R. ἔλαω, ἔλακα, to drive on. As ΕΤκλος. Ζεύγα διεισόντες: ἐλάστρον, Hom. (3) 'Suid. has Εὐλάκα, as from λαχαίνω: 'Dnn.

Εὐλά, a worm.—'Some from ἄλλος, from the shape: better from Εἰλέω, Εἰλαω, [Εἰλώ.] to roll, from its movements: 'Dnn. Αἰλάει ἐλάλ, Hom. So ἔλμιν.

Εὐληρα, reins, Dor. Ἀβληρα.—'R. prob. εἰλαω,

εἰλέω, [ἐλέω,]: 'Dnn. As twisted thongs: or from turning the horses round, Lat. 'flectere equos.' (2) As ΕΤκλος, for ἔλκω, from ἔλαω, to take in the hand. As Habēna from Habeo. Homer: 'ἵππων ἦνι' ΕΛΕΙΝ.

Εὐμάρα, a hide, skin.—R. εὖ, μάω, μάσσω, as in 'Ἀμφι-μάρα: Well kneaded. See Μάσσηλ.

Εὐμαρής, easy.—Εὖ—readily, μάρη, the hand. As Εὖ-χερής.

Εὐμάρης, a kind of shoe or buskin.—R. εὐμάρα, a hide. (2) Antipater has Α short; whence some from εὐμαρής, easy (for the foot). But it is said to have a thick sole.

Εὐμενίδες, the Furies.—R. εὖ, μένος, mens: kindly disposed. Α name to propitiate them, as Parce from Parco, Εὐάνυμος, Ἀριστέρος.

Εὐνή, a bed;—anchor for ships.—R. εἶδα, ἡεύδαση, εὐνή: To sleep on.

Εὐνίς, a wife.—Above.

Εὔνις, bereft.—As ΕΤκλος, from εἰς, ἐνός: Left alone, as 'alone' is 'all-one.'

Εὐοί: in Εὔα.

Εὐρά, sideways.—'R. εὐρύς: As we say, Broadside on: 'Ldd. So some derive Λάτος from Πλάτος. (2) Damm for πλευρά from πλευρά, a side. As Γαῖα, Αἶα, &c.

Εὐρίπτος, the Euripus, the strait between Boeotia and Euboea:—canal, conduit. 'Remarkable for an irregular ebb and flow: hence variable, inconstant.—Prob. from εὖ—, easily: [ρίπτη] ῥίπιζω: 'Dnn.

Εὐρίσκω, ἡέρεω, 'to find out after a search, discover, find. Prob. from ἐρω to search for: 'Dnn. Or allied to 'Ερώ, ἔξ-ερίω, to draw out.

Εὐροκλύδων, a levanter wind.—'The readings Acts 27. 14 vary: the most prob. is Εὐρακλύων, as in Lat. Vulg. euro-aquilo: 'Ldd. (2) 'Εβρου κλύδων, an eastern [or east wind] tempest: 'Ew.

Εὐρος, S.E. wind.—Buttin. from ἥως, ἑως, the East, as Ζεφύρος from Ζόφος. 'Vires caput Eurys ab ortu: 'Ov. 'Εως Eurys? Stat. Corrupted from ἑω, ἑωρος. —Becm. from ἑως, ῥέω, ῥώ. (2) R. εὐρύς.

Εὐρύς, wide.—'Prob. drawn out, from ἦρω, ἐρίω, to draw: 'Lenn. So Wächter brings Lang, our Long, from Lengan, to draw. So 'Hecchi from ἐνέω.

Εὐρώς, mouldiness.—Schneid. from Εὔρος, the S.E. wind, as bringing moisture. The S. wind is thus called Νότος from Νότις moisture. (2) As Εὐρύς, from ἦρω, ἐρίω, traho, contraho: Contracted by time or damp.

Εὖς, 'Εὖς, good.—As 'Ετὸς, true, from ἦτω, εἰμί, to be: That which is in truth, genuine, real, as Good coin, Good friends, &c. (2) Lenn. compares εὐθὺς, 'upright, just, frank,' (Dnn.)

Εὔτε, 'like ὅτε, when. Prob. for Οὔτε gen. of ὅσπερ, as Quam from Qui: 'Dnn.—As it means also 'just as, as', Εὔτε is better for ἔτε, (as 'Εκλος, ΕΤκλος,) that is, ἥτε (ἥρα and ὁδῶ). See on 'Εάρα.

Εὐφραίνω, to gladden: Εὐφρων, cheerful.—R. εὖ, φρήν, φρενός, the mind.

Ἐφρόνη, the night.—Above. 'The kindly, or acc. to others The refreshing.' Ldd. Or the time of reflection, φρονέω. 'Ἐν νυκτὶ βουλή, says the Proverb. So Homer says it does not become the counsellor to sleep all night. 'Favorable to meditation. If it means Well meaning or gentle, then it is a euphemism, as night was associated with terror.' Dnn. As *Eumenides*, &c.

Ἐχόμει: 'The common notion is prob. that of loud speaking: for it is clearly akin to *Ἀνέχω*, to declare loud, to vaunt.' Ldd. Thus it means to vow, claim for oneself, affirm confidently. And to pray, i.e. to pray loud. (2) Or from *ἐχόμει*, i.e. to hold fast for myself, to hold to it, stand by it: as *ἐχόμει* is 'To stand, Od. ζ. 141.' (Dnn.) Even 'to pray' may be 'to hold to (the altars)', as *Ἀκμάζει βρετέων ἐχεσθαι*, *Æschyl.* 'Talibus orabat dictis arasque tenebat', Virg.

Ἐως, Ἐω, to singe, parch, roast.—'Akin to *ἄδω*, ἄω: Dnn.

Ἐώνυμος, on the left.—R. *εὖ, ὄνυμα*: Of good name. A form of propitiating, as *Εὐμενίδες* and *Parce*.

Ἐώχτω, to regale royally.—R. *εὖ, ἔχω, ὄχα*, whence 'Och', food, in *Lycophron*. Bene habeo, bene tracto.

Ἐφίσια, Diana's festivals at *Ephesus*. Acts 19. 28.

Ἐφέτης, a commissioner, judge. *Ἐφετμή, Ἐφημοσύνη*, a commission:—R. *ἐφ', ἦε, ἔται, ἱμῖ, mittō*.

Ἐφθός, boiled, cooked.—R. *ἔτω or ἔτω, ἐφθην*, as in *Ἀμφιέτω*, to tend, to be occupied with, i.e. as a cook. So from fut. *ἔψω* is *ἔψω*, to boil, cook. *Βοῦν ἱερύσαντες μίγαν ἀμπεπον*, Hom. And *Ἀμφι βόδς ἐπέτην κρέα*.—Dnn. allies *ἔψω* and *ἔβω*.

Ἐχέτλη, a plough-handle; 'Ἐχέτλιον, hold of a ship: R. *ἔχω*.

Ἐχθές, *Χθές*, (as *Ἐκεῖνος, Κείνος*.) yesterday.—R. *ἐχόμει, ἐχθην*, to hold on with: As holding on with (this day). So *τῇ ἐχομένη* Luke 13. 33 is 'the next day.'

Ἐχθος, hatred.—R. *ἔχω, ἐχθην*, (as *ἄγω, Ἀχθην, Ἀχθος*): Held firm in the mind as a grudge: compare *Κότος*. 'In inā mente repotum', Virgil. (2) Aspirated from *ἐκτός*, without: 'Bad feeling to strangers.' (3) Some identify *Ἀχθος*.

Ἐχάτες, 'a kind of mouse with rough bristling hair.' Ldd. From

Ἐχίνος, a hedge-hog, sea urchin:—its shell as used as a jar:—also 'part of the bit of a bridle, which made it severe;—the true stomach of ruminating animals, prob. from its rough coat. Perh. akin to *Ἀκῆ*.' Ldd. That is, *ἰάκινθος*, Pointed.—Or allied to *Ἐχρῶς*, 'secure, fortified', (Dnn.)

Ἐχίς, *Ἐχιδνα*, a viper.—As Ldd. allies *Ἐχίνος* to *Ἀκῆ*, so Lenn. allies *Ἐχίς* to *Ἀκίς*, a sting. X. in *Ἀκαχμέρος*, pointed. (2) 'R. *ἐχόμει*, to adhere to, [make fast to], Ldd.] As in Acta 28. 3 a viper wound itself on Paul's hand.—Or Hebr. *ἸΚΚΗ*, belonging to a verb *To smite*: Pkh. (3) One gen. is *ἐχίος*: so some from *ἔχω*, *ἰδὲς* poison. ?

Ἐχρῶς, secure &c.: R. *ἔχω*, to hold.

Ἐχω, to hold, keep, have.—As the obsolete *ἔγω* (like *ἄγω*) is established by *ἔγειρω*, *ἔρ-είρω* and *ὀγμος*, then from its perf. *ἔτεχα* could be *ἔχω*, prim. to take, carry, and so hold in the hand. The fut. *ἔξω* may suppose an aspir. *ἔχω*, yet compare *ἄγω* and *ἠγείμαι*, *ὀρω* and *ὀρμάω*, *ἔβω* and *ἔβω*, *ἄρω* and *Ἀρμονία*, *ἠκα* and *ἠκίστος*, &c. (2) R. *ἦω, ἔκα, ἱμῖ*, to send on, carry, hold. (3) 'Compare Germ. *hec-ke* with the notion of hold.' Thiersch.

Ἐψέω, ἔψω, to boil, cook: in *Ἐφθός*.

Ἐψία, a game played with small stones;—gen. play, pastime.—R. *ψά, ψαῖα*, the same as *Ψήφοι*: Dnn. and Wr. But the 'E'?—Rather from *ἔπω*, *ἔψω*, to be occupied about, busy about, here about sports and games. See the next.

Ἐψιάμαι, 'to play at the *Ἐψία*;—gen. to amuse oneself. In *Apoll. 1. 459* the Schol. explains it *ἀκολουθεῖν*, and derives it from *ἐπομαι, ἔφομαι*: Dnn. (2) 'To roast a man, taught at a feast, rail at: *ἐψέω*': Ewing. ?

†ἔω, *Εἶμι*, I am.—Allied to *†ἄω*, to breathe: hence to breathe 'the breath of life', to exist. See the senses of *ζάω*. E, as *ἔρτω, ἄρτω*; *ἔγειρω, ἄγειρω*; *Εἰλύω, Ἀλύω*; &c. (2) 'Hebr. *alyeh*, I shall be': Mr.

†ἔω, *Εἶμι*, I go.—Allied to *†ἔω*, I am, just as *γίνομαι*, to be, is also 'to come to, arrive, come or go', (Dnn.) and *Παραγίνομαι*, 'to be present, to arrive or be at hand, come up', (Dnn.) So *Παρεγίντο* John 3. 23. Existence is motion: Gen. i. 20, 21.

†ἔω, *ἱμῖ*, to send.—The aspirate seems to give to *ἔω* 'to go' the sense 'to make to go'.

†ἔω, *ἔζω*, to seat, settle, place, put: i.e. to make to go, or send, downwards. Above.

†ἔω, *ἔννυμι*, to clothe: i.e. to make one to go into his clothes, like *δύω, ἔν-δύω*, *Induo*. Or to 'put' one's clothes on. Above.

Ἐωλος, kept till the *ἔω* morning or morrow, as 'He will be here in the morning':—stale, obsolete.

Ἐώρα, a thing suspended, a noose.—R. *ἀέλω, ἔωρα*, *ἔωρα*, whence *Μετ-έωρος*.

Ἐως, *Ἡδς*, the morning.—'Prob. from *ἦω, [ἦσαν]* to shine.' Ldd. So *ἔβω* is allied to *ἔβω*. (2) *Ἡ. ἦω, ἱμῖ*, to emit (rays). As *ἡλίου βολή*.

Ἐως, *ἔως*, up to such a time or place, as long as, whilst, for a time, as far as:—with a view to, in order that, like *ὥς*.—Ἐως answers to *ἔως*, for *ἔως*, as *ὥς* is *ὥς*. Now *ἔως* is the article *τοῖς* in *Herod.*, as *ἀπὸ τῶν* in *Lucian* is *ἀπὸ τοῦ*, &c. (Maittaire, *Dialect.* p. 104.) Then *ἔως* is *τοῖς* i.e. *τοῖσιν χρόνοις*, in or for such times as. To this should answer *ὥς* or *ὥς*, which seems lengthened to *ἔως* to correspond with *ἔως*, as *ἡνικά, ἡνικά; τότε, ὅτε*; &c. Maittaire says: 'E is added, poet. as *εἰ, ἐξ, ἐς, ἐν, ἐν, εἰς* for *εἰς*, one, *ἐν* article II. π. 208.

## Z.

*Za-*, very.—Æol. for *διὰ*, (as in *Δια-φανής*), pronounced *dja*, or *za*. Our soldier is called *solJer*.

*Ζάγκλον*, a sickle.—R. ζα-, ἀγκύλον, bent.

*Ζαγρεύς*, Bacchus. 'They understand the Bacchus below, i.e. Pluto, the hunter and taker of the souls of the dead:' Steph. R. ζα, ὀργρεύς, a hunter. 'Ανὰ *Ῥίτιος*', Seneca.

*Ζαῆς*, very blowing.—R. ζα, ἴδω: or R. ζῶω, which see. *Ζακελτίδες*, seemingly a corruption of *Ζακυνθίδες*.

Λ, as *Νίτρον*, *Λίτρον*.

*Ζάκορος*, 'a priest, servant: some make it as *Νεώ-κορος*, a servant of the temple, from ζα-, κορέω to brush. Buttm. from ζα, κόρος, a servant:' Dnn. So *Ζά-κοτος*.

*Ζακυνθίδες*, gourd of the isle of *Ζάκυνθος*, *Zacynthus*.

*Ζάλη*, surge, spray.—'Akin 's *Σάλος*, *salum*:' Ldd.

(2) R. ζῶω, 'to blow,' (Dnn.) See *Ζῶω*. (3) R. ζα, ἔω to blow. (4) R. ζέω; ἄλς, ἄλός.

*Ζαῖς*, ζαῖος, the same as *Ζάλη*.—R. ζῶω, to blow, ἴδω, as ἴδω, Δαίω, Δάπτω: Βλάπτω, &c.

*Ζῶω*, 'prim, to breathe, to live;—to blow, &c. Ag. 793. Some object with reason to ζα-, ἔω, ἔκμι, that A in ζῶω is short.—The same origin as ζῶω, Damin:' Dnn. 'From ζέω, to be warm:' Pkh. From the heat of the animal blood.

*Ζεῖδ*, *Zeid*, rye, spelt. 'Perhaps from ζέω, ferreo,' Mrt. And not without reason, as *Fermentum* is *Fervimentum*. See especially the next. But *ZEIA* is also one of the twelve furrows in a horse's palate: (Very rare.) Q.?

*Zeidwpos*, 'the bestower of *Zeid*, or corn in general, and so of food. Some say, of life, from ζῶω, but better as above:' Dnn. Δῶρον.

*Zeipά*, 'a Thracian and Arabian garment falling to the feet: a tunic with a girdle, and hanging over the trowsers:' Dnn.—From the Hebrew word signifying 'cinxit', says Beaman; yet *εἶρω* or *ἔρω*, *ἔρειρω*, Lat. *sero*, (whence *Zeipά*, a rope,) to join together, and so to gird, will do as well. Compare *Ζάλη* and *Σάλος*.

*Ζέλλω*, 'in the Arcadian dialect for *Βέλλω* or *Βάλλω*, to throw:' Dnn. See *ἐπιΖάρεω*. So

*Ζέρεθρον*, for *Βέρεθρον*, *Βάρεθρον*. Above.

*Zeuyίτης*, 'a third-class citizen, as possessing a *Zeuyίς*:' Boeckh. See *Zeuyόνυμ*.

*Zeuyόνυμ*, ἴζευγω, to join. *Zeuyός*, a pair. *Ζυγὼν*, a yoke, which, says Plato, the ancients called *Δυσγόν*: i.e. from δύω, ἔγω; O as 'Οργωσ allied to 'Αγω: Carrying two together. Much as *Δια-* became *Za-*. Or rather the foundation was ἴδυνάγω, ἴζύγω. Z for Δ, in *Ζορκὰς*, *Ζήτρειον*, ἀπὶ *Ζηλος*. (2) ἴζύγω as *τμήγω*: R. σύω to sew i.e. join together. Euphonic for *Σύγω*. Thus *Ζάλη* is 'akin to *Σάλος*,' Ldd. (3) Allied to ἴζωω, *Ζώννυμ*, to bind with a girdle. ἴζεύγω as

*τμήγω*. (4) Corrupted from *Ευν-άγω*, ἴευάγω, ἴεύγω. Z. as *Ζώνισσα*. (5) 'Chald., Syr. and Arab. *zug*, join: Sanskr. *yuga*, Slav., Russ. *igo*, Sax. *geoc*, Gertr. *joch*, Dutch *juk*. And Ethiop. *zog*, a pair:' Wbst.

*Zeús*, Jupiter.—'Δις, genitive *Διός*: Cretan dialect, *Θιός*, Lacun. *Σιός*: hence a variety *Σεῖρ*, also [*Zeús*,] *Σεῖρ*, *Θεῖρ*, *Δεῖρ*:' Dnn. (2) 'From ζέω. *Athenagoras* says: The one God, according to the Stoics, is *Zeus*, so called from that which warms matter:' Ewing.

(3) Mrt. from ζῶω. Damm from *δέος* reverence, or *δέωω* to water the earth.—Wr. from Hebr. *tsuee*, to command.

*Zeúpos*, the W. wind.—Buttm. from ζόφος, from sun-set taking place in the West. As *νῶστερ*, or *νῆστερ*.

(2) As *δύτω*, for *ζέτω*, i.e. *ζεσι-φόρος*, bringing heat, as Schrevel. explains *Ζεσίς*. *Ζεσιτῆρι* πνεύουσα τὰ μὲν φέει, ἄλλα δὲ *ΠΕΣΣΕΙ*, Hom.

*Zeú*, to bubble up, boil, to be glowing hot.—A word imitative of the simmering sound made by a repetition of the letter Z. 'An imitative word:' Greg. 'From the sound:' Wr.

*Zeñes*, emulation, zeal.—R. *Zeú*, ἴζελος, as *Δετέλος*, *Δήλος*.

*Zeñia*, a loss, damage, fine, punishment.—R. ζέω, ἴζημαι: What one is hot after, ardent for: senses appearing in *Ζήλος* and *Ζητέω*. See especially Luke 15. 8: 'What woman, having ten pieces of silver, &c.' (2) *Ζήτημα*, a search, i.e. for a thing lost;—shortened to *ζημα*, thence *ζημία*. (3) 'Hebr. *TSM*, to be empty:' Pkh.

*Zeñ*, *Zen*, Jupiter, 'poët. for *Zeús*:' Dnn. Apparently it has to do with *Zōn*, the living one; or *Ζῆν*, to live. (2) From *Zeñn* the reg. acc. of *Zeús*.

*ZHTA. zeta*. Hebr. *zadeh*.

*Zeñtéω*, 'to strive to obtain, search for, seek out:' Dnn.—R. ζέω, ἴζηται: much as *Flagito* for 'Flagrito is to seek 'cum multâ *flagrantia*, with much ardor.

(2) R. ζα-, αἰτέω. (3) 'Hebr. *tsada*, to seek:' Mrt.

*Zeñtreion*, place for chained slaves.—Harsh, (as *Ζορκὰς* for *Δορκὰς*), for *Δήτρειον*, from *δέω*, *δέδηται*, (as *Διδ* *δῆμα*), to bind. (2) R. ζα-, τρέω, *tremo*.

*ZIZANIA*, tares.—'Pkh. brings it from the *Syriac*.

*Zñh*, for *Zañh*, life.—Also the skin on boiled milk:

R. ζέω, ἔζωα.

*Ζορκὰς*, the same as *Δορκὰς*, then ἴζδορκὰς as

*Σμικρός*.

*Ζόφος*, darkness;—the dark West where the sun sets.—R. ζέω, ἔζωα: Hot vapor. See the second sense of *Ζῆν*. In form as *Ψόφος*. (2) Contracted from ζα-, γρόφος, darkness. (3) 'Hebr. *TZPH*, to overspread:' Pkh. 'Hebr. *zepha*, pitch:' Wr.

ἴζώω, *Ζώννυμ*, to gird.—Properly, as allied to *Zeú*,

prim. to make hot or warm, to buckle or gird on for purposes of heat or warmth. Ezek. 44. 18: 'They shall not gird themselves with anything that causeth sweat:' where Poole says, 'They had a girdle of fine-twined linen to gird the coat fast, yet so as not to make them sweat or smell offensively.' O as in ζῶνς. (2) 'Akin to Ζεύγνυμι': Dnn. (3) 'Hebr. ZNH, to gird round': Pkh. But the simple Ζῶν has no N, Ζῶσα, Ζῶμα, &c.

Ζύγαστρον, 'a chest, of boards strongly fastened together: ζεύγνυμι, [ἐξήγον.]': Ldd.

Ζυγόν, a yoke joining horses:—bench for rowers, joining the two sides;—beam joining two scales;—transverse piece joining the ends of a lyre.—R. †ζεύγω, ζεύγνυμι.

Ζύγωθρον, cross-bar of a door. Ζυγωθρίζω, to balance or weigh by a ζυγόν beam joining two scales.—Above.

Ζύθος, ale.—'Perh. from ζέω:' Dnn. 'Doubtless from †ζέω, ζέω, ferveo': Lenn. Fermented liquor. So Ζύμη, leaven, yeast.—'R. ζέω:' Dnn. From †ζέω

as above. So Fervimentum, Fermentum, Fermentation.

Ζωργέω, to take alive, ζῶον ἀργέω. And to restore life: ζῶη, ἔργω, ἐγείρω, to raise, or even ἀγείρω, recolligo animum.

Ζωή, life.—R. ζῶω, ζῶ.

Ζῶμα, as Ζῶν.

Ζωμός, 'broth, soup:—a fat greasy fellow:—met. bloodshed. Prob. from ζέω, [ἐξέω.]': Ldd. As boiling, hot.

Ζώνη, Ζωστήρ, a girdle, zone: †ζῶω. As Ζῶμα. (2) 'Chald. zonar': Dahler.

Ζῶον, a living being, animal:—an animal done from life, an image.—R. ζῶω, ζῶ.

Ζώπισσα, pitch scraped from old ships, and mixed with salt water.—Dnn. from ζῶος, πῖσσα. Rather, soft for ξῶπισσα, from ξέω, ἐξέω, to scrape, and πῖσσα.

Ζωρός, 'pure, sheer. Prob. for ζωρός from ζωός:' Ldd. As Vivus, Vividus.—Or from ζέω, ἐξέω, as said of ardent spirits. But

Ζωρός, in Empedocles, is 'mixed:' short, it would seem, in his strange way, for ἀ-ζωρος. Above.

## H.

\*H—, η—, either . . . or . . . It is the subj. ᾖ of εἶμι: 'Be it this, be it that.'

\*H, than.—Thus, 'He asked whether I liked a good man better OR a bad man', i.e. 'whether I liked a good man better THAN a bad man'.—Above.

\*H, truly, certainly.—Contr. from ἐὰ neut. pl. of εἶς, (in 'Ἐδων.) the same as εἶς, good, neut. εἶ, well, rightly. (2) 'From †έω, to be,' says Martin. Indeed εἶς also is from †έω, to be.

\*H, whether? That is, Is it TRULY so? Above.—Or, whether is it so OR not? See the first 'H.'

\*H, he said: for φη, as Γαῖα, Αἴα.

\*H, an exclam. of grief, or of reprimand, or of addressing, holla!—For 'Ea, which see.

\*H, where.—Dat. sing. of 'Oς: Quā.

\*Hεῖος, small, little.—Usually thought the same as βαῖος, with η for ἀ, euphon., as in 'Hαδῶγη, and (with some) in 'Hεῖος. (2) R. ηῖος, youth. As γεραιός.

\*Hεῖν, youth.—This, like 'Aερός and 'Απαλός, tender, delicate, from ἀπτω, ἀπτομαι, ἤθων (as ἔ-βαλον,) to touch: Easy to the touch, tender. 'The tender age'.—Or, as Φα-φλεγής, 'one who is in vigorous health and spirits', Il. 21. 465, is from φλέγω, to burn; and 'Hῖθεος, a youth, is from αἶθω, to burn; so \*Hεῖν from ἀπτω, to glow: 'Fervens juvenatā, glowing with the fire of youth. (2) 'Hebr. εἶ, vigor: ' Mrt. 'Hebr. ab, to be verdant: ' Wr.

\*Hγῶτος, very divine.—R. ἄγαν, θεός. (2) Akin to ἀγαθός.

\*Hγέομαι, 'Hγηλάζω, to lead, conduct;—and, as

Duco and 'Αγω, to think.—R. ἄγω, [ἤγον.]': Ldd. and Dnn. See 'Hδομαι. 'Αγεῖ . . . σωφρόνως ἡγομένη, Theb. 642. (2) 'Hebr. eegee, to bring: ' Wr.

\*Hγερῶθω, to assemble.—R. ἀγείρω, ἡγερων.

\*Hδε, answering to 'Hμέν: i.e. ἡ μὲν, ἡ δέ. Many say, ἡ μὲν, ἡ δέ.

\*Hδῃ, now,—even now, already;—but now, presently.—For ἦδε (τῇ ὥρᾳ or ἡμέρᾳ), in this hour or day. Much as 'Ἦδε is ᾗδε πρόφω. (2) For ἦ δῃ, 'eā scilicet (horā). (3) Some say ἦ δῃ?? (4) 'Hebr. attā, now: ' Mrt.

\*Hδομαι, to be pleased. 'Hδονῇ, pleasure. 'Hδύς, pleasing, pleasant, sweet.—R. ἡδέω, ἀνδάνω to please. (2) 'Hebr. hedee, to rejoice: ' Wr.

\*Hδω, pleasure, profit causing it.—Above.

\*Hδω, 'vinegar: prob. as imparting a flavor, a seasoning: some asp. it, 'Hδω: ' Dun.—Above.

\*Hῆ, or: 'η redupl. So

\*Hῆλιος, lengthened from 'Hλιος.

\*Hερέθομαι, to be hovering, unsteady.—R. ἀείρω, ἤeron: am raised up, suspended.

\*Hῆας, accustomed: R. ἥθος.

\*Hῆεος, honored, revered.—As Βαῖος, 'Hεῖος, so Θεῖος, 'Hεῖος: Godlike. (2) R. ἥθας, accustomed, familiar, well-known and tried: or of good ἥθος manners and character.

\*Hθέω, 'Hθω, 'Hθω, to pass through a strainer. 'Hθμός, a sieve.—R. †έω, ἤθην, ἡμι, to send (through), as †Πάλω, Πάθω. Scribonius: 'Oleum transemissum per colam'. (2) R. †έω, to go through. Pliny: 'Aqua per colum transiens.'

**Ηθος**, custom, manners, character:—accustomed abode.—The same as **ἔθος**.

**Ἡῖα**, 'provisions for a journey, food;—chaff, husks, or pods of pulse. **Ῥ. εἶω**, to go:'. Dnn. As **Via**, Viatica. In the sense of 'chaff', Damm from 'easily going away and dispersing by the wind'.

**Ἡῖδρος**, **Ἡῖθεος**, a young man.—Explained in **Ἡδῆ**.

**Ἡῖδεις**, 'for **Ἡῖονδεις**, from **Ἡῖων**, **Ἡῖονος**: Furnished with steep banks, as being a mountain stream. Also, said of a plain on a river's banks:'. Dnn.

**Ἡῖος**, the same as **Ἰῖος**.

**Ἡῖων**, a shore, beach.—Like **Ἡῖα**, from **ἦω**, **εἶω**, to go: 'Against which the waves go:'. Damm. But 'the most ancient form is **Ἡῖον**, the bed of a [running] torrent or river:'. Schneid.

**Ἡκα**, gently, softly, slightly.—Allied by Ldd. to **Ἀκά**, **Ἀκέων**, **Ἀκήν**.

**Ἡκαλος**, gentle: **ἦκα**.

**Ἡκιστος**, very gentle, weak, feeble, little.—**Ῥ. ἦκα**. The Aspir., as **Ἥγον**, **Ἡγέμαι**.

**Ἡκω**, to be come, have arrived, proceed.—**Ῥ. ἦεω**, **ἦκα**: To send myself on. So **ἦω**, **ἦκα**. And **Ἀγε**, come on, and our with-draw. (2) 'Hebr. *ceek*, to go, come:'. Wr.

**Ἡλαῖω**, **Ἡλάσκω**, **-άζω**, to wander.—**Ῥ. ἀλάσμαι**, **ἀλαῖω**.

**Ἡλακῆν**, a distaff:—reed, mast, arrow:—upper extremity of a mast:—windlass for drawing in heavy fishing-nets. **Ἡλακῆτα**, thread spun from the distaff. Ldd. and Dnn. take it as allied to, or from, **ἥλασκω**, to roam about. (2) As **Ἀγα**, **Κατ-άγω**, is to draw out, spin, **Ἀγμα**, **Κατ-αγμα**, a ball of spun wool: so this from **ἥλδω**, **ἥλακα**, to drive, draw. 'The distaff is driven round in spinning:'. Greg. 'Threads are drawn from the distaff:'. Mrt.

**Ἡλεκτρον**, -ος, 'a mixed metal;—amber, as like it in color: so perh. in A. Eq. 529, as an ornament of the screws of a lyre. **Ῥ. ἡλέκτωρ**, from its color:'. Dnn.

**Ἡλέκτωρ**, the sun.—'Ῥ. ἥλιος:'. Dnn. (2) Eustath. from **α**, **λέκτρον**: as never reposing.

**Ἡλῆος**, **Ἡλῆος**, **Ἡλέματος**, **Ἡλῆθιος**, wandering in mind, silly;—wandering from the mark, ineffectual.—**Ῥ. ἄλη**, a wandering; **ἄλιος**, ineffectual. (2) 'Hebr. *eel*, to be mad:'. Wr.

**Ἡλιῶς**, to warm in the **ἥλιος**, sun. Also, to judge causes in the

**Ἡλιαία**, a court where the judges sat in the open air, in the **ἥλιος** sun. (2) Ldd. from **ἀλῆς**, crowded. See **Ἡλιθα**.

**Ἡλιβατος**, steep, high:—deep, as **Altus**.—'The readiest deriv. is **ἥλιος**, **ἥβδω**, **βαῖνω**: Traversed only by the sun:'. Ldd. (2) Butt. for **Ἡλιτό-βατος**, as **Ἡλιτό-μνος**: Missing the step.

**Ἡλιθα**, in vain, from **ἥλδς**, ineffectual.—Also abundantly, from **ἀλῆς**, crowded: **ἄλις**, enough.

**Ἡλικία**, age, stature, manhood.—From

**Ἡλικος**, as great as, how great.—Lennep: 'Ῥ.

**ἥλιω**, **ἥλιω**, **ἄλισκω**, **capio**: **Capax**: Of such a capacity or content.' Shaks. has 'Things base and vile, holding no quantity.' Then of such a capacity as another.—Jamieson allies **-λικος**, to our **LIKE**. 'Ἡ, quā, 'as.' But see the obs. on **Ἀλῖγκιος**.

**Ἡλιξ**, **ἥλικος**, 'in the flower or prime of life, of age:—of the same age, a fellow:—later, like, [as **Ἀλῖγκιος**].': Ldd. Comparing **Ἡλικος** above, we have these meanings: 1. as great as can be, 2. 3. as great or large as another.

**Ἡλιοκάνθαρος**, 'the dung-beetle: prop. sun-beetle, for it was the Egyptian hieroglyphic for the sun:'. Ldd.

**Ἡλιος**, the sun.—**Ῥ. ἔλη**, heat or light of the sun.

**Ἡλιψ**, **ἥλιψος**, a Dorian shoe.—Some say **α**, **ι**ntens., **λίπα**: as made of leather well oiled:?

**Ἡλός**: in **Ἡλέος**.

**Ἡλος**, a nail, peg, stud.—**Ῥ. ἦω**, **ἦη**, **ἦελος**, as **δέλος**, **δέλος**: Sent in, driven in, as **Ἐν-ετή** from **εἶτα**.

**Ἡλύγη**, **Ἡλυξ**, duskiness.—Dnn. from **α**, **ν**ot, **λύκη**, light. Others from **α**, **ι**ntens., **λύγη** duskiness, but **ν** in **λύγη** is long.

**Ἡλύσιον**, 'Elysium, the abode of the departed.—**Ῥ. ἥλυσις**, **ἐλευσις**, **ἐλευσόμεναι**:'. Dnn. To which souls depart or retire. (2) 'Ῥ. **ἀλῶς**, to rejoice: Or **α**, **λῶς**, as the departed are indissoluble in frame: Or **α** positive, as loosed from the burden of the flesh:'. Damm.

**Ἡλυσίς**, a coming: As above.

**Ἡμα**, 'what is sent or thrown, a dart: from [**ἦεω**, **ἦμα**], **ἦμη**:'. Ldd.

**Ἡμαθῆεις**, sandy: **ἡμαθός**.

**Ἡμαι**, to sit.—**Ῥ. ἦεω**: To send oneself down, **ἦμαι** pf. pass.; or, with Butt., like **διζήμαι**.

**Ἡμαρ**, the day: 'πῶρ. for **Ἡμέρα**:'. Dnn. (2) As **Ἡτορ** from **ἦται**, **ἦται**, to breathe, so **Ἡ** ar from **ἦται**, **ἦται**, to shine. Compare **Ἡώς**. (3) 'Hebr. *yom*, the day:'. Mrt.

**Ἡμεροτον**: in **Ἀθροτάξω**.

**ἩΜΕΙΣ**, we.—'From **ἐμὲ**, **me**:'. Mrt. But this explains nothing.

**Ἡμεκτός**, **πῆν-ημεκτός**, to be pained at, indignant at.—**Ῥ. ἐμέω**, **ἡμεκα**, as 'I will spue thee out of my mouth' Rev. 3. 16. (2) 'To be wounded (in spirit): **αἶμα**, **αἰμάσσω**, **ἡμακται**:'. Dnn. As **νημερτής**.

**Ἡμέρα**, the day.—Fem. of **ἡμερος**, gentle, mild. 'For **ἡμέρα ὥρα** or **φάσις**, mild hour or light, in opp. to the gloomy night:'. Valk. 'The mild shining or mild state of the air:'. Damm. 'The placid time:'. Lenn. Used, in opp. to a boisterous day, as **ἄεquer** is the level water opp. to the boisterous. (2) Compare **Ἡμαρ**.

**Ἡμερίς**, a cultivated vine: from

**Ἡμερος**, tame, reclaimed, gentle.—**Ῥ. ἦμαι**, to sit: Sitting quiet. As **ἦσας**, **ἦσυχος**. Compare Luke 8. 35, 'sitting . . . and in his right mind'. (2) Transp. from **ἥμερος**, as in **ἥμερα**.

**Ἡμῖ**, the same as **Φημί**.

**Ἡμῖ**-, half: for **Ἡμισυ**.

**Ἡμίνα**, half a **Ἑκτέρις** or **Sextarius**.—Above.

'*Ἡμίονος*, half-ass, mule. — R. *ἡμι-*, *δνος*.

'*Ἡμισυς*, half. — 'Coray proposes *μέσος*, middle, as *Medius*, *Dimidius*.' Dnn. 'H-, much as 'A in '*Ἀπλός*. (2) Damm from *ἕμα, ἴσος*: An equal, corresponding with another equal. (3) 'A for *ἕμα* as at end of '*Ἀμαξα*; *ΜΙΣ-* as in *ΜΙΣτύλλω*, to divide.

'*Ἡμιτύβιον*, a strong linen towel. — R. *ἡμι-*, as Lat. *aemi*-cinctum, a napkin. The latter part is obscure. Is the word from *ἡμισυ*, for *ἡμισυβιον*, as *Σῦ, Τύ*: *Σεῦτλον, Τεῦτλον*; *Σήμερον, Τήμερον*. The termination somewhat as *Κισσῦβιον*. (2) Jablonski from Copt. *loubo*, clean, as a priest's garment. Then *ἡμιτύβιον*, an adulterated sort.

'*Ἡμός*, our: R. *ἡμείς*.

'*Ἡμος* . . . , *Τῆμος* . . . : When . . . , then . . . — From *ῥ, τῥ*, i.e. *ἡμέρα*, or *ῥά*, though the meaning of the affix *mos* does not appear, any more than *ica* in '*ἩΝίκα, ΤΗΝίκα*. (2) 'R. *ἡμαρ*?' Mrt. ?

'*Ἡμῶν*, to bow down, droop, drop. — Like 'Hμα, 'Hμων, from *ῥέω, ῥημι, ῥμαι*: Mitto, Re-mitto, Sub-mitto me. (2) Ldd. and Dnn. from *μῶν*, as Hom.: *Μύσαν ὅσσε ὕδρ βλεφάροισι*, were closed, or, we may construe, drooped.

'*Ἡμων*, a darter: R. *ῥμα*.

'*Ἡν*, if: *ἐάν*.

'*Ἡν*, 'Ἡν, 'Ἡνιδε, lo! — For 'Ἡνιδε, from *ἐν-εἶδω*, insipico.

'*Ἡνεκῆς, Δι-ηνεκῆς*, extended, wide, long. — R. *ἐνέκω*: Brought or carried forward, pro-ductus. 'Borne or bearing to an object, as *Latus* from *Fero*: 'Schneid. 'Latus' for 'di-latus.' So *ποδ-ΗΝΕΚΗΣ*, carried or reaching down to the feet.

'*Ἡνία, Ἡνιον*, bridle, reins: — a shoe-string. R. *ἐνώω, ἐνῶ*, to bring into one, unite; prop. applicable to a pair of horses, &c. Thus Homer: *ἵππῳ ἦνι ἵχοντα, ἵππῳ ἦνι ἑλύν*. (2) R. *ἀνά, ἀναξ, ἀνάσσω*: By which we have the UPPER hand of *Aspir*. as in '*Ἡγούμεαι*.

'*Ἡνίκα* . . , *Τῆνίκα*, when . . . then . . . — R. *ἦν, τῆν*, i.e. *ῥαν* or *ἡμέραν* at what hour or day, at that hour or day. So *ἀντίκα*.

'*Ἡνις*, of a year old: *ἔνος*.

'*Ἡνωρία*, manliness. — R. *ἀνῆρ, ἀνέρος*, adj. *ῥάνωρ, ῥάνωρος*.

'*Ἡνωφ, Ἡνωπος*, glittering, of brass. — R. *ἐν, ὤφ, ὤφ*: In which one can see oneself, or the countenance appears. (2) R. *ἀν-*, not, *ὤφ*: Too dazzling for the eye to see.

'*Ἡνωστρον*, the fourth or completing stomach of ruminating animals. — R. *ἀνώω, Ἡνωσταί*.

'*Ἡπανία*, 'indigence: from *σπανία*.' Dnn. Thus: *σπανία, ῥπανία, ῥα-πανία, ἥπανία*, as '*Ἡμῶν* many for *μῶν*. (2) Better from *α, not, πάμω*, to possess.

'*ἩΠΑΡ, ἥπατος*, the liver. — R. *ἥπιος*, soft. See '*ἩΠΕΡΟσύνω*. *Aspir*. as in '*Ἡγούμεαι* ?

'*Ἡπατος*, 'a fish, perh. from its [hepatic] color.' Ldd. Above.

'*Ἡπεδάρδς*, 'weak, weakly; — unsound, halting. —

Schneid. from *ἥπιος*.' Ldd. As *οὐτίΔΑΝΟΞ*. (2) R. *α, ῥπείδς, ῥπείδς*, whence *Πείδη, Πείδιλον*: Disabled in the feet, halting. Thus '*Ἀ-πος* is lame. (3) R. *α, πείδον*: Infirm on the ground: opp. to '*Ἐμ-πέδος*.

'*Ἡπειρος*, the main-land, continent: i.e. *ἔ-πειρος*; *ἀ-πείρονα γαῖαν*, Hom. Unbounded.

'*Ἡπεροσύνω*, to cheat, cajole. — R. *ἥπιος, ῥῥερος*, (as *μογΕΡΟΣ*), *ὤφ*, the voice: To say soothing things to. (2) R. *α, πείρας; ῥερος*. To make unbounded promises to: — or unfulfilled, '*Ἀπείραντα*. (3) R. *ἥπύω*: To SAY and do not. (4) For *ἡμεροσύνω*.

'*Ἡπήσασθαι*, 'to repair, mend, ameliorate. '*Ἡπητής*, a butcher. Allied to '*Ἡπιος* mild;.' Dnn.: To make mild and tame. (2) R. *ἀπτω, ἀπιο* and the old *αρο*, to join, and so patch.

'*Ἡπιάλος*, a shivering fever. '*Ἡπιάλης*, the night-mare. — R. *ἐν-ιάλλω, ἐπ-ιάλλω*, to assail, much as Epilepsy from '*Ἐπι-λήψις*: And thus '*Ἐπιάλης* is the night-mare. (2) Or R. *ἐπὶ, ἄλλομαι*, to jump upon. And '*Ἐπιάλης*, where is the Asperate, points to '*Ἄλλομαι*.

'*Ἡπῖος*, mild, gentle, kind. — R. *ἔω*: Easy to speak to, aff-fablis, affable. So '*Ἐπητής*. Or as *Παραμυθητικός*, consolatory. (2) R. *ἔπομαι*: Following, submissive. (3) Allied to '*Ἀπαλός*.

'*Ἡπῶω*, to call out to, *ἔω*.

'*Ἡρ*, spring, *ἔαρ*.

'*Ἡρα*, things pleasant. — R. *ἔρω, ῥρον*: Suitable, as '*Ἀρμενα, Ἐπὶ-ῥρα*.' Ldd.

'*Ἡρα*, Juno. — Ldd., Dnn. and Lenn. compare Lat. *hēra*, mistress: — allied to *hērus*, prob. from '*ῥερα*, lord of the land, as '*Terrarum dominos*', Hor., and much as *Domus, Dominus*. The same ally 'Ἡρα also to '*Ἡρως*, a hero, and '*Ἀρης*, Mars, whence '*Ἀρείων* and '*Ἀριστος*. (2) 'From *ἔρῶν*: [Lovely.] Or *ἄρη, ἄερος*, the air:.' Mrt. Indeed 'Ἡρα is also 'the air'. 'A poetic name of air:.' Ewing. — Compare '*Ἡρανος*. (3) 'Hebr. *ceere*, to conceive:.' Wr.

'*Ἡρανος*, 'friend, guardian, ruler. From '*ῥρα*, things pleasant:.' Ldd. Doing things pleasing, gratifying. So '*Ἐπι-ῥρανος* is pleasing. — Or R. *ἔρω*, to suit, *ῥραρε*; whence '*Ἀρήγω*, to help. (2) R. *ἔρῶν*, to love.

'*Ἡρεμα*, softly, gently: — by degrees. — Ldd. allies it to '*Ἐρημος*, lonely. (2) Better from *ἄριστος, ῥάρεω*, placeo, whence *Placidē, Placidly*. (3) Transp. from *Ἡμερα*.

'*Ἡρι*, in the early morning: — in the early part *ἄρῶν* of summer. — 'Akin to '*Ἡρῶ*, the morning: a dative adverbial:.' Dnn. But how to get it? — Steph. says: 'Ἡρ, the morning, either because 'Ἡρ the morning has a certain likeness to 'Ἡρ the spring, as noon to summer: or, as '*Ὀρῶν* from '*Ὀρῶμαι*, so from *Ἀῖρω*, ('Ἡρον.) is 'Ἡρ, as raising men from their beds to their work. — Perhaps '*Ἀέρι* might not only mean Air from '*ῥῶ* to blow, but Morning from '*ῥῶ* to shine: or indeed it might have meant the Fresh air of morning,

just as Ἄβρα did from τῆω to blow. See on 'Hās. (2) 'Sax. aer, the morning: whence *early*: 'Lodd. (3) 'Hebr. aor, light: 'Mrt.

'Ηρικαπαίος, or -κεπ-, 'epith. of a god, prob. Bacchus or Priāpus. Usu. derived from ἥρι, κῆπος: 'Ldd. Or from ἥρατος κήπου, guardian of gardens, as Priāpus.

'Ηρίον, a mound, barrow, tomb. — 'R. ἔρα, earth. Prop. a funeral earthen mound: 'Dnn. (2) For a 'Hrōs. (3) R. ῥιον, peak, pronontory. H, as 'Hēaiós.

'ΗΡΩΣ, 'orig. any free-man, respectable by birth or skill: the Germ. *herr*, sir: — then *hero*, one above the race of common men, — object of worship: 'Ldd. 'Irish *earr*, noble, grand, a champion: Germ. *herr*, Dutch *heer*, lord: 'Wbst. 'Chald. *hor*, noble: 'Mrt. 'Heb. *her*, a noble person: 'Wr. 'Damm with the old Gramm. refer *hrōs* to 'Αρης, 'Αρετή, &c. He cites also Lat. *herus*, lord: 'Dnn. But 'Hrōs and *Ilerrus* may flow from *hra*, as 'land-lord', much as Domus, Dominus. 'Terrarum dominos', Hor.

'Hrōis, pleasure: R. ἥδομαι, ἡσσομαι.

'Hσσα, defeat: i.e. inferiority in battle: from 'Hσσάω, to subdue, for ἡσσονάω from ἡσσω, ἡσσονος. So to Worst. (2) R. ἥω, ἥσω, mitto, sub-mitto. Sub-mission.

'Hσσω, feebler, weaker, inferior, less. — As Βαθῖς, βάσσω, so ἡκα, ἡσσω, then ἡσσω, as superl. ἡκιστος.

'Hσυχος, still, quiet. — R. ἥμαι, ἥσαι: Sitting still. See 'Hμερος. (2) R. ἥω, ἥσω, as in 'Hσσα. 'Sub-missive': see 'Hσσα. (3) R. ἥδομαι, ἡσσομαι, to be pleased: as 'Placeo, 'Placidus.

'Hτα, eta: formed after Zeta and Theta.

'Hτρον, the heart. 'Strictly the breath', 'Ldd, from τῆω, ἥται, to breathe. 'So Homer, 'Ἐνὶ φρεσὶ θυμὸς ἈΗΤΟ: 'Dnn.

'Hτριον, the warp. 'Hτρια, a thin fine cloth. — 'Ldd. allies it to ἔτρω, ἥτρω, to jump, spring. (2) As Βαυρ, 'Hεαυρ, so Damm for ἥτριον from τρία: a triple thread, as Di-mity from δις, μίτος, two threads.

'Hτρον, 'from ἥτρο [as being contiguous to it:] The part of the body below the navel, the abdomen: — Met. of a pot, — the pith of a reed: 'Ldd. and Dnn. (2) R. ἥω, ἥται, ἥται: Into which the food is sent. Or ἥω, to go. 'Descendit in ventrem': Hor.

'Hτρε, the same as Εἶτε.

'Hφαιστος, Vulcan, the god of fire as used in art and working in metal. — R. ἄπτω, ἥφα, to kindle, burn. (2) R. ἄφδω, to handle. 'Fabrilis tractans'. As Ψάω, Ψαστός.

'Hχῆ, 'Hχος, a sound. 'Hχώ, echo. — R. ἄγνωμι, ἡχα, frango: A re-fracted sound. Hesiod: Περὶ δ' ἄγνυτο ἡχώ. Virg.: 'Fractae ad littora voces.' So Fragar from Frango.

'Hῶς, the dawn. ἥω. — R. ἥω, to shine. — Some say R. ἥω to breathe, from the morning breeze. See Ἄβρα.

Θ.

Θάσσω, for Θάσω.

Θαίωμα, Doric of Θέομαι.

Θαῖρος, hinge of a door. — As we have not only Ἄρω but Αἰρίω and καθάιρω, and not only Ἄρω but Ἀρμονία and Ἀρμόζω, we may suppose Θ to take the place of an Aspire (as in Θάμα, Θάλασσα, Θειλόπεδον,) in Ἄρω or ἑλῶ to raise, suspend, Ἀρτῶ: The Hanger. So Hinge is from Hang. (2) 'Allied to θέω, δέω, δέρω, and ΤΑχός: 'h motu versatili', Lenn. Or to ΤΑΡάσω, 'to put in movement', (Dnn.) (3) Dnn. and Damm from θῖρα. ? ?

Θάκος, a seat. — R. θάσω.

Θάλαμος, 'a chamber in the inner part of a house, — a bridal chamber, and so marriage; — any sleeping-room; — store-room; — the female apartment in the innermost part of the house, — the lower and inner part of a ship where the θαλαμίται rowers sat, — the inner chapel in Egyptian temples. R. θάλω, to warm, cherish, comfort: 'Dnn. — The 'female apartment' leads some justly to bring it from θῆλυς, a female: Or, as 'the bridal chamber' from θαλία, festive joy. And thus the female or the bridal chamber is the first sense. In form as πλόαΜΟΣ. (2) Jabl. makes it Egyptian.

Θάλασσα, the sea. 'Prob. [for θαλασσα, ending as μέλι, ΣΣΑ,] from θαλ, ἄλδς, so that Θ is for the Aspire, as 'Ἄμα, Θάμα. Or for Σ, [θάλος, ἑλθάλασσα,]: 'Ldd. Θ, as also in Θειλόπεδον. Possibly the Θ from τδ θαλ, ἑλθάλα. (2) R. θάλλω, θαλῶ, 'vireo', whence 'viridis': as we say sea-green.

Θάλεια, 'blooming, luxuriant, rich, goodly. The muse Thalia, the blooming one. One of the Graces, patroness of festive meetings: 'Ldd. So θαλερός, blooming: θαλία, bloom of life, good cheer, feast. And Θάλλος, θάλος, a young shoot or branch. — From

Θάλλω, to bloom, flourish. — 'Perh. a form of ἄλλω, ἄλλομαι, [to spring up,] for the aspirate [as θάλασσα]: 'Dnn. (2) Rather, as Ψάω, Ψάλλω, so δάω, to nourish, δάλλω. See Θηλή, Θήλυς. (3) 'Hebr. tal, dew: 'Mrt.

Θάλω, to warm, heat, cherish, nourish. — 'Allied to δάλλω: 'Ldd. and Dnn. As μέλος, μέλλω, and ἔλπω. So Θάλω is to heat. Some account for Π from ποῶ, ποιῶ: To make to warm? See Θάω.

Θαλόσια, offering of first-fruits after harvest. — R. δάλω, δάλλω, to warm, burn.

Θάμα, together, close, frequently. — For 'Ἄμα, as Θάλασσα, Θειλόπεδον.



Θάμβος, amazement. — R. *θήκω, ἔθασον, ἱέθαλον*, as *λαμβάνω*. Hesych. has *θήβος*. So *κλάω, κλαμβός*.

Θαμίζω, to come *δάμα* often to a place.

Θάμνος, thicket, bush. — R. *δάμα*, close.

Θάνατος, death; from

*θάναίω, θένεω, ὀνήσκω*, to die. — 'To lie or be dead', says Dnn. Hence aspir. from *τράνω, ταίνω*: To be stretched out. '*Moriundus extendi*:' Curtius. *Κεῖτο ταβέλι*, Hom. (2) 'R. *δέρνω, ἔθασον*: To be killed:' Dnn. (3) 'Hebr. *teena*, dust, clay:' Wr.

Θάομαι, to wonder at: — later, to survey. — For *Θεάομαι*, to gaze.

Θάπτω, 'to burn the dead: and, as the ashes were gen. inurned and put under ground, to bury:' Ldd. — For *ἄπτω*, to burn, as *ἄμα, ὅμα*. (2) R. *δίνω, δάω, δάσσω*, to put or rest in the ground.

Θαργηλιών, 'an Athenian month, middle of May and June: some say April. — Prob. from *δέρω*, as *δάρσος*, to warm. Some from *δέρω, γῆ*?' Dnn. Some add *ἥλιος*: When *δέρει γῆν ἥλιος*.

Θάρσος, Θάρβος, Θράσος, boldness, courage; — overboldness, rashness, impudence. — R. *δέρω, τίθασαι*, whence *θερμός*, hot, ardent, rash, as *Ναύταισι θερμοίς*, Soph. 'Periculosa et calida consilia', Cic.

Θάσις, pickle from the isle of *Thasos*.

Θάσσω, *θάσσω*, to sit down. *Θάσος*, a seat. — Allied by Valck. to *θάσσω, τίθωμι*: To place or set myself down. So *Θέσσωσθαι*, and so from *θάσσω* Butt. deduces *Θάσσω*, to sit. (2) Aspir. from *τάσσω, τάσσω*, to SET in order.

Θάσσω, compar. of *Ταχὺς*, or *ἱαχὺς*, as *Βαθύς, βάσσω*.

Θάτερον is τὸ ἕτερον, very curiously formed on the model of pl. *δάτερα*, i. e. τὰ ἕτερα.

Θαῦμα, a wonder. — R. *δάομαι*. Compare *Τραῦμα*. (2) 'Hebr. *thamnah*, to wonder:' Mrt., &c.

Θάψος, Θάψις, 'Thapsus, an island; — a town in Africa; — a town in Scythia: — a herb used for dyeing yellow brought from some of those places:' Grove.

Θάω, to give suck, nourish, warm. — Aspir. from *τάω, ταίνω, tendo*: To stretch out the hand to give. *Θάω*, to stretch forth and give something to be enjoyed.' Dalz. 'To give milk [or the breast] to be sucked or milked:' Damm. — Or thus: '*Tendo*, to tend, am intent on, give attention to' &c.

Θεά, a Goddess. — R. *Θεός*.

Θεία, a sight. — From

*Θεόμαι*, to view, to gaze on with amazement or admiration. — Aspir. from *ἱεόμαι*, from *τίω, ταίνω, tendo*: To look attentively or intently on, just as '*Α-τενίζω*'. (2) R. *δίνω*, to run i. e. to view an object. (3) 'Hebr. *theah*, to wonder at:' Mrt.

Θεάρης, 'Dor. for *θεωρός*:' Dnn. So *Πρώτος* for *Πρώτος*.

Θεάτρον, a theatre for seeing public spectacles. — R. *ἱεόμαι*.

Θειλόπεδον, a sunny place for drying fruits on: — a

hurdle for it. — Aspir. for *Εἰλόπεδον*, (as *ὅμα*), from *εἶλη, πῆδον*.

Θείνω, to smite, strike. — Aspir. from *τείνω*, to stretch out, so lay flat. (2) R. *δίνω*: To make to run, hit, goad on. Much in form as '*Ὀρίω*'. (3) 'Hebr. *taghn*, he stabbed:' Pkh.

Θειδίζω, to inspire as the *θεοί*.

Θείον, sulphur. — R. *δεός*. 'A divine fumigation:' Dnn. 'The divine fire, lightning:' Dr. Jones. 'The divine thing:' Pkh. *Θείον πυρός* Alceat. 5. 'Flamma Jovis:' Virg. 'Brimstone was thought to have a purifying and averting power:' Ldd. 'Cupereut lustrari, si qua darentur Sulphura:' Juv.

Θείος, divine. — From *θεός*.

Θείος, an uncle. — Contr. from *Ἡθείος*, a term of respect and regard.

Θεάγην, Τεάγην, Τελέγην, 'an enchanter; — also, an envious and wicked man. R. *δέλγω*:' Dnn. 'Nescio quis teneros oculus mihi fascinat agnos,' Virg.

Θέλγω, to charm, enchant, soothe, flatter. — As *Θειλόπεδον, ὅμα*, &c. from *έλκω*, to attract, for *ἱδέλκω, δέλγω*. (2) Where *δίνω* I choose, *έγω* I lead?'

Θέλεμος, 'epith. of the Nile, producing freely, as *γῆ ἱδέλουσα*, Xen. 'Volentia rura,' Virg. For *Θέλημος*:' Dnn.

Θέλυμα, transp. for *ἱδέμυλα, θεμέλια*, foundations. *Θέλω*: in *Θέλω*.

Θέμα, anything laid down, proposition, theme. And *Θέμεθλον, Θεμέλιον*, a foundation. — R. *ἱδέω, τέθεμα*: On which a building is laid. *Θεμέλιον τέθεικα* 1 Cor. 3. 10.

Θεμερὺς, grave, serious. — R. as above: Compositus, composed, settled. *Composito vultu*. (3) R. *δέμης*: Opp. to *ex-lez*, disorderly.

Θέμης, *Θεμερὺς*, a law laid down: a tax, *im-post*. — R. *ἱδέω, τέθεμα, τέθεσμαι, τίθωμι*. So *Θέσμο-θέτης*, a lawgiver. 'Ponere mores,' Virg. 'To lay down the law.'

Θεμῶν, to order, enjoin, compel. — R. *δέμης*; Hesych. *δέμης*. To lay down the law.

Θέινω, the palm of the hand, sole of the foot. — R. *δέρνω, δερῶ*: the part of the hand with which we strike. 'Os palmā pulsat:' l'etron. 'Planā faciem contudere palmā:' Juv.

Θεός, GOD. — R. *ἱδέω, τίθωμι*: Who placed in order the universe. So Herod.: *Κόσμον ΘΕΝΤΕΣ τὰ πάντα πρήγματα*. Xen.: 'Ἡπερ οἱ ΕΘΕΟΙ ΔΙ-ΕΘΕΞΑΝ. (2) R. *δεόμαι*: Who inspects all things. (3) Some, as Plato, from *δίνω*, to run: from the course of the heavenly bodies which were regarded as Gods. (4) See in *Zeús*. (5) The Egyptian *Theus*. (6) 'Welsh *daw*, Irish *día*, Arnor. *doue*, Gypsey *devoe*, Sanskr. *deva*:' Wbst.

Θεραπεύω, to tend, attend to, take care of, heal, cure. — R. *δέρνω*, as *Θέρων έλκος*, Nicander: prop. applying warm fomentations to.

Θεράπων, an attendant. — Above: for *Θεραπεύων*.

Θερμός, hot: in *Θέρω*. Is *Θέρμος* allied? viz. 'a

lupine; the flavor bitter, but made palatable by steeping in water:—they also furnish a *fermented* drink in Egypt: Dnn. 'Tepens lupinus' is found in Martial.

Θέρω, to warm, heat: Θέρως, heat, summer, harvest: Θερίω, to gather in the harvest: Θερμός, hot.—Aspirated from τέρω, τερῶ, to rub, and so rub dry, dry, whence Τέρω to dry up, to parch.

Θέσκελος, godlike.—R. Δεδς, ἱκέλος, like. So Θέσις.

Θεσμός: in Θέμις.

Θέσις, Θεσπίσις, that can only be spoken by a God, vast, immense, &c.: spoken by a God, prophetic.—R. Δεδς, ἱσπῶν, to speak. So Θεσκέλος.

Θεσσαλλίω, to act or speak as a Thessalian.

Θέσασθαι, to pray for, seek by prayer: perh. from τῆω, τίθωμι, [to place myself down,] to sit as a suppliant: Ldd. and Dnn. See Θάσω. (2) R. τῆω, τείνω, to stretch out i.e. my hands in prayer. See 'Ορέγομαι.

Θέτις, one who puts down a security: Θετὸς, one put for another, spurious.—R. τῆω, τίθωμι.

Θεύμορος, the same as Θεό-μορος, as Θεωφορία is Θεο-φορία.

τῆω, τίθωμι, to place, lay, put.—For τῆω, (as Θάλασσα, Θάμα, Θεολόπεδον.) ἵημι, to send down. (2) Aspir. for τῆω, τῆω, τείνω, τάσσω, 'to place or put in order' (Dnn.).

Θέω, Δείνω, to run; Θύω, to rush.—Aspir. for τῆω, τείνω, tendo, intendo cursum. Compare Ταχύς. (2) As Θεολόπεδον, Θάμα, &c., for τῆω, ἵημι: To send myself on. (3) 'Allied to Ξέω' Dnn.

Θεωρὸς, 'a spectator, as of shows:—a deputy sent to assist at a festival or consult an oracle [or the Gods]: a magistrate attending to sacred rites. Some in the latter sense from Δεδς, ὥρα, or Δεδς, ὀδῶν: in the former Δείνομαι.' Dnn. So Θεωρέω, to behold, view, consider; also go as deputy, &c.' (2) 'Or Hebr. *thoor*, to explore.' Wr.

Θεόάνας, 'the N.E. wind.' Ldd. 'The wind blowing from the quarter of *Thebes* to Athens.' Dnn.

Θηγάνη, a whetstone. From

Θήγω, to sharpen, whet.—As τῆμω, τμήγω, so τῆω, τήγω, aspir. θήγω; τῆω, whence τείνω, tendo, intendo, to give intensiveness to the point. Thus Forcell. explains *Intentus*, by 'acer', and adds, 'Quia quæ intenduntur, majorem vim habent.' (2) Mrt. for τῆω, from Δοδς, keen, ἄγω, ἵγον: To bring to a sharp point?.

Θήκη, case, box: τίθωμι, ἔθηκα.

Θηλέω, to bloom: θάλλω, ἔθηλα.

Θηλή, a woman's breast.—R. Δῶ, to suckle: τῆαελή, θηλή. So θηλάζω, to suckle.

Θήλυς, a woman, as distinguished for the θηλή. 'Also, partaking of the fruitfulness, delicacy, &c. of the female sex, as life-giving, tender, soft.' Ldd.

Θήμιον, a heap.—R. τείνω, as Θῶμος a heap: Ldd. Put up together, laid up.

Θήν, 'akin to Δή:' Ldd. 'Formed from it.' Dnn., Damm and Dr. Jones. As Θεός, Deus; Θήρ, Deer. (2) As ἰθύν Doric for ἰδύν, and πλύν for πλεύν, so θύν for τῆύν from τῆω, θῆσω, τίθωμι: To lay it down, i.e. positively which from Pono, Positum.

Θήπω, τίθηπα, to be or stand amazed.—R. τῆω, δάομαι, δαύμα, &c. As βλεπω, σήπω.

Θήρ, ἄ. φήρ, a wild beast. Θήρα, a hunt.—'R. Δῶ, to run: From its celerity.' Lenn. and Mrt. Θῶ, θήρ, as αἶθω, αἶθHP. (2) 'Our deer, Germ. *thier*, Dutch *dier*, Dan. *dyr*, Polish *zwierz*: prim. roving.' Wbst.

Θηρίκεια, drinking cups, 'called after *Thericles*, a celebrated Corinthian manufacturer.' Dnn.

Θῆς, θητός, 'a serf, bound to till land for his lord:—a freeman who hires himself to a master:—hired labourer.—Buttm. from τίθωμι, θῆσω, like our Settler, from Set or Sit:' Ldd.—Or, as Δεδς, placing out his services on hire, 'qui opus locatum facit.' Thus 'expositus' is put out for sale, So θῆσσα, 'a poor girl who was obliged to go out for sale, [Δείσα,]' Ldd.

Θησαυρός, a treasure.—R. τίθωμι, θῆσω, to put down. Some add αὔρω, aurum. (2) 'Hebr. *thazer*.' Wr.

ΘΗΤΑ, *theta*, Hebr. *teth*.

Θιαγών, a sacrificial cake. And

Θιασός, a band marching in honor of a god.—Prob. from Δεδς, Δείος, Δείδω.' Ldd.

ΘΙΒΗ or ΘΗΒΗ, a chest, ark, basket. 'It might be from [τῆω,] τῆέω, to place, [as Διδς]. But it is the Hebr. *thebah*.' Mrt. (Very rare.)

Θιβρός, hot, 'Dor. for Θερμός.' Ldd. Allied to Τέφρα, ashes, and Τύφω to burn. Aspir. for τῆω, then B as ἄμω, ἀμβω. I, as ΛΕΧΡΙΟΣ, ΛΙΧΡΙΦΙΣ; ΠΛΕΚΩ, πλεο; ΛΕΠΟΣ, liber; &c.

τῆω, Θηγγάνω, to touch.—Aspir. from τήγω, allied to Τετάνω, touching. Compare τῆω, allied to τῆω, τῆω, τείνω. (2) Like Θάμα and Θεολόπεδο: from ἴκα: To come up to a thing, and so touch it. τῆω, θίγω. See Θήγω.

Θίς, Θιν, Δινός, a heap, sand-heap, beach, shore.—As 'Pis, Piv, from βῶ, βῶ, so Θίς, Θιν, from τῆω, Δῶ, τίθωμι, agreeing with Θημίον, and Θωμός: Compositus, put together. (2) R. Δείνω, to beat: Beaten by the waves. (3) 'Hebr. *teen*, mud.' Wr.

Θλάσις, 'a sort of large cress, the seeds of which were θλαστόν bruised or crushed, and used like mustard.' Ldd. So ἐλεΣΠΙΣ.

Θλάω, Φλάω, to crush, bruise.—'Allied to Θραύω, τῆω, Τητρώ.' Dnn. The Α and Ρ, as in κλάεινος, κρίβανος: Λείπιον, liliūm. (2) 'Hebr. *thilo*, to split.' Wr.

Θλίβω, Φλίβω, like Θλάω, Φλάω, to squeeze, pinch, gall. Compare τῆω.

Θήσκα, to die: in τῆανώ.

Θητός, a mortal.—Above.

Θάζω, to move Δοῶς fast.

Θοάζω, to sit:—in Θάσσω. So Θώκος. Θόλην, a meal, feast.—Allied to Θοάζω, to sit: A sitting down to table. So Θώκος, Θώκος, is a sitting, assembly. So Θάσθαι is to feast, and Θάσσω. (2) R. δειν, τέθονα: 'A slaying of the fatted calf.' (3) Dnn. allies it to Θάω, to nourish, Τίθη, Τέθην: Wbst. to δαίνυμαι.

Θολά, a parasol, like a  
Θόλος, dome, cupola, round chamber.—R. δέω, τέ-  
δοα, to run (round), as 'Irus is 'Αμφ-ι-τυς. So Περι-  
δρομος is a circular gallery. 'Η λεπτότατος ΘΕΕ  
χαλκός, II. v. 275. In form as Ψόλος. (2) 'R. prob.  
δλος: Dnn. As Θάμα, &c. (3) 'Hebr. thalah, to  
suspend: Mrt.

Θόλος, mud, dirt.—R. ἴδέω, τέθοα, τίθημι: A de-  
posit of mud. (2) 'The Attic is 'Ολός', says Dnn.  
So that Θολός (like Θάμα) may be for 'Ολός, allied to  
'Εόλητο, 'Αλλε, collected, 'Ελλω, &c.

Θοός, quick.—R. δέω, τέθοα, to run.  
Θορή, Θορός, id quod emittit mas θυρών.  
Θορύβος, uproar, noise.—Allied to Θούρος, impetuous.  
(2) R. τορός, loud, audible. (3) Ldd. and Dnn. ally  
Τύρθη, Turda, but these are from Θούρος.

†Θόρω, Θύρνωμι, †Θόρω, Θρώσκω, to spring, bound.  
Allied to δός, swift: or δέω, ἴδω, δάω, as ἴδέω,  
δέω. (2) As Θάμα, from ἴρω, ὀρῶω, to rush.

Θούρος, impetuous.—Above.  
Θώκος, the same as Θώκος.  
Θρανέω, to stretch on the tanner's δρᾶνος form or  
board, to tan.

Θράνος, a bench, form.—R. δράω. So Θρήνυς and  
Θρίνος. (2) 'Hebr. thren, to seat high: Wt.

Θρανός, to break in pieces: R. ἴδρω, δρᾶνω. Some  
explain it to unbend a ship, from δρᾶνος, much as we  
say To Wing a bird.

Θρασκίας, 'The Thracian or N.W. wind: Dnn.  
Θράσος: in Θάσρος.  
Θράσσω, to trouble, disquiet.—R. τράσσω, τράσσω.  
Θραύλος, Θραύρος, broken: from  
Θραύω, to break, bruise, weaken.—Allied to ἴτραύω,  
Τραύμα, which see.

Θράω, to make to sit.—R. δάω, δάσσω, to sit:  
whence [ἴδρω], ἴδάρω, δράω: Valck. Much as  
ψάω, φαίρω; δάρω; δέρω.

Θρίμμα, a nursing.—R. τρέφω, τέτρεμμα.  
Θρίμμα, to cry aloud, shriek out.—R. ἴδρω, aspir.  
from τρέω, to tremble through fear: Dnn. (2) Allied  
to Θραίνω, as 'Ρήγγυμ φωνήν, 'Rumpere vocem: and  
Κλαίω from Κλάω. To break out into tears and lamenta-  
tions.

Θρετταυεῖν, 'formed to imitate the sound of the  
harp: Dnn.

Θρέττε: 'Τὸ θρέττε in Aristoph. is τὸ θρασυ,  
[θραύ], prob. a barbarism: Ldd.

Θρήνος, lamentation.—R. δρέομαι.  
Θρήνυς, the same as Θράνος.

Θρήσκος, superstitious, — religious.—R. δρέομαι:

'From the noises made in the ancient superstitious rites:  
Hemst. Allied to Θρόος. (2) Dnn. from ἴδρω, τρέω,  
to tremble (with religious awe). (3) From Θρήκας:  
'The Thracians being much addicted to superstitious  
rites: (Dnn.) See Θρασκίας.

Θρίαλ, 'Parnassian nymph, who invented a kind of  
soothsaying by pebbles drawn from an urn: they were  
said to be three, [τρεῖς, τρία] whence some derive the  
name:—the pebbles and lots, and divinations: Ldd.  
(2) The pebbles first: then, as ἴδρω, τρέω, δρίνω, so  
ἴδρω, δράω, δρύπτω, to break, like Κληρος from κλάω,  
Ψῆφος from ψάω.

Θρίαμβος, a triumphal procession, and hymn, gen. to  
Bacchus.—As Ἰαμβός, —for δριαβός, aspir. from τριάω,  
to conquer, ἴδρύπτω, much as Ἰάλλω, ἴδπτω. (2)  
From victors being anciently crowned δρίαίς with fig-  
leaves.

Θρηγκός, -χός, coping, eaves.—From θρίξ, τριχός,  
(Γ as ΕΓχος, λαΓχάνω.) The coping overhanging the  
wall as the hair the head. Compare Lat. coma, the  
leaf on trees as the hair on the head.

Θρίω: for Θριζώ.

Θρίναξ: the same as Τρίναξ.

Θρίξ, τριχός, hair, bristle, &c.—R. δρίζω, ξω: 'A  
thing cropped, sheared or reaped: Dr. Jones. Thus  
Eurip. has ἀν-θρίνος τριχάς. So Caesaries from Caelo,  
Caesum. Θρίζω ἔελ.

Θρία, reefs or little ropes on the lower part of the  
sail, used to take it up and make it smaller.—Prob.  
contr. from Τέτρηις, ropes from the end of a sailyard.

Θρία, a fig-leaf: 'prob. from the τρία three lobes of  
the fig-leaf: Ldd. and Dnn.

Θρίον, 'a kind of stuffing or forced-meat, called from  
its being wrapped in fig-leaves: Ldd.—Above.

Θρίσσα, a fish, elsewhere Τριχίας, and so from θρίξ,  
τριχός: Ldd. So Τριχίς 'a kind of anchovy full of  
small hair-like bones: Ldd.

Θρίψ, ιπός, a wood-worm.—R. τρέω, δρίψω, to wear  
away.

Θροέω, to cry loudly,—to utter, say: from δρέομαι.  
Also to terrify or disturb by δρόος noisy sounds or idle  
words.

Θρόμβος, a clot, as of blood.—As Στρίψω, Στρώμβος,  
so Θρόμβος from Τρέψω, τέτροφα, ἴτέτροβα, to congu-  
late, whence Τροφαίς, cheese.—Others from τέτρομαι,  
τέτρομαι.

Θρόνα, paints, colors:—drugs:—figure-work, em-  
broidery.—Allied to Θρόνος, from ἴδρω, δράω, to sit:  
Color sitting on the surface of things. 'Fallor in ore  
SEDET', Ov. 'Pale horror SAT on each Arcadian face':  
Dryd. So Ldd. says of Χροά, 'the surface as the SEAT  
of color.' (2) R. ἴδρω, δρώσκω: as rising out above  
the surface, 'eminentia in telá aut veste: Damm.

Θρόνος, a seat, throne.—R. ἴδρω, δράω, to sit. See  
Θρήνυς, Θράνος. (2) 'Hebr. thren, to seat high: Wt.

Θρός, outcry, loud noise, murmur.—R. δρέομαι,  
τρέω.

Θραυλλίς, the wick of a candle. — R. *θρύον*.  
*θρυγανδῶ*: in *Τρυγονδῶ*.  
*Θρυλλίζω*, 'to break in pieces': akin to *Θραύω*,  
*θρίπτω*: Ldd.  
*Θρύλος*, 'like *Θρόος* and *Θόρυβος*': Ldd.  
*Θρύον*, a rush. — As easily breaking and very brittle,  
 from *θράω*, *θραύω*, *†θρίνω*, *θρίπτω*. Thus in the O. T.:  
 To bow down his head like a bulrush. So Rushlike is  
 'weak, impotent', Todd.  
*θρίπτω*, to break, bruise, weaken. — Allied to *θράω*,  
*Θραύω*, through *†θρίνω*. (2) Valck. from *θόρυβος*,  
*†θρίπτω*. (3) 'Hebr. *treph*, to tear in pieces': Wr.  
*Θράσκω*: in *Θέρω*.  
*Θρωσμός*, a mound, eminence. — Above: 'Springing  
 from the plain': Ldd. Rising ground. 'From which  
 one may leap': Constantine.  
*Θυάζω*, to rave or sacrifice like the *Θυάδες* Bacchanals.  
 See *Θυιάς*.

*Θυαλία*, coarse mockery and quarrelling. — R. *θύω*, to  
 rage. (1) R. *θύαζω*, above.  
*Θυάω*, de subibus subantibus. — R. *θύω*, ruo (in vene-  
 ren): Hor. Od. 2. 5. 3, 4. (2) Pro *θυάζω*, à *σῦς*,  
*σνός*: unde Subo.

*Θυγάτηρ*, (as *Εἰνάτηρ*), a daughter. — As loveTH,  
 loveS; *Θεός*, *Σῖος*; &c. so *Θυγάτηρ* or *Συγάτηρ*, from  
*τοῦ-γάω*, (as *Συ-σκάω*), *†συ-γίγαται*: i.e. *σύγγονος*,  
 co-genita, born to parents along with sons. (2) 'We  
 find *Daughter* used with little variation not only by the  
 Goths, Saxons, Almans, Cimbrians, Danes and Dutch,  
 but by the Persians': Pkh. 'Goth. *dauhtar*, Germ.  
*tochter*.' Dnn. '*Dugida*, Sansk.: Wr.

*Θυία*, *Θυῖς*, a mortar. — R. *θύω*, from the rapid  
 movement of the pestle. See *Θύσανος*. (2) As pound-  
 ing *θύος* incense.

*Θύελλα*, a storm, hurricane. — R. *θύω*: 'A mighty  
 rushing wind': N. T. So Homer has 'the wind *θύων*  
 rushing with a tempest.' As *†ἄω*, *Ἀέλλα*. Some add  
*ἔλλω*, to whirl.

*Θυεστής*, the pestle of the *θυία*.  
*Θυγλή*, *Θύημα*, *Θύον*, a sacrifice, or sacrificial cake: *θύω*.  
*Θυία*, *Θυῖα*, a kind of cedar or lemon tree. — R. *θύω*,  
 to burn as incense: from the sweet odor of its wood in  
 burning, Od. 5. 59.: Pkh.

*Θυιάς*, *Θυῖας*, a Bacchante. — R. *θύω*, to rage: or to  
 sacrifice.

*Θυλακίς*, a species of poppy, having an oblong cap-  
 sule or

*Θύλακος*, a bag, pouch, pod, wide trousers. — Aspir.  
 from *τύλη*, a cushion, pillow, &c., *τύλος*, a protuber-  
 ance. (2) As *Θηρ*, *Φηρ*, conversely for *φύλακος* from  
*φυλάσσω*, to guard, as *φυλακή*. (3) R. *θύος*: 'An  
 incense bag': Lenn.

*Θυμάλωφ*, 'a half-burned brand. — For *θυμάλωφ*  
 from *τύφος*, (*τέθυμμαι*), like *Μάλωφ*, *Ἰδρωφ*: Dnn.

*Θύμβρα*, the herb summer-savory, often put for  
*θύμος* thyme, and prob. allied: for *†θυμέρα*, *†θύμρα*.  
 B as in *μεσημβρία*.

*Θυμέλη*, altar for sacrifice:—any high place, pulpit in  
 the orchestra, and the whole stage; — a domestic altar,  
 and the whole house. — R. *θύω*, *τέθυμαι*, to sacrifice.

*Θυμιάω*, to burn *θύος* incense: to produce thereby  
 vapor or smoke, *Θυμιάμα*. — R. *θύω*, *θύμα*.

*Θύμον*, *Θύμος*, thyme. — R. *θύω*, to burn incense: 'Mrt.

*Θυμός*, passion, emotion, violence, desire:—the mind  
 affected by such. — R. *θύω*, 'to move impetuously':  
 Dnn.

*Θύννος*, the thunny or tunny fish. — R. *θύω*, *θύνω*:  
 'From the rapidity of its movements': Don. 'From  
 its quick darting motion': Ldd. (2) 'Hebr. *theneen*':  
 Wr.

*Θύον*, the wood of the *θυία*.

*Θύος*, incense. — R. *θύω* 2.

*Θύρα*, a door. — TH and D are constantly inter-  
 changed, as *θεός*, *Deus*: *murTHer*, *murDer*; *Θυγάτηρ*,  
*Daughter*; *Θύρα*, *Door*, &c. and see *Θηρ* and *ἀνδράχλη*.  
*Θύρα* then for *θύρα* from *θύω*, *θύνω*, to enter in, as  
 Homer, *Δύρε δόμον*, *Δύρε σπείος*, &c. That is, A door  
 by which we enter. *Δύω*, *†θύρα*, as *ἄλω*, *Ἀλρά*, and  
*ἄω*, *Ἀρά*. (2) Lenn. from *θύω*. Certainly Virgil  
 has, 'Manè *ruunt portis*', 'Quà data *porta*, *ruunt*'.  
 Yet a door is not made to *rush* out by, but to go out  
 by. (3) 'Germ. *thur*, Sax. *dora*, *dur*, *Dann*, *dor*,  
 Dutch *deur*, Welsh *dor*, *†θύρα*, as *dorrea*, Russ. *duer*,  
 Pers. *dar*, Sansk. *dura*, Armen. *tuw*.' Wbst. who  
 adduces also the Chald., Syr., Arab., Polish, Bohem.,  
 Carinthian. Allied perh. to our *thorough*, *through*.

*Θυραίος*, out of doors: *θύρα*.

*Θυρεῖς*, an oblong shield, in the form of a *θύρα*; —  
 a stone put against a *θύρα*.

*Θύροσος*, a light shaft wreathed with ivy and vine-  
 leaves, borne by the Bacchanals. Thus are used also  
*Θυσία* and *Θύσθλα*, justifying the deriv. of *Θύροσος* from  
*θύω*, (as *θύω*, *θύρα*), 'in reference to its use in Bac-  
 chanalian rites. This far more prob. than from obs.  
*†τύρω*, to swell, rise up, whence *τύρσις*, *Turgeo*, *Turrio*:  
 Dnn. (2) 'Hebr. *thurza*, branch of the pine: 'Dr.  
 Jones.

*Θύσανος*, fringe, tassel. — 'R. *θύω*, *θύσω*, *θύσσω*,  
 to move rapidly: 'Dnn.

*Θυσία*, a sacrifice; *Θύσθλα*, sacrifices, and the same  
 as *θύροσος*; *Θύσκη*, a censor. — All from *θύω*.

*Θύω*, to rush, to be impetuous. — Allied to *θύω*,  
*θύωσος*, to run. (2) For *θύω*, *σέω*, *σέομαι*. (3)  
 R. *θύω*, 'to press right on', (Ldd.)

*Θύω*, 'to burn perfumes or incense in honor of the  
 Gods; — to burn in the fire of a sacrifice, to sacrifice,  
 celebrate by a solemn sacrifice and feast: 'Dnn. The  
 terms 'burnt offerings', 'burnt sacrifices of fatlings',  
 &c. are common in the Scriptures. 'After flowers [for  
 incense] victims came to be offered,' says Hemst. But  
 'to burn' will include both perfumes and animals. —  
 Dnn. says, 'The transition to the sense of impetuous  
 movement from the rushing of flame seems natural: '

much more so is the converse, and so this *ἔω* is no other than the former: i.e. to make (flame or smoke) to rush out. And so Ormston, 'from the rapid issuing of smoke from the censor.' See *ἔω* above. (2) From *εἶω*, to burn, as *ἔωμα*, &c.

*Θούνη*, Semele; *Θουνεὺς*, Bacchus. — 'Plainly from *θούω*.' Lidd.

*ἔωη*, an impost, fine. — R. *†ἔέω*, *ἔω*, τίθωμι, pono, impono, to im-pose an im-post. *ἔωην ἐπι-θήσομεν*, Hom.

*ἔωκος*, a seat, *ἔωκος*.

*ἔωμος*, a heap. — R. *†ἔέω*, *ἔω*, to put (together), as *ἑμῶν*.

*ἑμυγέ*, a cord, whip. — Akin to *ἑμῶς*: String put together, 'in orbem positus', Damm.

*ἑωρεύω*, to flatter: *ἑώψ*, *ἑωπὸς*, a flatterer. — R. *ἔω*, *ἔπα*, to make up a face. 'Frame my face to all occasions.' Shaksp. 'Com-posito vultu', Tac. 'Fic-to vultu' Cic. *Συν-θέτους λόγους*, Æschyl.: a made up speech.—Also we say to im-pose upon, from 'pono': so that *ἑώψ* and *ἑωρεύω* may be (like *Μάλαψ*, &c.) from *ἔω* only. (2) 'To affect admiration, from *ἑάομαι*, *ἑάω*, to wonder.' Dnn. So *ἑήπω*, to admire.

*ἑώραξ*, the breast: — breast-work: — breast-plate. — As *Ἀρέπω*, *Δράπαξ*, so *ἑόρω*, *ἑώραξ*. From the pulsations and vibrations of the heart, or breast, which is much the same. Pliny says: '*Pectus præcordiis et vitalibus natura circumdedit.*' And Pectus is constantly taken for 'cor et animus' (Forc.) So Mrt.: 'à corde δορουντ.'

*ἑώραξ*, a drinking-cup: *ἑωρήσω*, *ξω*, to drink sheer wine, to be intoxicated. 'Reimer says it prop- means, To fortify oneself by, as sailors say, To acquire Dutch courage.' Dnn. 'A cup, by which, as by a *ἑώραξ* breast-plate, one drinker was armed against another': Steph., quoting Aristoph. Ach. 1135, 6.

*ἑως*, *ἑωδς*, a jackal or lynx. — 'Prob. from *ἔέω*, *ἔω*, to run, *ἑωδς*, quick.' Dnn. As Pliny: '*Thoes, luporum genus veloc saltu.*' (2) R. *ἑωδσω*.

*ἑώσω*, to feast jovially: in *ἑοίη*. (2) Contr. from *ἑωρήσω* in *ἑώραξ* 2.

*ἑωθώσω*, to shout out, yell, bark, buzz. — 'I.e. to set dogs on *ἑώας* wolves.' Bp. Blomf. (2) R. *ἑωδς*, sharp: To speak in a sharp tone. Thus Homer has 'Ὀξία κεκλήγοντες, Crying out sharply. *ἑώψ*: in *ἑωπείω*.

## I.

'*ἰά*, a sound, voice, cry. — As 'ἰδς, a javelin, from *ἵω*, *ἵξω*, to send, send forth, so 'ἰά also. Hom.: 'ὍΠΑ μεγάλην ἐκ στήθεος 'ΙΕΙ: 'ΙΕΙΞΑΙ 'ὍΠΑ κάλλιον. Æschyl.: 'ΙΕΤΕ δύστροπον ΑΤΔΑΝ, Κακο-μέλετον 'ΙΑΝ ΠΕΜΨΩ. Even in Herod.: Βάρβαρον γλῶσσαν 'ΙΕΝΤΕΞ. Livy: 'Si vocem supplicem mittere licet.' Hor.: 'Nescit vox missa reverti.' (2) R. *ἵω*, to go out. *Τὸ σὺν φωνήμῃ* 'ΙΟΝ: Soph.

'*ἰα*, one. — 'For *μία*.' Dnn. As *Γαῖα*, *Αἶα*.

'*ἰάω*, to imitate the 'ἰάας Ionians.

'*ἰαβοί*: in *Αἰβοί*.

'*ἰαίνω*, to heat, melt, warm, soften, cherish, cheer: and for 'ἰάομαι, to heal. — Allied (like 'ἰάλλω, 'ἰάπτω, 'ἰδομαι, to 'ἰέω, 'ἱμῃ, 'ἑάω, 'Ἀν-ἱμῃ, (in form as *χλιδΑΙΝΩ*), mitto, re-mitto, to let go, loose, relax. Thus Forcell. explains 'Ceris re-missis', by 'solutis, mollitis, liquefactis.' Virgil: 'Eademque calor liquefacta remittit.' (2) For *Διαίνω*: or *Χλιδαίνω*. As *Αἶα*, *Εἰδω*.

'*ἰακχος*, Bacchus. — R. *ἰαχῆ*, vociferation.

'*ἰάλεμος*, 'ἰήλ-, a wail, lament: adj. miserable. — 'Prob. from *ἱή*, *ἰαῦ*: Lidd. Much as *κυδΑΑΙΜΟΞ*. So from 'ἱή is 'ἱήσιος, plaintive. (2) R. *ἰά*, a cry. (3) R. *ἰάλλω*, *ἰαλῶ*, to send forth.

'*ἰάλλω*, to send forth, throw, cast, assail. — 'R. *ἱημί*: Dnn. I.e. from 'ἰέω, *†ἰάω* as 'ἑάω, 'ἰάλλω as *Ψάω*, *Ψάλλω*.

'*ἰαμβος*, an iambic foot; iambic verses assailing and

defaming the character, whence '*criminosus iambis*' Hor., from *ἰάπτω*, *ἰαθον*. M as *λαΜέανω*.

'*ἰαμένη*, late form of *Ελαμένη*. (2) R. *ἵδω*, *ἰαίνω*.

'*ἰανθος*, the same as 'ἰον, a violet: Ewing from *ἰον*, *ἄνθος*. See 'ἰονθος.

'*ἰάομαι*, to heal, and 'ἰαίνω, to warm, is so used, and both of the same origin, as *ἑίρω*, and *ἑωραπέω* to apply warm fomentations to. See 'ἰαίνω.

'*ἰαππααῖδς*: in 'Ἀππααῖ.

'*ἰάπτω*, the same as 'ἰάλλω, and similarly formed. Compare *βάπτω*, *δάπτω*. Also, to send oneself on, run, fly.

'*ἰάπυξ*, *υγος*, the N.W. or W.N.W. — From *ἰαπυγία* in Italy.

'ἰὰς, ἄδωρ, Ionian, 'ἰωνία.

'*ΙΑΞΠΙΞ*, the jasper stone. — 'Hebr. *jaspé*.' Mrt. 'ἰάτρος, a physician: 'ἰόμαι.

'ἰαττααῖ, 'ἰαττααῖδς, alas, woe to me! — Fanciful imitations like 'ἰαππααῖδς.

'*ἰαῦ*, *αἱ!* 'cry of grief: like 'ἰοῦ. Also, of joy, as 'ἰώ. Also an exclam. in answer to a call, as 'ἱο: 'Dnn. Imitative words.

'*ἰανοί*, much the same as 'ἰαῦ.

'*ἰαῦω*, to sleep, pass the night: — give rest to. — 'In some words [as 'ἰδύω] I is prefixed, as *Αἶω*, 'ἰαῦω: 'Dnn. This I seems contr. from 'ἱφι, powerfully. *Αἶω* compare with 'Ἄεσα, 'Ἀντέω.

'Iaxh, a cry, shout. 'Iáxw, to shout, resound. — 'R. iá, a voice, sound: Dnn.

'Iádōn, 'Iēn, the same as Θίση, as Λείω, Είλω.

'Iēuōn, 'Iēuknēuōn, to sound the Βυκάδν, trumpet. See I in 'Iaōn.

'Iγδν, a mortar. — The Etym. M. says, for Μίγδν, from μίγνυμι, μίξω, μίγδν, to mix. As Μία, 'Ia: Λείω, Είλω.

'Iγνύα, 'Iγνύς, the ham. — 'R. γόνυ: Dnn. With I, as in 'Iaōn, 'Iēuōn: 'Ivñ, 'Iγνύ. 'Ivñξ is used.

'IΔA, mount Ida near Troy: — any wooded mountain or forest: — timber.

'Iδανικός, ideal. — R. ιδέα, ἰδανικός.

'Iδανός, fair ιδεῖν to see, as 'Eδανός.

'Idē, 'Idē, 'Epic for ἡδέ, and: Dnn. Plato says the most ancient persons said 'Iμέρα and 'Eμέρα for 'Hμέρα. So the Cretans said 'Iv for 'Ev, Lat. in. — Perhaps 'Idē and 'Idē are 'Iv-dē and 'Iv-dē, and to that (be added). See 'IN, 'IN.

'Idēa, the outward look or appearance: — the kind or species represented by individual appearances, as Species from Specio: — the leading idea. — From

†'Idēu, video, εἶδω, εἰδέω.

'Idios, special, as this from Specio: Peculiar, individual, personal, one's own. — See 'Idēa.

'Idiōtēs, a private individual: — hence retired, inexperienced, ill-informed, ignorant. — R. Idios.

'Idmōn, 'Idris, knowing, skilled. — R. εἰδέω, εἶδον, Idon.

'Idōmōmai, to crook or double oneself up. — Dr. Jones 'from δινέω by transp.' Better, δινῶω to twist round, ἴδνῶω, as Γνέξ. I prefix, as in 'Iaōn, 'Iγνύα. And some say for 'Ivδνῶμαι, from Ives, δινῶω: to twist the nerves; or Ivlon, δινῶω, to twist the nape. — But, as Δ in Δνῶφος, for 'Ivδῶμαι from Ives simply, as we say to wing a bird, To bark a tree.

'Idos, 'Idrōs, sweat: — violent heat. — 'Akin to 'Tdos, 'Tdw from Iw: Dnn. And †Iw and Iw are the same, 'e-mitto. And †Iw can be 'to go forth.' Compare 'Ikmas.

'Idris: in 'Idmōn.

'Idrūa, to seat, settle, set firm, found, fix. — R. Izw, Idon, as 'Ezw, 'Edon, 'Edra, a seat.

'Idrōs: in 'Idos.

'Iepáz, 'Iρηξ, a hawk, falcon. — 'Some from iepds, as its flight was observed spec. in divination: Dnn. 'Accipiter SACER ales', Virg. So Od. o. 524-8.

'Iepēs, a priest. — From

'Iepds, consecrated, sacred. — R. Iēw, (like φοβερος,) as 'Av-iew, 'Aφ-iew, to let go, set at liberty, like 'Aφ-eros, set at liberty. Animals consecrated to deities received some peculiar mark, and were suffered to wander at large. So 'Av-eros and 'Av-eimēros. 'Aut aris servare sacros: Virg. (2) 'Hebr. ira, to fear or reverence: Dr. Jones.

'Iēū, 'ironical exclam., wchwo! Lat. hui! Ldd.

'Iēw, 'Iημι: See †Ew.

'Izw, 'Izdw, to seat, settle. — R. Izw, to set down, as †Ew, 'Ezw.

'Ih, 'an exclam. of joy, as Lat., Io triumphe. And of grief, but rarely: Dnn. — 'An imitative word: Lenn. (2) Blomf. supposes these are Egyptian words borrowed with their theology by the Greeks. ?

'Ihōs, wailing, mournful; from ih, exclam. of grief. Or even R. ih Ion. of iā, a sound or cry.

'Ihōs, epith. of Apollo: 'invoked with the cry 'Ih Παῖδν, [Io Paean !], not from Idoμαι, as The healer: Ldd. Yet Ovid says of him: 'Ορίφερque per orbem Dicor.' (2) R. iā, to shoot. 'Ih ih Παῖδν, 'IEI βέλος, Callin.

†'Iημι, to go: Izw, Iēw, Iēmi.

'Iημι, to send: R. Iēw, as †Iθέω, †Iθημι. See †Ew. And 'Iεμαι, to send my mind to an object, to desire.

'Idma, a pace, step. — R. Izw, Iθn, Iēmi, to go. Comp. 'Iσθμός.

'Idris, a eunuch. — Steph. from Is, strength, δρις, to cut: Whose power is cut off. Lat. ex-sectus. — Or the I a prefix, as in 'Iγνύα, 'Iēuōn. Eurip. ἀπὸ ΠΡΙΣεν.

'Idrūw, to make straight or direct: to direct. — From

'Idrs, straight, straightly: See in EIdrap.

'Idrs, impulse, purpose. — For Idris, from Izw, Iθn, Iēw, to send on. See 'Idma.

'Ikānōs, from ikānō, ikānō, or from Ikw, (as σφεδα-ΝΟΣ,) venio, to come, as we say, Be-coming, Come-ly, Con-venient from Venio, i.e. agreeable to one's wants, as 'Give me food con-venient for me', i.e. enough: So we speak of the con-veniences of life. Thus a fitting time is 'Iknōuēmon, a suitable time or hour 'Iknōuēma.

'Reaching to what is desired: Ornat. 'Coming without impediments, prepared: Damm. Better, Coming up to the mark.

'Ikelos, like, είκελος.

'Ikētēs, suppliant. — R. Ikw, to come up to a person i.e. to beg, like 'Iktēr, 'Aφ-ικτωρ. 'Ikētēs iknōuēmai, Soph. 'Ikānōmai, I come, says Soph., to your knees.

'Ikmas, vapor, moisture. — R. Ikw, 'Ikmai, (whence 'Ikmevos,): As coming forth, oozing out of the body or ground. 'Ikmas Iēn, Hom., went out: and Κνίσση οὐρανὸν 'IKEN. — 'As going through the body: Greg.

'Ikmevos, a favorable (breeze), i.e. ikōmevos, 'Ikmevos, (as 'Ormevos,) coming after a ship, as Sequendus, Se-cundus. (2) 'R. Ikmas, moisture. The old Grammarians unanimously prefer this, citing Homer, 'Ανεμοι 'ΤΥΠΟΝ άντες, mild moist breezes, opp. to dry stormy winds: Dnn.

'Ikniōmai, the same as 'Ikw. Also to supplicate, as in 'Ikētēs. As

'Ikria, 'the partial decks: — cross-timbers of the decks: — platform, scaffold, Ldd.: senses all agreeing with the idea of a passage, pathway, from Ikw. The termin. as φαλrPIA, τρῶθPIA, ὁθPIA. See 'Iktar, 'Ikmevos. Also, 'the roofs of the women's apartments: some interpret a beam, a pile, stake, cross, &c. placed

upright:—a tower, Strab.: Dnn. Here the Etymol. M. explains it διὰ τὸ "HKEIN [rather "IKEIN] εἰς ὄψος, from their rising in the air: Hesych. says, τὰ ὄρθα ἔλλα. Thus βαυῖς is 'an elevation or raised spot, from ἴβαιν, βαῖν' (Dnn.). And see Θρωσμός.

'Iktap, near, close:—near in time, quickly.—R. ἴκω, ἴκται, to come to, or come together. 'Prop. said of weapons aimed at a mark: Dnn. In the sense of 'quickly' compare ἔλθω, ἴθις, from ἴτω, ἴτω to go on, straightly.

'Iktēros, the jaundice:—'a yellow bird, from the color: Dnn.—R. ἴκω, ἴκται, (as 'ἴκτιν, 'ἴκταρ,) 'to fall upon, attack, as old age, death or fate: (Dnn.), whence Lat. ico, to strike. So here this disease, much as the Epilepsy from 'Ἐπι-ληψίς. (2) 'Subitō adveniens,' says Lenn., from ἴκταρ.

'Iktidēn, a weasel's skin.—R. ἴκτις, ἴδος in 'ἴκτιν, ἴκτινος, the kite. 'ἴκτινος, a kind of wolf. 'ἴκτις, a weasel or ferret.—All from ἴκω, ἴκται, to come down upon, attack,—or (like 'ἴττης from ἴτω,) adventurous, audacious. See in 'Iktēros.

'ἴκω, to go or come: in 'ἴκω.

'Ἰαος, 'Ἰαεος, soothed, made propitious, kindly;—cheerful. 'Allied [like Ἰάλλω and Ἰαύω, to roll,] to 'Ἰαεος, commotion, pity: Lenn. See 'Ἰαεος. So Ἰάδομαι, to soothe, appease,—atone for. (2) Hebr. hel, to shine: Having the face bright.

'Ἰαεός, 'Ἰαυός, the same as Ἰαεός.

'Ἰαη, the same as Ἰαη.

'Ἰαργέ, a whirlpool: 'Ἰαργγος, dizziness; the coil of a serpent.—R. Ἰαω.

'Ἰαλός, coiled or twisted string or osier: Ἰάλλω.—And a gregarious kind of thrush, allied to 'Ἰαη, a company.

'Ἰαλος, the eye, from its rolling about:—also, goggled-eyed: Ἰαλίω, to wink.—From

'Ἰαλω, to roll, twist, fold: in Ἰαλω.

'Ἰαύς, úos, mud, slime.—'Prob. from εἰλύω, Ἰάλλω: Ldd. As Lat. volutabrum, in which animals 'volvunt se', roll or wallow.—Or Ἰαύω, to envelope. Αἵματι καὶ κοῖνισιν 'Ἐκ κεφαλῆς 'ΕΙΛΑΤ' ἐς πόδας: Hom.

'Ἰαυ, Ἰαυονία, a well-rope. And

'Ἰαυός, ἄντος, a rope, thong, cord.—Schneid. makes it prim, like 'Ἰαυ, a well-rope, from ἴτω, ἴται, ἴτημι, to send down, let fall. Or a thong or whip by which we send on: for it means also 'the thong or lash of a whip' (Ldd.).

'Ἰαυτίον, a garment.—Like ἔλμα, εἵματος, from ἴτω, ἴτω.

'Ἰαυός, to pull up with an ἴται rope:—draw up by suction.

'Ἰαυίρω, to desire. 'Ἰαυρος, desire.—Allied to 'Ἰαυαί, to desire, in 'Ἰαυαί.

'IN, 'IN, to him, to himself: MIN, NIN, him. 'IN and 'ON may seem alike. Some make a nominative 'I.—Allied to our HIM, ancient Lat. IM acc. of IS. The Celtic NYN is 'our, your, their.'

'Iva, in the way or place or time that;—to the end

that, in order that:—in or to the place that, where.—As ἔγωνα is found as well as ἔγώ, ἔγών, so ἴνα as ἴν above: To that point, time, end, &c. Thus μιν is 'him, it', &c.

'Ἰνδάλλομαι, to appear like, seem.—For 'Ἰδάλλομαι, (as ἄνδανω) allied to ἔλδομαι, to be like. I, as 'Ἰκαλος and ἔλκαλος.

'INΔΙΚON, Indian pepper:—dark-blue dye, indigo.

'Ἰνέω, 'Ἰνέω, to make empty, void.—As 'Ἡθω, to strain through, from ἴτω, to send through, so ἴτω, ἴνέω or Ἰνέω, like 'Ἄγω, 'Ἀγινέω: 'Ἰκω, Ἰκνέω, Ἰκνέομαι. (2) 'The oriental in, not: Mrt. I.e. to an-nul, an-nihilate.

'Ἰνιον, the Ἰνις sinews between the occiput and back, the nape.

'Ἰνις, a son, daughter.—R. ἴς Ἰνός, strength, as Virgil: 'Nate, mæ vires, mæ magna potentia.' Or ἴς, the muscle, fibre. Dr. Jones adds 'vein, blood.'

'Ἰννος, 'Ἰννος, ἴννος, ἴννος, ἴννος, the foal of a mule and a mare:—a dwarfed horse or mule, jennet.—Allied to 'Ἰνις, a son. 'Ἰννος is allied by Greg. to Ἰός. Γ a prefix, as in Γοῖνος, &c. (2) R. γίνομαι, to be born.

'Ἰξ, 'prob. a form of 'Ἰψ: Dnn. and Ldd.

'Ἰξαλος, bounding, wanton.—R. ἴκω, ἴξω, to go forward. So 'Ἰττης from ἴτω, εἶμι is bold, adventurous, and Ἰξ from αἰσώω, ξω. (2) R. Ἰξός, lumbus, sedes cupidinis. 'Cùm carmina lumbum Intrans: Pers.

'Ἰξία, 'Ἰξός, the same as, and perh. contracted from Κριξός, 'which is Dor. for Κριστός, Κριστός: Ldd. Thus Damm brings Εὐράξ from Πλευράξ.

'Ἰξέω, to catch birds with

'Ἰξός, birdlime:—the misletoe producing it.—'Prob. from ἴσχω, ἴχω: Dnn. 'From ἴχω, ἴξω, ἴχομαι, to hold to: Lenn. From its glutinous nature.

'Ἰξός, the waist, loins.—'Prob. akin to 'Ἰσχύς, [Ἰσχύς], strength, like Ἰσχυίον. Cic.: Latera et vires: Ldd. and Dnn. Vice versâ, ἰξός, ἴξος, ViSCus.

'Ἰονθος, the root of the hair: a pustule on the face at puberty.—'Akin to ἀνθέω. Ldd. 'Prob. from ἀνθέω: Dnn. 'From ἀνθός: Mrt. 'From ἴον, a violet, ἀνθέω as dark-colored: Dr. Jones. As 'purpurea genæ, Or. See 'ἰανθος.—Or R. ἴον only.

'Ἰός, a dart, arrow;—from ἴω, to shoot, as ἴδω ἔηκε, Hon. Others from ἴτω, to go forward.—Also poison, 'from ἴτημι as ejected from the fangs of serpents: Pkh. And rust of copper, as poisonous.—Honey, 'as emitted from the bee: Dnn.

'Ἰος, 'ἴα, 'ἴον, one: but the masc. is found in the dative only, ἴω.—'Properly, it seems, only the fem. should be used, as contr. from μῖα: then ἴω was used from it. As the neut. pl. ὀστέρα, (τὰ ἔτερα,) produced the sing. ὀστέρος. (2) For ὀλος.

'Ἰότης, impulse, inclination, will, design.—R. ἴτω, to send (one's thoughts to): ἴταμαι, to desire. As ἔχ-ποθη. (2) Schneid. from ἴς. ?

*Ioû*, cry of woe:—and of joy. Like *ἰὼ*, *ἰῶ*.  
*Ἰούλος*, down on the cheek, from *ὀδλος*, downy, I prefix as in *ἰάω*. Also wool, as *ὀύλος*, woolly. And, like down, the male flower of plants. And a sheaf, as *ὀύλος*. So a hymn to Ceres, who is hence called *Ἰουλά*.

*Ἰὸφ*, an exclamation of abhorrence: pronounced perh. *yoff*. Imitative word.

*Ἰψη*, a woodpecker.—R. *ἰπτω*, *ἰπον*, to injure (the tree). Called also *ἰπτα*, *ἰπῶ*: 'Ldd.

*Ἰπνός*, a furnace, stove, kitchen, hearth.—R. *πῶ*, to blow, with I prefix as in *ἰάω*. *Ἰπνῶ*, *Ἰουλος*: From the blast of the fire. Of the two bellows in the brazier's furnace, the oracle in Herod. says: *Ἐνθ' ἀνεμοὶ ΠΝΕΙ-ΟΥΣΙ ὀνό*. (2) The Goth. *aufn*, Icel. *ofn*, our oven.

*Ἰπνός*, a close-stool, night-chair. From *ἰπῶ*, to press upon, i.e. press tight or close. Thus our *Press* is used for 'a kind of case or frame for clothes and other uses:' (Dr. J.) And this too may lead the way to 'a lantern', i.e. 'a close case or frame' for securing a candle.

*Ἰπος*, a pressing weight:—a fuller's press:—a mouse-trap as pressing upon and squeezing the mouse. And *ἰπῶ*, to press upon, weigh down, oppress.—*ἰπῶ* from *ἰπτω*, *ἰπον*, 'prop. to press, oppress,' (Dnn.) Or, if *ἰπτω* is taken in its common sense, to hurt, 'lædo', then as the comp. 'collido' 'illido'. (2) From obs. *ἰπῶ*, *ἰπίω*, *πίδω*, to press hard, squeeze: with I prefix, as in *ἰάω*. See *Ποῦς*, and *Πῶμα* a lid.

*Ἰππαταί*. '*Ῥυππαταί* was an exclam. of rowers inciting each other. Here, as horses are rowing, it is jocosely *Ἰππαταί*.' Brunck, Ar. Eq. 602.

*Ἰππο-*, great, as we say Horse-chestnut, Horse-radish, from

*ἵππος*, a horse, mare.—I give in to the deriv. from *ἵπταμαι ποῦς*, to fly with the feet, (as we say, The horse took to flight:); or from *ἰπῶ ποῦς*, to press firm the ground with the feet: for *ἵππος* as *ἀπό-πος*: the Latins say *Soni-PES*. By constant use *ἵπ-ΠΟΥΣ* would easily become *ἵπΠΟΣ*, as *dābam* contrary to *amābam*, and as in fact '*τρίΠΟΣ* poet. for *τρίΠΟΥΣ*:' Dnn.—Parkh. says: 'Either from the Hebrew, or from *ἵπτασθαι ποῦς*.' So Ewing. (2) Goth. *hoppe*, a horse; Icel. *hoppa*, a mare: our *hobby*.

*ἵπταμαι*, to fly.—R. *πέταμαι*, *πτῶμαι*, with I as in *ἰάω*. (2) R. *ἰάπτω*, 'to run, to fly, to soar,' (Dnn.) *ἵπτω*, to afflict, hurt.—For *ἰάπτω*, to assail, distress. (2) R. *ἰάπτω*, *ἰπῶ*, (whence *πικρέτω*, *πικτω*.) to fall (upon): I prefix as in *ἵπταμαι*. So *ἰco* from *ἵκω*, to come down upon.

*ἱραξ*, *ἱρηξ*: in *ἱεραξ*. So *ἱρὸς* for *ἱερός*.

*ἱρίς*, the rainbow:—halo:—iris of the eye: 'the goddess *Iris*, the messenger of the Gods; from *εἶρω* to announce, tell, according to the old gramm. and Damna:' Dnn. who says too that '*ἱρίς* is 'the rainbow appearing as a sign or announcement II. A. 27:' as also that *ἱρῶ* is 'an Ionic form for *εἶρω*.' (2) 'Or Hebr. *aur*, light.' Wr.

*ἱς*, *ἰδὸς*, a sinew, tendon, fibre:—strength.—As *Pls*, *ἱπὸς* from *ῥέω*; *Θίς*, *Θυδὸς* from *ῥάω*, *τίθημι*, so *ἱς*, *ἰδὸς*, from *ῥέω*, *εἶμι*: As going through the body, per-vading it. (2) 'Hebr. *isch*, vir': Mr.

*Ἰσάλη*, the same as *ἰξάλη*, a goatskin. See *ἱάλος*.

*Ἰσειον*, temple of *Isis*.

*Ἰσημι*, to know.—R. *εἶδω*, *εἶσω*, whence *ἱέσημι*, *ἰσημι*, as *εἰκέλος*, *ἱκέλος*: *ἔισος*, *ἴσος*. So *ἰδμεν*, *ἴσκα*. (2) Germ. *wissen*, to know; *weise*, our *wise*; the Saxon, &c.

*Ἰσθμός*, a narrow pass, isthmus:—a pass.—For *ἰθμός*, (as *ἔσχω*.) allied to *ἴθμα*.

*Ἰσικον*, *ἱσικιον*, the Latin *Inscium*, from *In-seco*: a sausage.

*Ἰσκα*, to liken, as *εἶσκω*:—think like;—think likely, conjecture, say as being likely.

*Ἰσμα*, a seat.—R. *ἴζω*, *ἱσμαι*.

*Ἰσος*: in *ἔισος*.

*Ἰσσα*, 'an exclam. of spiteful triumph over another's distress. From the sound, like *ῥίττα*:' Ldd. Perh. from the sound *ῥῥῥῥῥ*: *HISS*. (2) R. *ῥῥῥῥῥ*, a defeat, discomfiture.

*ἱσάω*, *ἱεσάω*, *ἱστάω*, to place, put, put firm or fast, cause to stand up, raise.—'to place in a balance, poise, weigh,' (Dnn.) Neut. and midd. to stand.—From *ἔσται* and *ἴσται*, pass. of *ῥέω* and *ῥίω*, *ῥημι*, 'to put, place:' (Ldd.)

*ἱστία*, Ionic of *ἔστια*.

*ἱστιον*, a sail: 'from *ἱστός*: any web, cloth or sheet': Ldd. Or R. *ἱστός*: As fixed to the mast. So

*ἱστός*, a mast: from *ἱσάω*, to make to stand up. *ἱστών* *στήσαντο*, Hom.—Also, beam of the loom which stood upright: the warp which was fixed to the beam,—and the web: so *στήμων*, and *Stamen*. Also, the shin-bone, long like a mast.

*ἱστορία*, acquired knowledge, history.—From

*ἵστωρ*, *ἵστωρ* Ion., *op*, knowing, skilled,—judge, umpire.—Allied to *ἔπ-ἵσταμαι*, to know. So *ἵστε* is, ye know, *ἵστατε*.

*ἱσχαλιός*, *ἱσχνός*, dried up, thin, meagre.—'R. *ἵχω*:' Dnn. 'Held in, contracted:' Damn. Shrivelled.

*ἱσχάς*, dried fig, as *ἱσχαλία*.—Also, an anchor, as detaining the ship: *ἵσχω*.

*ἱσχιον*, the hip.—'Prob. from *ἵσχνος*, strength: akin to *ἱψός*:' Ldd. and Dnn. On I Kings 12. 10 Poole says: 'His LOINS in which is the principal seat of STRENGTH.'

*ἱσχύς*, strength.—R. *ἵσχω*, to hold, as *ἔχυρος*, firm, from *ἔχω*. (2) 'Hebr. *aschach*, to be strong:' Mr.

*ἵσχω*, to hold, hold in, check, stop.—R. *ἔχω*, much as *ἔπω*, *ἔσχω*; and *ἔσχω*.

*ἵσως*, perhaps.—R. *ἴσος*, like, likely.

*ἱταλός*, a bull-calf. And

*ἱταρός*, *ἱτης*, venturous, bold, impetuous.—R. *ἴτω*, *εἶμι*: Going anywhere and everywhere. So *ἱτρός*, which can be gone through.

*ἱτέα*, a willow:—wicker-shield.—As above: 'From



the rapidity of the growth of the willow: Dnn., Mrt., and Ewing. (2) Ldd. allies 'Itea, the shield, to 'Irus.

'Irus: in 'Iraμos.

ITPIA, ων, cakes made of sesame and honey. Q. ?—Wright makes it also 'the lower part of the belly,' which seems to point to 'Hron.

'Irus, edge or rim, as of a wheel or shield.—For 'Amr-itus, ambitus, formed as 'Irus. Περὶ-δρομον κίτος E. Theb. 491.

'Iryē, the wry-neck, famous for its shrill sound: And, as it was much used in magical love-rites, so a charm or love-wheel.—From

'Iōw, 'to cry out, shout;—to howl, shriek, yell: from an interject. sound like 'Ih, 'Iod, 'Iō: Ldd.

'Iukēs, a piper: Iōw, fūetai.

'Iphimos, strong.—R. 'Iphi. θ as in χαμαλός, and T in πτόλιμος.

'Iphi, strongly: i.e. with strength, from Is, Iōs, then †'Inphi, as Bēphi.

'Ipon, some pot-herb.—As 'Iaūw, I prefix to φyon, springing up, as Otus from Oleo, to grow. So δένδρα πεφυκτά.

'Iχθūs, a fish.—R. 'Iχθyn, 'Iχw, 'Iχμαι: From its viscous, glutinous nature. Compare 'Izds, birdlime.

(2) 'R. 'Iw, 'Iχθyn: From its swift motion: Pkh. 'Iχνεύμων, the Egyptian rat, famous for tracing out the eggs of crocodiles.—From

'Iχnos, a footstep.—R. 'Iw, 'Iχα: Made by going forward, as Βαθμός, 'Iθμα.

'Iχθρ, the blood of the Gods.—'R. 'Iw, 'Iχα: Coming or oozing out, so as to mean any liquor: Bp. Burgess. As 'Elawp.

'Iψ, Iπds, as Θριψ, Θριπds, a vine-fretter.—R. 'Iτω, 'Iψw, to hurt.

'Iō, sound of grief, and of joy. As 'Ih, 'Iou.

'Iωγh, shelter from blasts.—According to Κυματογῆ from κύματος and ἀγῆ, 'Iωγh is from Iωh and ἀγῆ: A breaking of the sound (of the wind).

'Iωh, 'from Iā, Iō: any loud sound: Ldd.

'Iωκῆ, the battle Iωh din. (2) For Διωκῆ, from διώκω. As raised at the pursuit of an enemy. Much as Γαία, Αἶα. See 'Iωχυός.

'Iωpds, the same as Οἶπος, †'Opos. I as 'Iaūw.

'Iōwa, a jot: from I the smallest letter. The name of the letter, like most others, is Hebrew, Arabic or Phœnician: Jod or Yod.

'Iωχυός, pursuit: for Διωχυός from διώκω. As perhaps 'Iωκῆ.

## K.

Κάβαιος, gluttonous.—'From κάβος: Ldd. and Dnn. (2) R. κάτω, to gulp down. B as in ἐκάλυβον.

Καβάλλης, caballus, a nag, hackney.—As the verb κάπτειν for κατεπτείν, so Καβάλλης for καταβάλλης, from βάλλω: On which baggage is thrown: 'Ab injiciendis oneribus, Becm. Called Dossuarii (Dorsuarii), and Clitellarii. (2) 'Russ. kobila, a mare: Wbst.

KABEIPOI, gods worshipped in Lemnos, Samothrace, &c.—Scaliger from Phœnic. kabir, powerful.

Κάβηξ, form of Κάληξ, Κάφηξ.

KABOΣ, a corn-measure.—'Prob. the Hebr. kab, —if not a variety of Κάδος: Dnn. (2) Allied to Lat. canus, through χάω, χάινω, χάσμα. See Κάβηξ.

Κάκωμος, fit for burning, dry.—Redupl. from φάνος from φάω, καίω, to burn. 'So Δανός from δαίω: Dnn.

Καγχάω, Κεχάω, Καγχάδω, to laugh loud.—

'From the radical forms γάω, γάω, whence Γάω, Χαίρω, Χαίνω [to open the mouth wide,]: Dnn. (2) Lenn. from the sound, as our Cackle, Goggle.

Κάγχυος: in Κάγχος.

Κάδος, a cask, urn, vote-box.—'R. χανδάνω, [ἐχαδων,]: Dnn. As holding, containing. So Κεκαδών, &c. (2) 'Hebr. cad, waterpot: Dahler.

†Κάζομαι, κέκασμαι, κέκαδμαι Dor., 'to overcome, surpass, excel, to be eminent or distinguished or adorned with:—to be capable of.—Matthew and others consider Κάζω like Κάζω to compel to make way: Others

consider it as Καίνωμαι, (the same as Κάζομαι,) which perh. from καίω to slay, i.e. to overpower, beat down: Dnn. (2) Allied to Γάω, to exult in or be proud of, or Γάνος, brilliancy, brightness. (3) Κέκασμαι, allied to Κόσμος. (4) Herm. allies κέκαδμαι, &c. to Κῆδος: To bestow care upon.

Καβαίρω, to purge, cleanse.—Buttm., Lenn., Pkh. from κατ', αἶρω, or αἰρέω, to take κατ' downwards. See on Θαίρως. (2) 'Hebr. katar, to fumigate: Mrt.

Καβαρds, pure.—Above.

Kal, and, also, even (as Et in Latin.) even though, although.—Allied to Καίω, Κείω, Κεδέω, (and see Καίω,) to sever, split: Splitting a sentence into sundry particulars, distributing an action between two or more. (2) 'Hebr. coh, so, as Eng. al-so: Mrt. (3) 'Sansk. ka at the end of words: Dr. Jones.

Καίδας, Κεδδας, a gulf in the earth, or underground cavern for criminals.—Allied to Καίω, a cavity, Χδος, Χαίνω, Χάσμα, Κεδέω. See the next word. (2) 'The Pers. kade: Dahl.

Kaierds, 'epith. of Sparta, as abounding in hollows, and so akin to Καίω, a cavity [in Καίδας,]: Others from KAETOΣ said to be the same as Καλάμινθος, calamint, found on the Eurótas: Dnn.

Kaikias, N.E. wind.—'As blowing from some river Caicus: Blomf.: 'From Caicus, a river of Mysia: Mrt. (2) Lenn. from καίω, to burn, i.e. to nip, as

Lat. *uro*. 'Urit se in montibus patiuntur.' Cic. Κέ-  
καυκα, prop. κέκαυκα.

Καυός, new.—Allied to Κάζομαι 'to be adorned or  
decorated with', (Dnn.) Καλός, fair, beautiful, Γάνος,  
brightness, splendor. Compare the comm. 'to take the  
shine out of anything'.

Καυνυμαι : in Κάζομαι.

Καίω, to slay.—Allied to Χάινω, i.e. to make a  
χάσμα opening or hollow; and to Σχάζω to cut open.  
(2) 'R. ἴκειω, κείω, κέδω, to cleave, cut: Or R. ἴκειω,  
κειμαι, to make to lie down, throw down prostrate.' Mrt.  
So Χάινω, Βαίνω, Φαίνω, Μαίνω, Οἰδαίνω.

Καίρος, critical, vital, fatal: from

Καῖρος, the nick of time, extreme point, fit proper time,  
opportunity, occasion;—due measure or proportion.—  
'Perh. allied to Κάρα, as we say, The head and front, the  
chief thing.' Lld. We say, The tip or top of expectation.  
So 'Ακμή, the highest point, is the critical moment.

Καίρος, 'the row of slips or thrums in the loom to  
which the threads of the warp are attached, Lat. *licia*.'  
Lld., 'the woof crossing the warp.' Dnn.—Mrt. from  
'κείρω, ἔκαρον, tondeo, abscondo: whence the Lat. *car-*  
*men textorium*'. Thus Scalig. and Forcell. derive the  
verb *Caro* from κείρω, i.e. to break or card wool for  
spinning. (2) Lenn. from Καῖρος: as the *sum* and  
substance of weaving. (3) Allied to Κάριος, 'Ἐπι-  
-κάριος, oblique, i.e. side-wise, cross-wise.

Καίω, καύσω, καήσομαι, to burn.—Allied to Κείω,  
which means, just as Δαίω, to Divide and to Burn:  
'Fire most powerfully separates and resolves things.'  
Damm. 'Dividit ignibus.' Hor. (2) Mrt.: 'Hebr.  
*kaval*, to burn.' Wr. makes it *koee*.

Κακίω, to reproach as καύν.

Κακκῆ, pot or pan.—'Redupl. for ἱκάσθ (as Κάγ-  
χανος.) from κάθος.' Beem.

Κακκῆ, a partridge.—Nearly all say, from the sound.  
In Norfolk *cobback* or *comback* is said of the guinea-fowl.  
'In the Sanskrit *Kukubha* of the pheasant.' Wilson.

Κακκῶ, Κακῶ, *caco*, as also the Engl. word. 'From  
the sound of infants wishing so to do.' Lenn.—If not  
from χέω, κέχεκα.

Κακκείοντες, wishing to sleep: i.e. κατ-κείοντες,  
from Κείω, so used, allied to Κέμαι.

Κακός, cowardly, dastard, timid,—then (as conv. of  
'Ἀρείων, Ἀρετή, Virtus, &c.) vile, bad, wretched, &c.—  
'R. χάω, [κέχεκα.] to give way in battle.' Pkh. 'For  
χάος.' Greg. And so κεκάοντο. (2) Allied to ἴκειω,  
κειμαι: Lying idle, inactive.

Κάκτος, the cactus.—Contr. by use from ἱκάκτος,  
i.e. ἀκαχμένος, from ἀκάω, to sharpen, point. (2)  
Allied to Κέδω, Κείρω, Κεντέω. See καίω, καίνω.  
(3) 'R. καίω. Urit se pungit.' Greg.

ΚΑΛΑΒΙΣ, a Laconian dance: and Καλαβίδια, a fes-  
tival celebrated therewith in honor of Diana.—Q. ?

Καλῶδρον, the same as Καλαῦρον.

Κάλαθος, a basket.—As made of κἄλον, wood. Like  
ψάλαθος. Κἄ, as in κἄλιδ.

ΚΑΛΑΪΣ, a precious stone paler than sapphire.—Q. ?  
Καλαῖς, as Κάλαμος, a reed, stick, pen, 'curling-  
iron, hollow and shaped like a reed: hair-pin.' Lld.

Καλαμίτις, a grasshopper, as living among the καλά-  
μους corn-stalks.

Κάλαμος, a reed, pipe, pole, shaft, &c.—Like ὄρχα-  
ΜΟΣ, from κἄλον, 'wood, esp. dried wood', (Dnn.)  
i.e. anything dried or parched: exactly as Κάρφος from  
Κάρφω. Compare Κηλέος and Καλεό. Κἄ, as in Κἄλιδ.  
(2) Lenn. from ἴκῶν, ἴχῶν, χαίω, to be hollow.

Καλαυρίτις, dross of silver.—'In Dioscor. 5. 102,—  
perh. as concocted in Calauria or Calabria, [B. as in  
κἄβητς.] for other sorts he calls from the countries,  
Attic, Campanian, Sicilian.' Steph.

Καλαῦρος, στος, a shepherd's crook, sometimes thrown  
to drive back the cattle.—As 'Ρόταλον is 'a club thicker  
at one end, from ῥέτω', (Lld.) καλαῦρος (gen.) may  
be from κἄλον wood (A short in Κἄλιδ.) and ῥέτω  
to incline, ῥοπή inclination downwards: or, with Ewing,  
from καυλός a handle, shaft, and ῥέτω. In the latter  
the T changes its place, in the former it is added, as in  
μοτνος, &c.

Καλέω, to call.—Dnn. compares Κέλομαι, to call out  
to, Κέλλω. So Κέκτομαι. 'I order you to come. As  
Αὐτός σε καλεῖ, He urges you to come to him.' Damm.  
As Latin Accio, to call, from Cio. So Ainsw. explains  
Appello, 'ad me pello'. (2) Wbst. notices our call,  
Swed. *kalla*, Welsh *galw*. (3) 'Chald. *kal*, the voice.'  
Mrt.

Κἄλιδ, a cabin, cot, barn, nest.—All from κἄλον,  
wood, 'notwithstanding the ἄ:' Lld.

Καλινδέω, the same as Καλινδέω.

Καλιστρέω, the same as Καλέω. As Βαστρέω.

Καλλαία, a cock's gills.—'Prob. from their change-  
ful hues, like the Κἄλῆς, shifting between blue and  
green.' Lld. (2) As Κἄλλεα, so used: as being  
ornaments, or ornamental appendages. R. καλός.

Καλλάινος, purple.—Voss from the color of Κα-  
λαία, a cock's gills. (2) Others from the stone called  
Κἄλῆς of a greenish blue.

Κἄλον, 'wood, esp. dried wood for fuel. Prob., as  
Δαλός from δαίω, so Κἄλον from καίω.' Dnn. 'The  
combustible.' Lld. (2) 'Hebr. *kala*, he burnt.' Mrt.

Καλός, fine, beautiful, fair.—Allied to Κάζομαι, 'to  
be adorned or decorated', (Dnn.) And to Γάνος, bri-  
liancy, Ἀγάλλω, to adorn. (2) 'Hebr. and Chald.  
*kal*, to finish, adorn.' Mrt.

ΚΑΛΠΗ, the trot of a horse:—a mare.—Budsus  
allies it with γαλόπ.

Κάλπη, Καλπίς, 'for Καλύπη, a covering of skin,  
bucket, [a cinerary] urn': Ewing. See Κάλυξ, Καλύπτω.

Καλύθη, a hut.—R. καλύθη, ἱκάλυθον.

Κάλυξ, a husk, shell, cup or calyx of a flower: 'Κά-  
λυκες, women's ornaments, perh. ear-rings shaped like  
a flower-cup or bud,' Lld.: 'like a rose-bud', Dnn.—  
Allied to

Καλύπτω, to cover, hide, &c.—In form as Κορύπτω.

As *Καλυπτός* is 'wrapped or folded round a thing;' (Ldd.) *Καλύπτω* may be from *κάλω* or *κάλος* a rope: i.e. to put a rope round, wrap round with a rope, gen. 'to cover with something rolled round'; as Dr. J. explains the second meaning of *Wrap*. Somewhat as our verb *To Cloak*. And see spec. on *Κόμβος*. (2) R. *καλός*. Like *καλλύνω*, to gloss or cover over a deformity, gen. to cover over. (3) As *Κάλως* and *Χαλδών* seem allied, so *Καλύπτω*, i.e. to let fall anything upon another and shroud it. Compare *Χάζω* and *ΚεΚαδών*. (4) Hebr. *καλά*, Chald. *kela*, he shut.

*Καλχαίνω*, 'to make purple, from *κάλχη*:—to make dark and troublous like a stormy sea:—met. to turn over in one's mind, like *Volvo*, *Volūto*, to search out:—to be in doubt or trouble.' Ldd.

*ΚΑΛΧΗ* and *ΧΑΛΚΗ*, the purple limpet;—dye;—herb of purple color. 'Akin to Lat. *cochlea*:' Ldd. Transp. from *ἡκαλή*, allied to *Κήλως*, a shell-fish yielding a purple dye. As *Ἀστράκως* and *Ὀστράκως*, *ignarus* and *ignōro*. And see the last part of *Κάχλη*. Yet? (2) Steph. says: 'Κάχλη is not badly interpreted purple, but I understand it of a fish, which Hesych. says is called also *ΚΑΛΥΓΚΑ*.' Whence perhaps *ΚΑΛΧΗ*. Well then for *καλύσσω*, (whence *Κάλυξ*, *υκός*,) to cover, conceal: said of a shell-fish. *Κάλυξ* is a husk, shell.

*Κάλω*, *Κάλος*, a cable.—R. *χαλῶν*, *χαλῶ*, to let down or loose a rope. So *κάλων* κατ'εἶμα, to let down a rope: Lat. *laxare rudentes*. See specially *Χαλινός*. K, as *κεΚαδών* 'a. 2. of *Χάζομαι*,' (Dnn.)

*Κάμαξ*, 'a prop for vines, handle of a spear, pole, palisade:' Dnn.—Contr. from *ἡκαλμαξ* from *κάλαμος*, 'an angler's rod, an arrow:' (Dnn.). (2) *Metaph.* from *κάμνω*, *καμῶ*: Labouring to support the vines. See a *metaph.* use of *κάμνω* in 'A-κμω'. (3) R. *γάω*, *ἡχάω*, to take, hold, (as in *Γαστήρ*, *Χάζω*), applying to the handle of the spear. Thus 'ἔχω, ἔγχοι. Hesych. has a verb *Καμάσσω*, to shake. (4) As *KAMINOS*, a furnace, from *κῶν*, *καῶν*: 'Pne-usta sudes'.

*Καμάρα*, an arch, vaulted room, covered waggon, a bed with a tester.—Allied to *Κάμπτω*, to bend. Festus: 'Canara et camari boves a *curvatione*.' (2) 'R. *κάμνω*, *καμῶ*: As labouring under the weight.' Mrt. See *Κάμαξ* 2. (3) R. *γάω*, *γέγαμαι*, to hold, receive, *χάζω*, &c.

*ΚΑΜΗΛΟΣ*, a camel.—'Hebr. *gemel*:' Wr. *Κάμινος*, an oven, furnace, fire.—Nearly all from *καίω*, to burn. (2) Webst. notices Russ. and Germ. *kamin*, and affinities in Chald. and Arab.:—Pkh. the Hebr. *ΚΜΗ* to be warm.

*Καμῖνω*, for *κατα-μῖνω*. *Κάμνω*, *καμῶ*, to be weary and fatigued with labor, to toil, work out, to be weak from illness.—*Καμῶ*, allied to *Γέμω*, to be laden and overwhelmed, and to *Κάμπτω*, to bend down through weariness. Od. ε. 453. *Κάμπτω*: in *Γαμῖός*.

*Κάμψα*, *Κάψα*, *carpa*, a ba-ke-t, coffer:—capsule.

—'R. *ἡκάτω*, *κάψω*, *capio*, [*κάπτω* in Hesych., allied to *Χάζω*, *Χανδάνω*, and *Γάω*], to contain. Or *κάμπτω*, *ψω*, [as *Καμῖνός*, bent, curved,].: Schneid.

*Κάναθος*, 'a piece of cane, [reed, or rod,] round which a worker in wax or clay moulded his materials;—a model;—skeleton: hence *Κανέθιος*, meagre, puny.—R. *κάννα*:' Dr. Jones and Dnn. Or R. *κάνη*. As *κολοβός*.

*Κάναθρον*, the seat of a body of a cane- or wicker-carriage, and the carriage.—R. *κάνη*.

*Κανάσσω*, to make a sharp gurgling sound with water: *Καναχέω*, *Καναχίζω*, to splash like water, to clash, ring.—'Imitative of the sound:' Dnn. (2) 'R. *κάνη*: from the rustling sound of *reeds* shaken by the wind:' Dr. Jones. (3) Mrt. from *κενός*: As sounding hollow.

*Κύναστρον*, a cane- or wicker-basket, *canistrum*.—R. *κάνη*.

*ΚΑΝΔΑΤΛΟΣ*, *ΚΑΝΔΑΤΛΟΣ*, a Lydian dish.—Jablonski says in honor of *Candaules*. As our Sandwich.

*ΚΑΝΑΤΣ*, a Medish upper-garment with sleeves, and a Medish word.

*Κανίον*, *Κάνης*, a basket;—cane-mat.—R. *κάνη*. (2) Our *can*, and Germ., Dutch, Corn, &c., referred by Wbst. to Welsh *cannu*, to contain.

*Κάνη*, *Κάννα*, a cane or reed, reed-mat, reed-fence. Allied to *Κενή*, empty, void: *Χαίνω*, *Χανῶ*, to be hollow: *Χάζω*, *Χανδάνω*, to contain. In form compare *γέΝΝΑ*. (2) 'Hebr., Chald., Syr., Arab. *kaneh*: found also in the Armoric, Welsh, &c.:' Wbst. See *Κανίον*.

*Κάνθαρος*, a drinking-cup;—a small canoe. Formed as *Κανθός*: or *Χανῶ* to be hollow: *Χανδάνω* to contain. Dnn. says 'prob. from the shape of the beetle called *Κάνθαρος*.' Just as well however may be the converse.—Also 'a mark or knot like a beetle, on the tongue of the god *Apis*:' Ldd.—And 'a woman's ornament, prob. a gem like the scarabæi (beetles) so common among the ancient Egyptians:' Ldd.

*Κανθήλιον*, pack-saddle for a *Κανθός*. *Κανθός*, orb of the eye, and the corner:—felly of a wheel.—For *Καμπτός*, says Becman: Bent, curved. Better, *ἐκμύθρον*, *καμπτός*, (as *ἄχθος*), *καμπτός*, *κανθός*. (2) Formed like *Κάνθαρος*. Allied to *Κενός*.

*Κανθών*, a large sumpter-ass;—stupid fellow.—As carrying *κάνεα*, baskets. See *μάλθΩΝ*. (2) R. *κάμνω*, *καμῶ*, to toil and labor. For *ἡκάμνω*.

*Κάννα*: in *Κάνη*. *Κάνναβις*, hemp, flax, tow.—Ldd., Mrt., and Steph. from *κάννα*: Wbst. 'from the root of *κάννα*, cane.' (2) Irish, *cannaib*.

*Κανών*, a rod like a *Κάνη*, rule, measure, plummet, handle of a spear, distaff:—rule of action, *canon*.

*Κανάνη*, a Thessalian carriage.—R. *κάπτω* in Hesych. and Etym. M., to take, contain, *capio*, from *ἡκάω*, *ἡχάω*, *χανδάνω*.

. *Κάπετος*, for *Σκάπετος*.

Κάπη, a manger, stall. — R. κάπτω, to devour, a. 2. ἔκατον. R. κάπω. Dnn.

Κάπηλος, a salesman, retailer, huckster; — inn-keeper; — adulterator of goods. — Hesych. explains it, 'one who buys πρὸς τὴν κάπην,' and rightly so, says Steph.: i.e. for the stall or crib, or, as Pkh. says, for fodder, food, *Καπητὼν* being fodder for cattle, and Schrevel. says: 'Κάπη, the manger: the food which is put in the manger.' Pkh. makes the first sense 'selling victuals and drink, then making gain of anything, adulterating as vintners do.' — Dnn. says: 'R. prob. (κάπη), κάπτω'. Κάπτω is 'to eat up hastily, snap at, bolt:' so Κάπηλος may be metaph. one who snatches up little gains. (2) 'Sax. *ceap*, business, trade: Dutch *koop*, a bargain, *cheap*, purchase; Germ. *kaufen*, Swed. *kapa*, Russ. *kupayu*, Lat. *caupo*, Engl. *cheap*, *chap-man*.' Wbst. — Note βέβηλος.

Καπίλη, a measure of corn. — From κάπτω, says Dnn.: i.e. in the sense of *capio*, to hold, — mentioned in Hesych. and Etym. M. See *Καράνη*.

Καπνός, vapor, smoke. — R. ἴκνω 1.

ΚΑΠΠΑ, kappa. Hebr. *caph* or *koph*.

Καπρῶν, to be lustful as a Κάπρος. So *Sus*, *Subo*.

Κάπρος, a wild-boar. — 'R. κάπω, to breathe with a noise: or κάπτω, to devour with a noise.' Damm.

Κάττω, to eat quick, swallow or gulp down. — R. ἴκνω, to snap, to bite. (2) R. *Χαίρω*, *Χανδών*, *Χανδόν*, 'with the mouth open, voraciously.' (Dnn.)

Κατυρός, 'dried, parched: — ardent, met. eloquent (with στόμα), as we say glowing: — clear-sounding, sonorous, some say witty. — The old Gramm. for Κατά-πυρος, but pref. with Schneid. from κάπω, as *ἄδω* from *ἄω*, *ἄημι*.' Dnn.

ἴΚάπω, ἴΚαπύω, ἴΚαφέω, to breathe out hard, pant, gasp. — R. *χάω*, *χαίνω*: 'To open the mouth to take in air, take breath, breathe hard.' Damm. (2) Goth. *hafjan*, Dutch *heffen*, our *heave*.

ἴΚάπω, Κάπτω, to snap, bite. — R. ἴχθω, *χαίνω*, to open the mouth wide, as in *Χανδόν*; or ἴχθω, *χανδάνω*, κάπτω (Hesych.). *capio*, to take.

Κάρ, Κάρα, Κάρη, the head. — From its curved form, allied to Κέρας, Κόρυς, Χορός, Κορώνης, Γύρος, &c. See *καμπτω* in γλαυφός. (2) As *slaved*, from *κείρω*, ἔκαρον. Thus also

Κάρ, the hair of the head: see the last part of the last. 'Thus I esteem him *ἐν κορῷ ἀσπ* but as a hair. Some say as a *Carian* mercenary: — or as death, from ἴκάρ, *κῆρ*, as in Homer, He hated him like *κῆρ* μελαίνῃ. But the A ought thus to be long.' Dnn.

Κάρανον, Κάρηνον, the head or top, as Κάρα, Κάρ. Κάρανος, a prince. *Κατανώνω*, to bring to a head, finish. Κάρβανος, barbarian. — From Κάρ, a *Carian*; Βάζω, to speak. Hesych.: *Καρβάει*, *Καρκίως* λαλεῖ καὶ *βαρβαρικώς*.

Καρέδιναι, shoes of undressed leather. — 'Called from the Κάρες *Carians*,' says Pollux. And possibly a

word ἴβατην, a shoe, from ἴβω, βέβαιαι, βαίνω, as ἔμ-βάς a shoe.

Κάρδαμον, the herb nose-smart, i.e. *καρδ-δαμον*, *κάρδαμων*, head-subduing. So *Nasturtium* is *Nasi-tortium*, Nose-twisting.

Καρδία, the heart, &c. — For *κραδία*, as Κάρος for Κράτος. (2) R. *κάρ*. (3) 'Dutch *hart*, Sanskr. *herda*.' Wbst. 'Hebr. *hered*, to palpitate.' Wr.

Κάρδοπος, a kneading-trough, bin. — Soft for *κάρδοπος*, i.e. *καρπο-δόπος*. (See *Ἀβρηφόρος*.) from *κάρτα*, *δέφω*, *δέδοφα*: In which things are worked powerfully with the hand. Much as *ἱρι-γίνεα*, *ἱρι-δάσσα*. (2) R. *κέρω*, *κέκαρται*, *κάρδην*: as *prim*, a vessel for mincing things. (3) 'R. *κέρω*, *δέφω*.' Mrt. Two verbs, as in *ἠγλάσσω*?

Κάρη, Κάρηνον: the same as Κάρ.

Καρίη, a *Carian* woman employed as a weeper at a funeral.

Κάρπς, a shrimp, prawn. — Ewing from *κάρπα*: i.e. all-head. Though the quantities differ.

Καρκαίρω, to ring or quake. — Mrt. and Lenn. from the sound, *Kap Kap*, like *Κορκορυγή*. (2) Ewing from *καρχαρος*: To make a harsh noise.

Κάρκαρος: in *Γοργύρη*.

Καρκίως, a crab: — 'from likeness of shape to its claws, 1. a pair of tongs, 2. a bone forming part of the skull, 3. a kind of shoe, 4. a kind of bandage.' Ldd. — Allied to *Καρχαρος*. So *Salmas*. from its roughness.

Κάρνεα, festival of Apollo *Carnēna*. — 'Perhaps from *Carnus* the son of Jupiter and *Europa*.' Hesych.

Κάρνον, Κάρνω, 'the Gallic trumpet, Lat. *cornu*.' Ldd. Allied to *Κάρας*, as *μυέω*, *μἄνεο*.

Κάρος, heaviness of the *κάρτα* head.

Καρπαλα, a Thessalian mimic dance. — Perhaps allied to *Καρπάλμιος* which see. The Latins said '*carpere gyrum*.' (2) 'Prob. after gathering the *καρπός* fruits.' Ewing.

Καρπάλμιος, 'tearing, rapid, swift: from *ἀρπάζω*: compare Lat. *carpo*.' Ldd. 'For *ἀρπάλμιος*.' Dnn., Mrt., Ewing, &c. And *Hemesterh*. allies it to *carpo*. As *Rapio*, *Rapidus*. K prefix as perh. in *Καυχάομαι* and *Κέλευθος*, and as Γ in *Γέτρο* for *Έτρο*. See *Ἀρπη*.

Κάρπασα, sails made from ΚΑΡΠΑΣΟΣ, the Spanish flax.

Καρπῖς, the same as Κάροφος.

Καρπός, fruit. — 'Prob. allied to *Κάρφω*: what is dry and ripe.' Ldd. 'As *Fruz*, *Fructus* from *φρύγω*.' Dnn. (2) *Becm*. allies it to *carpo*: Plucked fruit. See in *Καρπάλμιος*. (3) 'Hebr. *garap*, he plucked.' *Becm*.

Καρπός, the wrist. Ewing says: 'The wrist or hand attached to the wrist as a fruit *καρπός* to its stem.' Observe the metaph. meaning of *Coma*, hair. (2) 'Allied to Lat. *carpo*, to gather, grasp.' Dnn. See in *Καρπάλμιος*. (3) Damm from *κάρφω*, as above: 'From its hardness and dryness.'

Καρρέζω, for *κατ-ρέζω*, to do down with the hand, stroke with the hand.

Κάρρων, stronger. — As Βαθός, Βάσαν, so Κρατὺς, Κράσαν, Κάσαν, Κάβρον.

Κάρσιος: See Επὶ-κάρσιος.

Κάρσις, a shearing. — R. κείρω, κέκαρσαι.

Κάρτα, strongly. — R. κάρτος.

Κάρταλος, -λλος, a small basket, narrow at the bottom. — R. καρτός: Made of cut twigs: 'Mrt. and Ewing. See Κάρσιος. — (Very rare.)

Κάρτος, for Κρότος.

Καρυντίδες, 'prop. the female inhabitants of Carym in Laconia: in Architecture female figures as pillars: 'Dnn. and Ldd.

Καρνατίς, to play at Καρίαι nuts: which may be from κάρα, as the nut is in form like the head: though Ewing makes it from the hard shell. Curiously from Testa, a shell, is the French Tête, the head.

ΚΑΡΤΚΗ, a Lydian sauce prepared with blood and other ingredients, a minced meat, (says Ewing,) so perhaps from κείρω, έκαρον, whence Κέρμα 'a minute portion cut from any thing', (Dnn.): the ending like Lat. lactūCA, cadūCA; so σαμβύΚΗ, and acc. κήρυΚΑ, δοδύΚΑ.

Καρύκινος, blood-red, from the καρύκη.

Κάρφος, a dry stick or twig, straw, chip, &c.: the rod with which the Prætor enfranchised. — From

Κάρφω, to dry up, parch, wither. — Allied to τχάρος, κάρχαρος 'rough, prickly, esp. parched with thirst, Virgil's siti asper', (Ldd.). — Φλ, as έφφλ, στέφφλ, and as Πλ in μελλπλ, δδππλ. Allied too to Σκαρίφω, Σκαρίφω. (2) 'Chald. and Hebr. charab, am dried up: 'Mrt.

Κάρχαρος, Καρχάλεος, rough, sharp, rugged, dry. — 'Redupl. from τχάρος, allied to Χαράσσω, to sharpen, grave: 'Ldd. (2) Allied to Κέρχω, make dry or rough. (3) 'Hebr. gar, to cut with a saw: 'Dr. Jones.

ΚΑΡΧΗΣΙΟΝ, the mast head, main-top, — shrouds, — bandages; — stand or post of the crane: — drinking-cup 'shaped like the ancient round top or cross trees on a mast': Grove. — 'Damm [and Mrt.] from κάρ, the head, but ? 'Dnn. Now Nonius says it is 'the highest part of the mast, in which are foramina holes through which the ropes are passed.' Perh. then from κάρ, and τχάω 'to stand open', (Dnn.)

Κάρσιος, lethargy: κάρσιος.

Κασάλη, Κασαύρα, a harlot. 'Allied to Κάσσα: 'Dnn.

ΚΑΣΑΣ, a cushion, housing, skin serving as saddle. — They derive from κασσών, [κασών,] κάσσυμα: skins being prob. first used to sit on horseback: 'Dnn. ? (2) 'Heb. casa, to cover: 'Dr. Jones. So our word case Wbst. takes for a bag of skin.

Κάσις, brother or sister. — As Κήρυξ, and Γήρυς, so Κάσις and Γάσις from γάω, γελνομαι, i.e. σύγ-κασις, as σύγγενος, συγγένης: co-gnātus: or as Genuinus from Gigno, Genui. Homer favors both: Τρεῖς δὲ ΚΑΣΙΞ-ΓΗΝΗΤΟΥΞ, τοὺς μοι μία ΓΕΙΝΑΤΟ μήτηρ.

Κάσσα, a harlot. — Mrt. from κέζομαι, κέκασσαι,

κέκασται, as decorating or adorning herself. (2) R. τκάω, κάω, to burn i.e. with lust: πυρούσθα: 1 Cor. 7. 9. (3) 'Perh. from Κόσας: 'Dnn.

ΚΑΣΣΙΑ, cassia. — 'The Hebr. ketzio: 'Wr.

Κασσίτερος, tin, pewter. — 'For κασσίτερος, from κάω, κάσσω: a sort of comparative: Easier for melting i.e. than brass or silver: 'Damm. (2) 'R. κάσσα: from its meretricious appearance of silver: 'Ewing.

ΚΑΣΣΤΩ, to stitch, sew together. — For κατα-σώ, σών preserved in Lat. suo, to sew. Goth. siuyan, Dan. syer, Sax. sygian. — Lenn. from 'σώ, σείω, moveo: κατα-σώ, moveo junct, jungo, conjungo.' But those verbs express rapidity. ? Q. soft from ξώ 'to work finely or delicately', (Ldd.)?

Κάστανον, a chestnut, the nut of Castana in Thessaly or Pontus.

Καστόρειος, a song at the horse or chariot races, called from Castor. So

Καστορίδες, famous Spartan hounds, 'said to be first reared by Castor: 'Ldd.

Κάσωρ, a beaver. — 'R. κέζομαι, κέκασται: The adorer, as building its cell with an order and neatness observed by naturalists: 'Lenn.

Κασωρίς, as Κάσσα, Κασαύρα.

Κατά, down, down against, down through, down in; — against, through, by, by such a way, according to, in accordance with: or towards, agreeably to. — R. κέσται, (κτάι,) κείμαι, to be placed or lie down. See έγκΑΤΑ. (2) Ormston from κέδω, κέται: The motion in cleaving being downward. (3) Dnnb. allies it, as 'through', to 'Goth. gata, Belg. gatte, Dan. gade, our gate, a way, passage.' But Κάτω establishes the prim. meaning 'down.' Aristoph. ΚΑΤ-ώρυξέν με ΚΑΤΑ τῆς γῆς ΚΑΤΩ. (4) 'Hebr. chat, subjection: 'Wr.

Κατα-, back. As we go UP, and return DOWN. Or as we say, 'It has been so all DOWN from the Conquest.' — And 'thoroughly', as κατά is 'through.'

Καταάνυξ, a low helmet or skull-cap. — R. καταί, κατά, ττύξ as in Άν-τύξ: A low wrought frame.

Κατακωχή: in Άνακωχή.

Καταπέλτης, a catapult, engine for throwing darts. — All from πάλλω, πέταλται. As νημΕρτής.

ΚΑΘΑΙΥ, Ιφος, 'the upper story of a house: — a stair-case or ladder; — others say the roof. Though the form refers us to ήλιψ, ιως, a shoe, this deriv. is hard to explain: 'Ldd. ? And the Φ? (2) As καθ-ήψ, καθήβολ, so from κατά, down, λείπον, ελιπον: 'Leaving the parts below.' But the Φ? For the sound?

Κατηφής, with downcast eyes. — Κατά, down, φάη eyes, φδος. So καθΗσώλεω.

Κατούλας, dark (night). — R. εἶλω, έολα, τούλα, to shut up, envelope. So Έξ-ούλης.

Καύαξ, Καήξ, Κάδης, Κήξ, Κήξ, Καήξ, a sea-mew, from its sound cau, cau.

Καῦκα, Κανκίς, Κανκάλιον, certain cups: by some thought corrupt readings for Βανκάλιον, &c. So Κανκίς, a shoe, is now read Βανκίς.

Καυλός, a stalk, stem, shank, spear-handle:—cabbage-stalk.—Damm from *κάλων* [or *κάλον*, see *κάλιδ*,] wood, as the spear-handle. (2) R. *καίω*, *καύσω*, to burn: as *Κάρφος* from *Κάρφω*.

Καῖμα, -ας, heat: *καίω*, *καύσω*.

ΚΑΤΝΑΚΗΣ, a Persian fur garment: written also Γαννάκη. Wbst. compares our *gown*.

Καῖνος, a lot.—Allied to *Κανκαλός*, dry, from *καίω*, *καύσω*, for 'the earliest substances used in casting lots were small dry branches:' Damm. (2) R. *κάνη*, a reed. (3) Some say from the *Cauvians* in Caria who much used them.

Καίρος, bad, only 'a dialectic variety of *Κακός*:' Dnn. Perh. it is allied to *Χαῖνος*, 'soft, indolent, effeminate.' Hesych. has *Καῖνος*, bad. (Only once met with.)

Καυσία, a broad-brimmed hat to keep off the καύσις of the sun. In *Καῖμα*.

Καυχάομαι, to boast.—'A kindred form of *Αυχέω*, *Εύχομαι*:' Dnn. K. prefix, as in *Καρτάλιμος*, and as Γ in *Γούνος* for *οἶνος*. (2) Better, as redupl. of *ἵχθω*, *χαίνω*, *χαῖνος*, puffed up.

Καφέω: in *Κάτω*.

Καφόρη, *Σκαφόρη*, a fox.—For *κατα-φόρη* (as *Κα-βάλλης*), from *φωρᾶω* to steal.—Alberti from *σκάπτω*, *φωρᾶω*: See *Ψηλαφᾶω*. Better from *σκάπτω*, *ἔσκαφα*, (only), to dig, i.e. burrow.

Καχάω: in *Καγχάω*.

Καχλάω, *Καχλαίνω*, *Κιχλίω*, to bubble or splash as the waves.—Redupl. 'from *χαλάω*': Ldd. and Dnn. (2) Some make it imitative, as our *Giggle*. Accius: 'Unda, excita saxis, crepitu clangente cacinnaat,' i.e. giggles.

Κάκληξ, a pebble, gravel, shingle on the shore or in rivers: i.e. against which the water *καχλάζει* splashes. (2) R. *κλάω*, to break, by redupl. (3) Allied to *Κόχλαξ*.

Κάχυρος, *Κάγχυρος*, parched barley.—From *κάγω*, to parch, allied to *καίω*, *κέκαυκα*, to burn. This word was also used for *cattkins* and *capsules*. Will the learned Botanists explain this?

Κάψα: in *Κάμψα*.

Κάω, 'Attic for *Καίω*,' Dnn.

Κε, *Κεν*, giving a potential sense, like 'An.—Dunb. for *ῥέω*, R. *ῥέω*, *κείμαι*: Lay down, sup-pose. Or *ῥέω*, *ῥέω*. (2) 'Akin to *Γε*:' Dnn. and Lenn. ??

Κεδάω: in *Καίδας*.

Κεάω, *Κείω*, to split, sever,—beat.—R. *ῥέω*, *κεδάω*, *κείρω*, *κεντέω*, *κεστός*, *ῥέω*, *καίω*, *ῥέω*, *χαίνω*, *χάσμα*, *σχάω*: To make an opening or hollow.

Κέαρ, *Κῆρ*, the heart.—'R. *καίω*:' Mrt. 'As the fountain of vital heat:' Damm. Nearer from *κείω* = *καίω*, whence *κειδμενος*, *κειωντες*.

Κεβλή, i.e. *κεφλή*, *κεφαλή*. As *ἄμφω*, *ἀμβω*.

Κεγχιρίς, a serpent, from its spots, as Lucan: '*Cenchris variatam pingitur alvum*.' For ΚΕΓΧΡΟΣ was millet, and so anything in small grains, spawn of fish, small beads, &c.

Κεγχρόματα, a beading round the rim of a shield.—Above.

Κεδάω, *Κεδαίω*, *ῥέω*, *κεδάω*, *Σκεδάννυμι*, *Κίδωμι*, *Σκίδωμι*, 'to scatter, burst in pieces: R. *κεάω*, to cleave [sever,]': Dnn. Thus: *ῥέω*, *κείω*, *ῥέω*, *ῥέω*, as *βάδην*, *ἀνέδην*, *ὑδάρ*, and *ἐπ' ἡλυδός*. Thiersch compares *Σχίζω*, *ἔσχιδον*. (2) As *ιαέω*, to throw, and *ιαέω*, to lie: so *ῥέω* and *κείμαι*: To throw about. (3) Our *shed*, Sax. *accedan*, to pour out. Mrt. brings Chald. *acheda* to pour or dart out.

Κέδματα, chronic affections of the joints.—For *κῆδματα*, as *κεδνός*: R. *κῆδος*, pain, *κῆδω*. So

Κεδνός, careful, discreet:—cared for, valued, dear.—R. *Κῆδος*, care, *κῆδνός*. See on *Ἐδανός* and above.

Κέδρος, cedar tree:—oil of it:—anything made of it.—'R. *κεδῶ* [i.e. *ῥέω*, *κεδῶ* as *βάδην*; See *Κείω*,] as being easy to split, *εὐ-κτατός*, as Homer calls it:—or the Hebr. *KDR* to smell, as odoriferous: (Dr. Jones. 'R. *ῥέω*, *κείω*, to burn: as from it is burnt a famous pitch or resin:' Greg. Hence *Κηρώς* is odorous.

Κεῖθι, there: *κεῖθι*.

Κείμαι, *Κέομαι*, to lie down:—in *ῥέω* 3.

Κεμήλιον, a treasure.—R. *κείμαι*: As lying by with care. *Κεμήλια κείται*, Il. i. 131.

Κείνος: for *Ἐκείνος*.

Κεῖρα, 'slip or roller of linen for swathing the dead': gen. deduced from *κῆρ*, death, [called also *Κηρία*,] but, as *Κεῖρα* are also slips of cloth, linen or fringe, rather R. *κείρω*, to cut off: Pkh. 'As *Κόπτω*, *Κόμματα*, [segmenta,] segmenta:' Fuller.

Κείρω, to cut off, cut down, clip, diminish.—R. *κείω*, *κεάω*, to sever. So *ῥέω*, *φθείρω*; *ἱμείρω*. (2) 'Hebr. *kerce*, to cut:' Wr.

Κείω, to burn, *Καίω*.

Κείω, to sever: in *ῥέω*, as *κεάω*.

Κείω: in *Κακκείοντες*.

Κεκαδών, having bereaved.—R. *χάω*, *εχάδων*, to bereave.

Κέκασμαι: in *Κάζομαι*.

Κέλομαι, to call to.—R. *κέλομαι*, *ῥεκέλομαι*, *καλέω*.

Κερίφαλος, a woman's head-dress of net to cover and bind the hair:—'the second stomach of ruminating animals, from its net-like structure, Fr. le bonnet:—the pouch or belly of a hunting-net:—part of the head-stall of a bridle:' Ldd.—R. *κρύπτω*, *κεκρυφα*. In form, as *φύσΑΛΟΞ*.

Κελαδέω, to shout out, sing: from

Κελαδός, 'from *έλλάω*, *κελώ*, an exciting with a loud noise or clear voice:' Damm. As of hunters or warriors urging on, a shout, shouting out, murmur, roar.

Κελανός, black.—'R. *ῥέω*, *κῆλος*, [κῆλος, burning, or say burnt,] from *κείω*, to burn, *κείω*:' Mrt.

Κελαρώω, the same as *Κελαίνω*.

Κελέθω, a drinking-cup, a basin for sacrifices. Dr. Jones makes it 'a round wooden bowl:' then as *Ε* in

κελαῖνος, κεδνός, from κήλον, wood, and so Dnn. brings κελεόντες from κήλον. B, as from κισσός, ivy, is κισσύβιον, a goblet. BH, as in ἰρουσίBH. (2) Dnn. says curiously, 'R. λέβης.' What of KE? From χέω, to pour out, as κεκάδοιτο from χάω? Damn from χέω, λείβω, λοιθή a libation? —

Κελέοντες, 'the beams in the upright loom, between which the web was stretched: others read καλέοντες, from κάλων, [wood, as in κάλιδι,]': Ldd. 'R. κήλον, wood': Dnn. (2) 'The drivers, from κέλλω, κελῶ [i.e. κελέω, κελόντες,]: Pedes e quibus stamina deducuntur': Berkel.

Κελεός, 'a very swift bird', says Suid.: R. κέλης, celer.

Κελευθός, a road, way, path.—Buttm. from τέλεωθω, to go: K prefix, as in καρτάλιμος, Καυχόμαι. (2) But nearly all from κέλλω, κελῶ, to go, as Iter from Itum: whence also

Κελεύω, to urge, enjoin, beg, order, command, call to, as Καλέω.—R. κέλλω, κελῶ, to drive.

Κέλης, fast sailer or racer: from

Κέλλω, to drive, urge, thrust, thrust a ship on shore, land:—go forwards. Κέλαμαι, to call out to.—For Κίλλω from κίω to move, κίω, κίεω, κινέω. E, as κρίνω, κρίνω, κέρνω, κέρνω, κέρνω, κέρνω, κέρνω. (2) From a form τέκω = κίω, as justified by κέρωμαι, κέρωμαι, and Lat. cēreo. Then ΚΕΛΛΩ, as ΚΙΛΛΩ. (3) Dnn. from 'Ελλάω: K prefix, as in Καρτάλιμος, Κέλευθος, &c. (4) 'Hebr. kelee, to be swift': Wr.

Κελεύφος, husk, rind, pod.—Allied to Καλύπτω, κεκάλυφα, to cover. So τελαμῶν, βερεθρον.

Κέλαρ, a son. One whom the father τέλει, κέλεται bids or commands. Ewing understands it as 'One who is commanded by an oracle, a delegate.' (Very rare.)

Κεμάς, a fawn.—'R. [κείμαι, κέομαι,] κοιμᾶσθαι, as still lying in the cave': Mrt. Compare

Κέμμα, the bed of a wild animal.—'R. κείμαι': Dnn. Above.

Κένδυλα, as Σχένδυλα.

Κενέβρια, carrion.—Damn as transp. for Νεκρέβια, R. νεκρός a corpse. 'Κενέβριος the same as Θνησείδιος': Dnn.

Κενών, hollow between the ribs and hip. And Κενός, empty.—Allied to Χένος, a cavity, Χαύνος, 'prop. lax, gaping', (Dnn.) Χεία, a hole, Κούλος, hollow. So Κακός and Χάξω. Κενός as Γένος, Μένος. (2) 'Hebr. kaneh, hollowness, emptiness, and a cane': Pkh. 'Hebr. keene, to contain': Wr.

Κενταύριος, centaur.—'From the Centaur Chiron': Dnn.

Κένταυρος, a Centaur. 'Prob. from κεντῶ, ταῦρος: from bull-fights, or as being mounted horsemen': Ldd. Or from κεντῶ only, as Θησαυρος.

Κέντω, and inf. κένται, to prick, pierce, sting, goad.—R. τέκω, κέω, κείω, to cleave, split, κεστός, pricked. Allied to Καίνομαι, Καίνω, τέκνω, τέκνεται. See Κένος. So τέκνω, τέκνω.

Κέντρον, puncture, central point.—Above.

Κέντρον, a culprit pricked with a goad or spike:—patchwork sewn together by the prick of a needle: a joint composition.—Above.

ΚΕΠΗΘΟΣ, a sea-bird, remarkably light and easily caught:—a silly person easily duped.—Ewing and Mrt. from κοῖφος, light, τκοῖφος, τκοῖφος, and E as βοῖφος, βοῖφος; γονυ, gEnu; vOster, vEster; tOsta, tESta. But?

Κεράα, like Κέρας, a horn:—'anything like one, growing or projecting like one, and so a yard-arm, projecting beam of a crane:—antennæ of the crab:—branching stake of wood:—little projection or mark at the top of any thing, mark or sign in writing, a title, abbreviation:—the leg, point of a pair of compasses:—a bow': Ldd.

Κεράζω, to butt or strike with the κέρας horn, overthrow, lay waste. (2) R. κείρω, κερῶ, to cut off.

Κεράν, a worm that preys on a κέρας horn.

Κεράμβη, horned or stag-beetle.—R. κέρας. Κεράξ, κεράφι, κεράβη (as κἀβη), κεράμβη, as λαμβάνω.

Κέραμος, potter's earth, vase, tile, brick, &c.—'Perh. from κερῶ, to mix: for well-tempered earth is desirable for making earthen-ware': Greg. 'Earth well kneaded and prepared for making earthen-ware': Lenn. (2) Dnn. and Mrt. from έρα, earth. K prefix as in Καρτάλιμος, Καυχόμαι, Κέλευθος. (3) Some from τέκω, κέω, to burn, and έρα earth. (4) Rossi notices Coptic heromi, furnace-earth. 'Hebr. gerem, to pulverize': Wr.

Κέραμος, 'dungeon, in Il. 5. 387, χαλκέω ἐν κεράμῳ. Perh. allied to Χήραμος': Ldd. 'A chamber of brick, [See Κέραμος above,] still retaining the name when of brass, [as in Homer just quoted,] as a candle-STICK of brass; HORN-book, &c.': Grogan. So Mile-STONES are said, even of iron or wood.—Ewing says: 'Place of confinement where they were obliged to work in clay.'

Κέρας, a horn: 'anything of horn, drinking-horn;—horn guard or pipe at the end of a fishing-hook;—arm of a river;—wing of an army;—sail-yard;—any projection, as a mountain-peak, &c.': Ldd.—In form like Γέρας, Τέρας, Πέρας; and allied to Χορδός, Κόραξ, Κορωνός, Γύρος, Κυρτός, &c. (2) Lenn. allies it to Κάρα, the top. (3) 'Hebr. keren, a horn': Pkh.

Κερασθόλος, hard, intractable.—R. κέρας, τβολέω. From the silly notion that such corn as struck against the horns of oxen in sowing, produced hard fruit. 'Quod tegerit cornu, non est cotibile': Plin.

Κέρασος, a cherry-tree.—From Cerasus in Pontus. Κερατέα, 'the carob-tree: τὸ Κεράτιον, the fruit of the tree, which is articulated. R. κέρας': Dnn. and Schleusn.

Κερατίας, a cuckold, from the expression To make κέρατα horns for, give horns to. 'That the husbands of false women wear horns, is an old saying, and common in other countries also': Todd.

Κεραυνός, thunderbolt, lightning which strikes the earth.—R. κείρω, κερῶ: from its cutting down and de-

stroying. Some add αἶω, to shine or to burn: but -αὐνός much as *Θῆρ-αυρος*. (2) 'Chald. *keran*, to shine: ' Mrt.

Κεράω, Κεράννυμι, to mix,—pour out.—R. *κείρω*, κερῶ, 'to take from, diminish'. (Dnn.). (2) 'R. *κείρας*: To pour prop. into cups of horn, of which the ancient cups were made. Later, to mix: ' Pkh. 'To pour into cups having the figure of horns: and, because they used to temper wine, it came to mean mix: ' Damm.

Κέρδος, gain:—craft in getting it.—R. *κείρω*, κίκερται, κέρδη. 'From the little clippings of money, as in *Κέρμα*; anciently gained by trading. So in Hebr. a piece of money broken or cut off, is used of gain: ' Pkh. See *Κέρμα*.

Κερδῶ, a fox.—R. *κέρδος*, craft.

Κερκίς, 'a staff or rod with which the web was struck to make it thick and close:—later, in the horiz. loom, the weaver's stay or comb: but comm. the shuttle containing the spindle;—any taper rod, reed, quill, skewer, peg, pin, small bone of the shin:—a kind of poplar, the trembling aspen, from the rustling of its leaves [as the shuttle from the noise].—Prob. from *κρέκω*, rarer form of *κρέκω*, to strike, beat: ' Ldd. So all.

Κερκίς, a tail.—'R. *κρέκω* [as *Κερκίς* :], to strike, beat: ' Mrt. Thus Virgil of the dolphins: ' *Æquora verrunt caudis*. And our More: 'The lion will strike such a blow with his tail that will break the back of his encounter.' Waller: 'And men and boats his active tail confounds.' Dryden speaks of the lion as 'Roused by the lash of its own stubborn tail.'

Κέρκυρος, a light vessel.—' *Κέρκος* and *Οὐρά* are both a tail: hence called as very long, and ending both ways in a tail: ' Forcell. (2) The Schol. Aristoph. from the island *Κέρκυρα*, *Corcyra*.

Κέρμα, 'a minute portion cut from anything, hence a small coin: ' Dnn. 'For in the rude state of ancient money small pieces were often clipped off from larger to make weight: ' Ewing.—R. *κείρω*, κίκερμαι.

Κερματιστής, a money-changer: Above.

Κέρνος, a large dish of earthen-ware: perh. contr. from *Κεράμνος*. (2) As it contained various fruits, Greg. from *κεράω*, *κινάω*. It is called a *Κρατήρ* by the Schol. on Nicander.

Κεροντιάω, to toss the horns, hold the head high.—R. *κέρας*. 'Lift not up your horn on high: ' O. T.

Κερταμός, sarcastic, reviling.—For *κέρπ-τομος* or *κέρπ-τομος*, cutting the heart. So *κεδνός*. (2) R. *κείρω*, κίκερται. As *ἔβδωμοξ*.

Κέρχη, 'a kind of hawk, called from its hoarse noise, said to be the kestrel: ' Ldd.—From

Κέρχω, to make rough, dry, hoarse.—' Kindred words are *Κάρχαρος*, *Καρχαλέος*, all apparently formed to express a shrill sound. R. *κρέκω*: ' Dnn.

Κεσκίω, refuse of flax, 'quod detrahatur e lino: ' Steph.—R. *ξέω*, to scrape off, i.e. *σκεῖω*, *τρεσκείω*, *τρεσκείω*: as *σκέλλω*, *ΚΟσκυλμάτια*. (Very rare.)

Κέσκομαι, to lie down.—R. *κείμαι*, *κείμαι*, as *Βάω*, *Βάσκο*.

Κεστός, pricked, embroidered: in *Κεστέω*.

Κέστρα, a hammer with a sharp head, javelin, awl. *Κέστρον*, a graving tool, stylus.—R. *κεστός*, allied to *Κεντέω*, *Κεδῶ*, *Κείρω*.

Κεστρεῖς, 'a mullet, from *κέστρα*, from its shape. Called also the Faster, as believed to be empty whenever caught: hence it means a starveling: ' Ldd.

Κεύθω, to hide, conceal.—As *ἐλετθῶ*. R. *τῆκω*, *κείμαι*, *κείμαι*: To put down, put by, put away: *pono*, *re-pono*, *se-pono*. (2) 'Akin to *Κύω*, *Κυνέω*: ' Dnn.

Κεφαλή, the head.—As *Κάπετος* for *Σκάπετος*, *Κεφαλή* is allied to *Σκέπασμα*, a covering, case, integument, from *σκέπω*, *σκεπα*. See *Κῆπος*. In form as *χθαμΑΑΗ*. (2) Damm for *κυφαλή* from *κύπτω*, *κύκω*, from its convexity: as *Κύβη*. We have *pejero* from *juro*. But?

Κεφαλῖς, head or chapter of a book, principal part, &c.—Above. As *Caput*, Chapter.

†Κίω, Κείω, to burn, allied to *Καίω*.

†Κίω, to cut: in *Κεδῶ*.

†ΚΕΩ, ΚΙΩ, (as *Ψάω*, *Ψέω*, *Ψύω*), ΧΕΩ, ΧΤΩ, seem Primitives, and to be allied, and to imply movement. Thus *Κίω*, *Κινέω*, *Κίω*, *Κίω*, are to move, move forward: †*Κίω*, *Κέλλω*, to move or drive on: *Κέμαι*, *Κείμαι*, *Κέσκω*, to move or place oneself down, to lie down: *Χίω*, *Χύω*, to throw or pour down.—Dnn. refers *Κίω* [See *Καρπάλιμος*] to *†Ψάω*, *Είμι*: and *Κέω* might thus be referred to *†Ψάω*, *Είμι*, and *Χέω* to *†Ψάω*, *Ψύμι*, to send: but it seems safer to take them as Primitives. Ewing considers *Κίω* as transp. from *†Ψάω*, i.e. make to go.

Κῆγχος, Κήγχος, 'the same meaning as *ποι γῆς*, Hesych. From *κῆγ* for *πῆ*, *ἄγχος* [i.e. *ἀγχοῦ* or *ἀγχι*]: Dnn.

Κῆδος, concern, anxiety, sorrow, prop. in bereavement, as allied to *†Καδέω*, *Κεκάδομαι*, *Χάω*, *Ἐχάδομαι*, 'to make one quit, bereave: ' (Dnn.). So mourning for the dead, a funeral, burial:—any object of care or concern, as a relationship or connexion in life. (2) R. *τῆκω*, *κείω*, *καίω*: *Ardent glowing* affection and interest. Or as *Δαίω*, to light up, is used for 'to be loud, as wailing: ' (Dnn.). And Damm from burning the dead. (3) R. *κῆδω*.

Κῆδω, to injure, distress, annoy.—Prop. to bereave, as in *Κῆδος*. (2) R. *καίω*, *καίω*, to burn, consume.

Κηθίς, voting-box, dice-box.—'R. *†χάω*, [*ἐχρήθη*], *χαθεῖν*: Ldd., to hold, contain. (2) 'Others prefer *χέω*: ' Dnn.: to pour in (dice). (3) Lenn. compares *Κεύθω*.

Κηκός, 'said to be an Ion. word from *κακός*, mischievous: *Κηκῶ*, to insult: ' Ldd.

Κηκίς, juice, fat:—a gall-nut, 'produced by the sap oozing from punctures made by insects: ' Ldd. From *Κηκίω*, to ooze, gush forth.—Redupl. of *Κίω*, to go (forth or out.).

Κηλεός, burning, blazing.—R. *τῆκω*, *καίω*, *†καελεύς*, *κηλός*.

Κηλέω, to charm, beguile, coax.—' *Ἐκηλος*, *†ἐκηγ-*



λέω: 'Buttm.: To make calm. As Ἐκεῖνος, Κεῖνος. (2) Lengthened from καλός, (as κηκός:): To say pretty things to, as Αἰκάλλω. And allied to †Κά(ω, Κά(ομαι, to embellish. (3) R. καλέω, παρα-καλέω, to soothe. (4) 'R. χαλάω, to untend': Dnn. (5) 'Chald. kal, the voice: 'Mrt.

Κήλη, Attic Κάλη, 'a tumor, esp. of a rupture. R. χαλάω, to slacken: 'Dnn. (2) 'R. κηλεός: An inflammation: 'Ewing. (3) 'Hard as κῆλον wood: 'Mrt. Compare Durus from Δούρυ.

Κηλῖς, spot, stain, blemish. — 'Very prob. from [κάω, καελῖς,] καίω, to burn: The effect of fire: 'Dnn. As a burn or brand. See Κήλον.

Κήλον, Κῆλον, 'dry wood fit for burning: — hence (the earliest weapons being of wood hardened by fire,) arrow, weapon: — sun-beam: 'Dnn. — Above.

Κηλός, dry: in Κηλεός.  
Κήλων, a stallion, gen. he-ass: — lascivious. — Allied to Κηλεός: Ardens (cupidine).

Κήλων, Κηλώνειον, a swipe, machine for drawing water. — As 'Όνος, an ass, is used also for a windlass, crane or pulley, so Κήλων, an ass, for Κήλων a swipe.

Κηλωσά, a brothel. — From Κήλων 1.

Κημῶς, 'a muzzle for a horse: — also a net or basket of reeds through which the Ψῆφοι were dropt into the urn: — a basket containing them, — a fishing-basket; — head-dress, bond: 'Dnn. — Some of these senses agree with Κηθῖς, an urn or dice-box, which seems allied. — Others agree with Ewing's deriv. 'from κέμπω, [κέκαμαι,], to curve: a kind of fetter or chain, bit or bridle.' — Varin. from κάπτω, to eat, as Virgil: 'Fræna ferox sonipes spumantia mandit.' But this is only incidental.

Κήνος: the Lat. census, ultim. from Κένσας.

Κήξ: in Καυξέ.

Κήπος, a garden, orchard. — As Κάπητος for ΣΚάπητος, so Κήπος from σκέπω, to protect, σκέπη a sheltered place. Perh. allied to our word keep. Wbst. explains Garden 'land enclosed for the protection of fruits.' So Pkh. from Hebr. קפח, to cover, protect. (2) Mrt. from κάπω, from the exhalations. Cic. speaks of the odors 'qui offluntur e floribus.' Hesych. calls it περι-πνεόμενος καὶ εὐ-ήμετος τόπος.

Κήπος, a fashion of cutting the hair: perh. from the care and dressing of a garden, as Κόμη, hair, from Κομέω to attend to. Hesych. calls it καλλωτισμένος τριχών. — Also, as Hortus, for τὰ αἰθία γυναικεία.

Κῆρ, the heart: in Κεάρ.

Κῆρ, fate, death, doom, disease. — Allied by Lenn. to Κάρ, Καῖρος, whence eis καρὸν tunnels, mortally wounded, καίριος, mortal, deadly. (2) R. ἡτέω, κείω, to cut: from the Fate cutting the threads of life. In form as Θέω, Θῆρ; Αἰθώ, Αἰθήρ. (3) R. κείρω, to destroy: as Κηπαίνω. (4) Damm from κερῶν: Fate mixing the cup of bliss or woe. But Κῆρ is always used of woe.

Κηραίνω, to injure, destroy. See in Κῆρ. — 'Some

derive it in sense To be anxious, from κῆρ, the heart: 'Dnn. Κηρίον, honey-comb; — the scald-head, as Latin Favus. — From

Κηρός, bees' wax, wax. — 'R. κερῶν: A thing mixed: the alloy of honey: 'Dr. Jones. (2) R. ἡτέω, κείω: Fit for burning, whence Κηρὸν wax-tapers.

Κῆρυξ, a herald. Κηρύσσω, ξω, to herald. R. γῆρυς, the voice. So all. — Also, a kind of shellfish: 'its shell being used by criers and heralds: 'Dnn.: 'with a wreathed shell which might be used as a trumpet. Also, a prickly instrument of torture: 'Ldd. (2) Hebr. kerez, to proclaim: 'Wr.

Κῆτος, a whale. — Not improb. Lenn. from χά(ω, κέχασται, χανῶναι, ἵχθυς, ἡκέχνηται, from its vast capacity: Capax. Compare the formation of Χῆτις.

Κητώεσσα Λακεδαίμων, large as a Κῆτος, whale. Others make Κῆτος the same as Καίαρ, a depth, gulf: full of hollows, says Buttm., applying it to the country. See Κῆτος above.

Κῆϋξ in Καίϋξ.

Κῆρυξ, a drone-bee: 'metaph. of old birds with the pen-feathers gone: 'Ldd. — R. κάπτω, κέκαφα, κέκρηφα, to devour: Eating, but not working. 'Fruges consumere natus,' Hor. 'Immunisque sedens aliena ad pabula fucus:' Virg. See Τετθέρηνη.

Κηῶδης, smelling as of burnt incense. — R. καίω, a 1. κῆα, to burn, and εἶω, ὀδω, odor. Passow compares Flagro and Fragro. So

Κηῶεις, fragrant. — Above.

Κιάθω: the same as Κίω.

Κιβδηλιάς, 'to look of a pale yellow, like gold alloyed with base metal: to have the jaundice: 'Dnn. From

Κιβδηλος, base, spurious, adulterated. — For κιβδηλος, as 'ἀλιβδῶν for ἀλιδῶν', (Dnn.) from κίς, κῶς, a worm, ἴδηλέω, δηλόμαι, to injure: Worm-eaten, and so rotten, worthless, base, &c. Thus opposed to 'Α-κίος. (2) From ΚΙΒΔΗΣ, clay, in Hesych.; hence is assumed a sense dross, which Κιβδηλῖς bears. (3) Constantine from Χίω, ἴδηλέω: said of corn damaged by the Chians. Eustath. from Χίω, δηλόω: such coin of the Chians as the Athenians repudiated being marked by a Χ. (4) 'Chald. kibda. (kibda.) a lie: 'Mrt.

Κιβίσις, and Ἐτολίαν Κίβα, pouch, wallet, knapsack. — R. κίω, to go, i.e. for a journey, much as Via, Viatica, and Ἐφ-όδιος. B, as in βόλβιτον, κλωβός. (2) As carrying cibum food, obsol. in Gr., but which might have existed, from the κίω above, (like Κίβα,) to go, as Viatica. See Festus below in Κιβωτός. (3) Whiter mentions the elements C, B; C, P, in 'cepan, copio, κίβισι, kepen, our keep, coop.' (4) 'Hebr. kebizee, collection: 'Wr.

Κιβώριον, a cup, 'from the material or the shape of the Κιβώριον or seed-vessel of the Egyptian bean: 'Ldd. But this last prob. from Κίβα, a bag, above. See ΚΙΒΩΤός.

Κιβωτός, a box, chest, in which, says Festus, we put cibum food. See in Κίβισις. Ldd. indeed allies Κίβω-

τὸς and Κίθις. (2) Some from κίω, βοτῶν, as feeding on a journey.

Κυκλιῶν, to wag the tail ; — to change continually.

— R. κύκλος.

Κυκλῖς, 'a folding-door, railed fence, inclosure with folding doors, place of sitting of the Athenian senate : ' Dnn. Hence Κυκλίδες, quibbles at the bar, logical quibbles. — For κυκλῖς, (as Κίγκλος), redupl. for κλῖς allied to Δι-κλῖς and to Κλισιάδες, 'folding-doors or large gates : ' (Dnn.)

Κίγκλος, a kind of wagtail. — For κίκλος, (as λαγχαν.) from κίω, κίκκα, cio, cico, κινέω, to move, as Lat. *motacilla* from *motum*.

ΚΙΔΑΡΙΣ, a Persian turban. 'Cidarim Persae regium capitis vocabant insigne : ' Curt. — It means also an Arcadian dance: perh. from κίω, κίτθην, cio, κινέω. As βάδην, στάδην.

Κίτθην: in Κεθάς.

Κιθάρα, a guitar. — Usually thought a foreign word, but so contradictorily that it seems rather from κίω, κίτθην, cio, κινέω, to move. (As φαφα.) Ovid: 'Citharam cum voce motere : ' 'Fila sonantia movit.' See Κίγκλος, Κίσσα, Κισσός. Wr. says it is the Hebr. *ketenosa*.

Κιθών, Ion. for Χιτών.

Κίκνυνος, a curled lock. — Redupl. from κίνυνος (as Κυκλήσκω), from κίω, 'elegantly going across the head : — Or moved (round), twisted : ' Damm: Κίω here as Lat. cio, and Κινέω, to move. See both Κίκυς and Κίγκλος.

Κικκαβαῦ, imitated from the sound of screeching owls. Κυκκάθη, a screech-owl.

Κυκλήσκω, i.e. κλέω, κλέω, κλέω, κλέω, as Μυμήσκω.

Κικυμῖς, an imitative word like Κακκάθη.

Κίκυς, 'lit. power of motion, prob., from κίω: strength, vigor : according to some, as Κηκίς, juice, blood, spurning out, also from κίω : ' Dnn.

Κικλίκω, to play the *Cilician*.

Κιλίκιον, 'a coarse cloth, strictly of *Cilician* goats' hair : ' Ldd. 'Commonly manufactured in *Cilicia* : ' Dnn.

Κιλλίβας, an ass-mounter, as we say a Horse, frame to put a shield on. — As Λυκά-βας. From

Κίλλος, an ass. — 'R. κίλλω, quasso : ' Mrt. As Persius: 'Nec manus ariculas [asin] imitata eet mobilis', and Jerome: 'Aut manu ariculas agitari asini.' Moving its long ears, as the wag-tail Κίλλουρος does its οὐρά tail.

Κίλλω, 'a form akin to Κέλλω and 'Ιλλω : ' Dnn.

KIMBEPIKON, a kind of garment. 'From the place', says Suidas. 'So called as made by the *Cimbri* : ' says Dr. Brasse. As Cambrie from Cambray, Worsted from that place in Norfolk.

KIMBLE, -ης, niggardly. — Suid. states that these are the same as Βέμβις, -ης, a wasp or bee : Steph. As then: Σφηκόω is to constrict and tighten in, from σφῆξ,

σφηκός, a wasp as narrow in the middle, so Κίμβις can be tight, pinching, screwing. And B and K? Yet perhaps liQUor or likor from λιψ, λιβός. For K and Π are often interchanged. ?

Κιμωλία, fuller's earth. 'Cretosaeque rura Cīmōli : ' Ov.

Κινάβρα, Κινάρα, 'smell of the he-goat, a rank smell : ' Dnn. — Supposed by some to be put for *κινάβρα*, *κυνα-βόρα*, dog's-meat: as *κινάρα* and *κ'τνάρα*, *plinnus* and *pUailus*, (Forcell.). — But, as it should thus be rather *κυν-όβρα*, better with Damm: 'Notat gravem odorem *sulacium* animalium, à *κινέω* quod idem ac *βινέω*.' Sic in Fabulā Otwayanā: 'How the old fellow stunk, when the fit was on him ! ' Vide *Κίναυδος*. I brevis est, ut in *Κινάβρα*.

Κίναδος, a fox : — a cunning knavish fellow. — The latter seems the prim. sense, from *κινέω*, as Livy: 'movere ac *moliri* : ' and as the expression Πάτρα λίθων *κινέω*. Stirring everything, bustling, active. Somewhat similarly the Lat. *Versutus* from *Verto*. Ldd. makes it a 'shifty' fellow. I short as in

Κινάθισμα, a rustling motion. — R. *κινέω*. So *Κινά-πετον*.

Κίναυδος, catamita : — 'à *κινέω* = *βινέω* : ' Dnn. Al-ludit fortasse vox ad αἰδώς = τὰ αἰδοῖα.

Κινάρα, Κυνάρα, the *κυνός* dog thorn, garden thorn, called also *Κυνό-βατος* : a kind of artichoke. For the I see on *δρος*.

Κινδαξ, the same as Σκινάξ.

Κινδύνος, risk, hazard, danger. — 'Prob. from *κινῶ* : prim. of throwing the dice : ' Ldd. — Or, (as *ινδάλλομαι* and *ἐνδύνω*) for *κινδύνος* from *κίω*, to go, *κίτθην* as *βάδην*, *στάδην*. I.e. in which we go up to anything, as 'ἵπης, 'going', is *Venturosus* which from *Venio*, and as from *Per-ee* some derive *Perculum*.

Κινέω, to move. — R. *κίω*, *cio*, *cico*. As *Δίω*, *Δινέω*.

Κίναβος, the same as *Κάναβος*.

KINNAMOMON, cinnamon. 'From the *Phenicians* : ' Ldd.

KINTPA, an *Asiatic* instrument with ten strings. — 'Chald. *kinpara*, a harp; *kinah*, lamentation : ' Mrt.

Κινυρὸς, plaintive, like the tone of the *Κινύρα*. *Κινύ-ρομαι*, to bemoan.

Κινύπετον, 'a deadly beast, espec. a serpent : said to come, notwithstanding the *ι*, from *κινῶ*, to move, as 'Ερ-πετόν from 'ερπω : ' Ldd. A moving thing. Compare the termin. in *δραΠΕΤΗΞ*. The *ι* as in *Κινάθισμα*.

Κίξης, Κίξδλης, Κίξδλης, a highway robber. — 'Prob. derived from *κίχεῖν*, 'Ldd. : i.e. to come upon, or up to. *κίχω*, *κίξω*.

Κιόκρανον : = *κινός-κρανον*, 'Ldd. As *Idolo-latry*, *Idolatry*.

Κιρκάλα, thought to be nightshade, from *Circé*, the enchantress in the *Odyssey*.

Κίρκος, Κρίκος, a circle, ring ; — a hawk or falcon flying in a circle : 'Ducensque per aëra *gyros Milvus* : ' Ov. Allied by many to *ἵγρος*, a circle, *Κυρτός*, curved,

*Kéras*, a horn, &c. (2) *Kríkos* from *κρίω*, to creak, i. e. as a wheel turning on an axle-tree: That wheels round with noise. (3) 'Welsh *cyr*, from *cwr*, a circle, limit.' Wbst.

*Kirkón*, to bind with rings: Above.

*Kirwán*, the same as *Kerwán*, like *Πετάν*, *Περνάν*, *Πίννημ*.

*Kirrhós*, tawny, yellowish.—Prob. from the color of the *Kirwós*. (2) *Knrós*, wax, *ἡκρερός*, *ἡκρῆρος*, *κῆρρός*.

*Karós*, *Krisós*, *Krízōt*, a varicose vein, dilated blood-vessel.—Salmas. allies it to *Σκίρρος* or *Σκίρος*, (as *Μάραγδος*, *Σμάραγδος*.) *scirrus* or *schirrhus*, a hard knotty, tumor. (2) Like *Kirkos*, allied to *Kuprós* and *Guprós* curved, *Kéras* a horn, *Xorós*, &c.

*Kis*, *kiós*, an insect in corn or wood, corn weevil.—Allied to *Σχίω*, to rend, *Kéw*, to sever, *Kedw*, *Κείρω*.

*Kíōpms*, pumice-stone.—*R. kis*: As seeming worn-eaten.

*Kíssa*, *Kírta*, the jay or magpie; and, like *Pica*, any eccentric appetite.—Menage from *κίω*, *κίωω*, *cio*, *cio*, *κίωω*, to move, like *Κίγχιος* the wagtail: 'From its frequent motion of the tail and body.' So

*Kiosós*, the ivy.—Menage deduces this, like *Kíssa*, from *κίω*, *κίωω*, as going about trees: (See 'Irus:'). 'Thus Persius calls it *Sequax*, and Virgil *Errans*.'

*Kiosóvros*, a cup, properly as made of ivy-wood.—Above. A cup has the epithet *Kíōvros* applied to it by Euripides.

*Kíōtta*, a wicker-basket, hamper.—*R. kíw*, to go, *κίωσται*. For the purposes of journeying. (2) Allied to *Κύσση*, *Κύσσις*, from *κύω*, 'prop. to contain', (Dnn.). As *μύσση*, *μύσση*; *κύνάρα*, *κύνάρα*. (3) Same ally our *cheat*, 'a word found in Sax., Germ., Dan., Swed., Welsh and Irish.' Wbst.

*KITPEA*, 'lemon or citron tree. Hebr. *keter*, to smell.' Wr.

*Kixánw*, *Kíxhmi*, *ἡκίχω*, to come up to, reach, meet, light on, find.—*R. kíw*, *κίεκα*, to go, go to. So *In-venio*, to find.

*Kíxhλ*: in *Kíxhλíw*.

*Kíxhλíw*, 'to titter, giggle, but others make it to eat *κίχλαι*, thrushes, to live luxuriously.' Ldd. 'Fare well, revel, make merry, laugh heartily: thus Grove brings the senses together. *Kíxhλíw* can be however an imitative word, like our *Giggle*, *Cackle*. *Kíxhλ*, a thrush, is classed by Menage with *Kíγχιος* and *Kíssa*, which see.

*Kíw*, to move, go: See in *ἡκίω*.

*Kíw*, a pillar:—grave-stone: Ldd.—As *Bῆμα* is *ἀνά-βημα*, a raised place, so *Kíw* for *ἀνα-κίω*, going up: 'a column rising on high', Lenn. 'Kíw: in altum' Mrt. So *Celsus*, high, from *Cello*, *Excello*, and *Ex-celsus*.

*Klaxgḡ*, 'clang, clangor, a loud and shrill cry or sound. *R. κλάω*, *ῥέω* or both formed to imitate the sound.' Dnn. 'Clang, Germ., Swed., Dan.: Wbst. (2) Damm from *κλάω* to break;—Hemst. from *κάλω* to call out to.

*Kladarós*, easily broken.—*R. κλάω*, *ἡκλάω*, as *Báthn*. *Kladw*, *Kladáσσω*, to shake.—I suppose from *κλάδοι* branches shaking by the wind. See *Δόναξ*.

*Kladéw*, to break off young *κλάδους*.

*Klados*, 'from *κλάω*: a young slip or shoot such as is broken off for grafting; a young branch.' Ldd. *Kladosi éx-eklásthēsan*, Rom. 11. 19. *Πτόρθον κλάσε*, Hom. So *Κλήμα*, *Κλῶν*.

*Klázō*, *ῥέω*, to make a shrill cry, scream, shout, chaunt.—The same as *Krázō*, which see. So *Κλέανος*, *κρίθανος*. From its own sound, say many; but this would be more applicable to *Κλαγγή*, which however is from *κλάω*.—Others from *καλέω*, to call out to, or *κλάω*, to break (out).

*Klázō*, to shut: *R. κλαῖν*, a key: *κλήϊω*.

*Klaíw*, *Klāw*, *f. κλαίωμα*, to weep: i. e. *κλάω* break forth into crying or into tears, as the voice is broken and interrupted with sobbings. 'Dat gemitum, *rumptique* has imo pectore voces,' Virg. And: 'Suo *rumpebat* pectore questus.' The Greeks said *ῥῆγαι δάκρυα*, *ῥῆγαι φωνήν*. So with us *To burst into tears*.

*Klaméds*, mutilated.—*R. κλάω*, *ἡκλαδός*: *M* as *λαμέδων*. So *Θάμεδω*.

*Klázē*, a key.—*R. κλάζω*, *ῥέω*.

*Klaúma*, *Klaúmhds*, a weeping: *κλαίω*.

*Klāw*, to break.—Allied to *Kólos*, broken; *Koláptw*, to strike, beat, through *ἡκλάω*, *κλάω*. Some ally it to *Θλάω*: but?

*Klāw*, to weep: in *Klaíw*.

*Klétthn*, by stealth: *κλέπτω*. As *ἐπιτά, ῥεδομος*.

*Klēs*, *Klāth*, *Klāth*, a key, bolt:—collar-bone, clavicle, as this from *Clavis*: 'as if from *locking* the neck and breast together', Ldd. And a bench for rowers, 'for the benches are placed before the aperture which receives the oars, and so are called from the resemblance which rowing bears to the action of a key in locking or unlocking.' E. Valpy.—From

*Klaíw*, to shut.—As *ἔμβολον* is a peg, bolt, from *βάλλω*, so *κέλλω*, *κείω*, *ἡκείω*, *κλείω*, to drive (in), and so shut. (2) As shutting in is for *privacy*, it may be allied to *Καλύπτω*, (*κλύπτω*.) and *Κλέπτω*. (3) 'Hebr. *kele*, he shut.' Mrt.

*Klaíw*, to make famous: *Κλεινός*, renowned.—*R. κλέω*.

*Klémma*, fraud, theft: *κλέπτω*, *κέκλεμαι*.

*Kléōs*, glory: *κλέω*.

*Kléptw*, 'to do anything by stealth or privately, conceal, deceive, steal. Akin to *Καλύπτω*, [*κλύπτω*],' Dnn. (2) 'Chald. *keleph*, covering.' P'kh.

*Klétas*, 'prob. = *κλειτός*.' Ldd.

*Kléw*, to call, *καλέω*.—Also, as *Klaíw*, to make famous, celebrate: prop. to call out the name of, proclaim it. Thus *Notminatus* is explained *Celebratus* by Forcell. We say, He has a great name.

*Klāwōn*, report, fame, *κλέος*, *κλέω*.

*Klāthron*, *Klaíthron*, *Klāthron*, a bolt, bar: *κλείω*.

*Klēmā*: in *Klādos*.

Κληρικὸς, pertaining to the Clergy.—R. κληρῶν. From St. Matthias being chosen by lot, Acts i. 26. Or as having public allotments of lands. Or (as the tribe of Levi) being the lot or inheritance of the Lord.

Κληρος, a lot.—'Perh. from κλέω, [κλαερὸς]; for τῶς, potsherds, or other κλάσματα were used for it.' Lidd.

Κλίβανος: for Κρίβανος. As λείριον, liliūm.

Κλίμα, inclination;—the supposed slope of the earth from the equator towards the pole, hence, a region, zone, *clime*; *climate*: Lidd.—R. κλίνω.

Κλιμακτήρ, a climacteric, a step or stop in human life every 7th year.—From

Κλίμαξ, akos, a ladder, staircase, 'from κλίνω, from its leaning aslant,' Lidd. Also a *climax* in rhetoric:— 'a wrestler's trick, Soph. Tr. 521, variously explained:—part of a chariot, i.e. blocks of wood placed above the axle, and narrowing like steps': Lidd.—And

Κλίση, κλυτήρ, Κλισμὸς, a bed on which we recline.—From

Κλίνω, to bend, turn, turn aside, &c.—'Ο-κλαδὼν is on bent knees, from κλάω, to break, (See fully in 'Αγκή.) so Κλίνω to bend is from κλάω:—as from Τάω is Τίνω; from Ψάω is Ψίνομαι; from 'Αγω is 'Αγίνω; so Φθίνω, Βυθῶ, &c. (2) As Νέω, to incline, from Νέω, to go (down), so κέλλω, κελῶ, ἥκλω, ἥκλω, κλίνω, to urge or press (down). (3) 'Sax. *hlīnian*, Germ. *lehnen*, to lean': Wbst.

Κλισία, couch for reclining on;—chamber, tent, hut, for reclining in.—R. κλίνω, κέκλιται.

Κλισιάδες, folding-doors. Dindorf reads always Κλεισιᾶδες from κλείω, σῶ, to shut. Yet so δι-ΚΛΕΣ. Others from κλίνω, as Κλισία: Inclining one to the other.

Κλίτος, like Κλίμα.

Κλίτος, Κλίτις, slope, *de-clivity*, *clivus*.—R. κλίνω, κέκλιται.

Κλοιὸς, collar for a dog,—pillory.—R. κλείω, κέκλω, to shut in.

Κλονέω, to throw into κλόνος confusion.

Κλόνος, press of battle, throng of men or spears, battle-rout, a rumbling noise.—Jones compares *clan*.—But, as Θράω, Θρόνος, so Κάω, Κλόνος, as said of things broken, broken ranks, &c. So Frango, Fragor. And see 'Ηχῆ. (3) R. κλίνω, to rout an army.

Κλοπή, theft: (κλέπτω, κέκλωπα.

Κλοστοπέω, to spin out time by false pretences.—Soft for κλοστοπέω, (as for softness δέδοικα for δέδοδα.) from κλοπή, ὅψ ὀπός: Steal away the time by words. Or transp. for Κλοστοπέω, simply from κλοπή. (2) As the reverse of ἐν Τύμῳ for ἐν Ούμῳ, for κλυτοπέω, from κλυτός: To use splendid, fine words.

Κλύδων, a wave: Κλυσμός, surge.—R. κλύω, ἐκλύδων, κέκλυσμαι.

Κλύω, to dash, wash.—'A word obviously formed in imitation of the sound:' Dnn. 'From the sound:' Lenn. (2) R. κλύω, to make an audible noise. (3) R. κέλλω, κελῶ, ἥκλω, ἥκλω, to drive (against).

Κλύω, to hear, listen to. Κλυτός, famous.—'Κλέω, Κλῶ, are akin: Κλέω, to render famous [or as Καλέω, to call to]: Κλῶ, to hear such report:' Dnn. As from Αἰδῆ, the voice, is Audio to hear a voice. Or say, To learn by report. Damm says: 'To be called, from καλέω, κλῶ: then to hear.'

Κλωβός, a bird-cage.—R. κλείω, κέκλω, ἥκλω, κλωβός, to shut in: as Κλωϊός. Note κολοΒΟΣ. (2) 'Hebr. *kleb*, wicker basket:' Wr.

Κλώζω, κέκλωχα, from the sound, as *Glocio*, to cluck, clack, as said of hens and daws. And 'to expel from the theatre by a sound made in striking the palate when pronouncing ΚΛ:' Scap.

Κλώθω, Κλώσσω, to spin, wind yarn.—As Βεβρόθω, 'Ράθω, Ψάθω. To spin is 'to draw out into threads', (Dr. J.), and Κατ-άγω is 'to draw out, to spin', (Dnn.); so κλώθω, from κέλλω, κελῶ, ἥκλω, ἥκλω, to drive (out into threads). (2) Our word *cloth* is observable.

Κλώμαξ, or Κρώμαξ, 'heap of stones, rocky place:' Lidd.—R. κλάω, κλῶ, to break: as Rumpo, Rupes, and 'Ρρημίν.

Κλῶν, as Κλάδος and Κλήμα, from κλάω, κλῶ. A branch.

Κλωφός, for Κλωϊός.

Κλωστήρ, thread,—spindle.—R. κλώθω, κέκλωσται.

Κλώψ, a thief: κλέπτω, κέκλωπα.

Κμῆτις, wrought.—R. κάμνω, ἥκαμνω, ἥκμνω, to labor at.

Κνάμπτω, = γνάμπτω.

Κνάπτω, to scratch, scrape, as Κνάω, to tease, card or comb wool, mangle, &c. Hence Κναφεῖς, a fuller, and Κνάφος, the teasel.

Κνάφαλλον, wool clipped off by fullers in dressing cloth, used for stuffing pillows.—Above.

Κνάω, Κναίω, Κνήμι, Κνήθω, Κνών, Κνίω, Κναδέλλω, Χναύω, to scrape, grate, scratch, tickle.—'Κένσαι,' says Dnn., 'is aor. i. infin. of ἥκνω the same as κεντέω.' From this obsolete ἥκνω was ἥκνω, Κνάω; ἥκνω, ἥκνω, Κνίω, Κνίω; ἥκνω, Κνών. (2) 'Our gnaw, Sax. *gnagan*, Swed. *gnaga*, Welsh *cnai*; with Irish *cnagh* consumption?' Wbst. (3) 'Hebr. *ANA*, to eat into, corrode:' Pkh.

Κνέφας, darkness.—Allied to Νέφας, as Γ in Γνόφος, K in Κτύπος. So Κνέλεθρον is Pamphylian for Μέλαθρον. (2) 'Hebr. *gnaph*, darkness:' Dr. Jones: 'gneph,' says Wright.

Κνήθω: in Κνάω.

Κνήκος, the bastard-saffron, 'agreeing with the thistle in most of its characters,' (Johns.) and prob. therefore from κνάω, ἥκνω, to scratch, whence Κνάφος, 'the teasel used to card cloth, and a carding comb,' Lidd.

Κνήκος, pale yellow, the color of the dye of the above: said 'of the goat and the wolf; hence the goat is called Κνάκων:' Lidd.—Above.

Κνήμη, the part of the leg between the knee and

ankle,—the leg,—spoke of a wheel, &c.: 'Ldd.—'R. *κνώω*, *ἐκνώμαι*. Prop., what is hard, and easy to scrape: thence applied to the hard bone of the tibia: 'Hemsterli.

*Κνημῖς*, a boot for the *Κνήμη*.

*Κνημὸς*, part of a mountain rising from its foot, as the *Κνήμη* from the foot. 'So *Ποὺς* (pes) and *Πρό-πους* are used of the lowest parts of a mountain: 'Ldd. Compare *Δόφος*, *Δείρη*.

*Κνήθη*, a nettle: R. *κνίζω*, *ἐκνίδα*, to tickle, chafe. So *Κνήθη* is the itch, from *κνίδα*.

*Κνίζω*: in *Κνίδα*.

*Κνίπός*, *Κνιφός*, *Σκνιφός*, stingy. — R. *κνίζω*, to scrape: Scraping, as a Scrap in Norfolk. (2) 'Compare our *Nip*, *Snip*: 'Ldd.

*Κνίσσα*, *Κνίσσα*, pungent smell or steam from fat or flesh burning. — R. *κνίζω*, *σκα*, to make to itch.

*Κνίψ*, *ἰπός*, an ennet which gnaws figs. — Allied to *Κνίζω*, *Κνίδα*.

*Κνήη*, Ionic of *Χνήη*.

*Κνήη*, *Κνόςος*, *Κνούς*, grating noise of an axle-tree; — creaking noise of shoes. — R. *κνώω* or *ἤκνώω*, *ἤκνωα*, to grate.

*Κνῦ*, a mote. 'Thus *Οὐδὲ κνῦ*, not a jot. As *Γρῦ* from *γρύω*, so *Κνῦ* from *κνύω*. Some say, not so much as a nail could scrape off: 'Dnn. See the Next.

*Κνύα*, the itch; from *κνύω*, *κνύω*, *κνύω*, to scratch.

*Κνύάμαι*, to whine, whimper, yelp. Ldd. from *Κνῦ* like *Γρῦ*, and *Κνύω* like *Γρύω*, to grant. Dnn. allies it to *Γένυμαι*, *ἤΓνύμαι*, forned as *Γνύξ*. (2) R. *κνύω*, *κνύω*: I. e. to cry out in a grating manner.

*Κνύσας*, to disfigure; prop. as *Κνύω*, *Κνύω*, to scratch, claw. — Ldd. 'from *κνύος*, the itch, scurvy; and so to make scabby.' Or from

*Κνύω*, to scratch, *Κνύω*.

*Κνύδαλον*, any wild dangerous animal. — 'As *Σκνύδαλον*. For *κινάδαλον* from *κινῶ*: from its power of motion: 'Bochart. So Ldd.: 'Like *Κινάπτεον*. — But perh. from *κνώω*, *κνῶ*, 'to scratch, tear, rend, hack,' Grove: as *Δάκκος* from *δάκνω*. So *Κνύψ* is used by Nicander.

*Κνώδαξ*, iron pin or pivot. — Allied to *Κνώδων*: Salm.

*Κνώδοντες*, two projecting teeth on the blade of a hunting spear; sing. point of a sword. — R. *κνῶ*, to graze; *ὀδόντες*, teeth. Or *κνόςος*: *κνώδους* is found: Having a hollow space between the teeth.

*Κνώσσω*, to nod, slumber, — to sleep soundly, to snore, say Hesych. and Eust. Hence Damm from *κνώω*, *κνῶ*: To send out a grating unpleasant sound in sleep.

*Κνώψ*: in *Κνώδαλον*.

*Κωλέμος*, a blockhead. — 'Usu. deriv. from *κωῶ*, *ἀλέος* = *ἥλεος*; Ldd. Missing of perception. Above. And so Dnn. See *Κωῶς*.

*Κωῶς* *κωῶς*, comic imitation of the croaking of frogs.

*Κωῶς*, *Κωῶς*, to have perception, understanding. — Allied by Dnn. to *Ἀκούω*, *ἤκω*, *ἀκήκω*, to hear, apprehend, understand. — Thus *Γρηγορέω* for *Ἐγρηγορέω*.

*Κάβαλος*, 'one who lives by flattery, jesting or kuavery: 'Ldd.

Dnn.: 'an impudent rogue: *Κόβαλοι*, a set of mischievous goblins: 'Ldd. — R. *κόπις*, an idle talker: *ἡκόπιλος*. (2) For *Κόβαλος*, (as *κάβηξ*) from *κοῶω*: A knowing one. (3) 'Hebr. *kobal*, to receive: 'Dr. Jones. A parasite.

*Κόγχη*, a shell-fish, muscle, cockle, — anything hollow, concave or convex, as the hollow of the ear, of the eye, the knee-pan; boss of a shield, case round a document-seal. — Allied to *Γογγύλος*, round; *Κοῖλος*, hollow; *Χαῖνω*, to be hollow; *Κύω*, to contain, &c. (2) Lenn. thinks *Κ* a prefix as in *Καρπάλιμος*, and derives from *ἐχνομαι*, *ἐχα*, *ἴσχη*, *ἴσχη*, (as *λαγχάνω*), from its adhering to rocks.

*Κόγχος*, boss of a shield, — upper part of the skull, — a bean boiled in the shell or pod, which appears a kind of shell, as opposed to bruised beans. — Above.

*Κογχύλιον*, cockle or muscle yielding a purple dye; — the dye. — R. *κόγχη*.

*Κοδραντής*, the Lat. *quadrans*, *quadrantis*.

*Κοῶς*: in *Κοῶς*.

*Κόθορον*, a buskin: i. e. 'a kind of half boot, coming to the mid-leg', (Dr. J.): other boots coming up to the thigh or hip. Hence *Κόθορον* means 'cut short, curtailed', as explained in *Κόθουρος*. The termin. much as *HYERNUS*.

*Κόθουρος*, 'a drone-bee, wanting a tail or sting: 'Dnn. — Euphon. for *Κόθουρος*, (as perh. in *ἀδύτητος* 2), from *κόττω*, *κόττω*, to mutilate, *οὐρά*, the tail: agreeing with *Κόλ-ουρος*, curtailed of its tail. Eustath. explains *Κόθω* by *Βάδω*. (2) Tzetzes explains it as *κέσθω* hiding its sting in its *οὐρά* tail: from perf. mid. *κέκουσθα*, as *εἰλήλουσθα*. And *ΚΟΤΘΟΥΡΟΣ* is found in Suidas.

*Κοῦ κοῦ*, sounds imitative of the squeaking of young pigs.

*Κοικύλλω*, to look staring like a booby. — Dnn. from *κοῦ*, and *κύλα* (as *Γύαλα*) the hollows of the eyes: With eyes as stupid as a pig's. — But perh. only redupl. from *κύλα*, as *Ποιπνύω*, *Μαμύω*. (2) R. *κυλλῶ* to roll.

*Κοῖλα*, the hollow of the belly, belly, &c. — any hollow. — From

*Κοῖλος*, hollow. — Allied is *Γύαλον*: compare *Κύλαος* and *Κῶς*: 'Dnn. 'For *Κόιλος* from the prim. *κῶςος*, for which they said also *κῶος*, a cavity, *Lat. cavus*: 'Hemsterli. So *Καῶδας*, *Καῶαρ*, *Χαῖνω*, *Χῶος*, &c. (2) 'Hebr. *kaal*, to perforate: 'Mrt. 'Hebr. *kelo*, hollow: 'Wr. Some compare our *Coil*.

*Κοιμάω*, *Κοιμῶ*, to cause to rest, put to sleep. — Allied to *Κεῖμαι*: through *ἤκω*, *ἤκειμαι*, *ἤκεινται*, whence *Κοίτη*.

*Κοινός*, common. — For *κοῖνός* from *ἤκω*, *ἤκειμαι*, *ἤκεινται*, *κοιμάω*: Laid down amidst or between: 'in medio positus', proposed or exposed to all. *Πᾶσι προ-κείμενος*, says well Varin. (2) Dnn. allies it to *Ξυνός*, i. e. *συνός*.? *Κοινός*, to defile, i. e. make *κοινόν*, 'common or unclean' Acts 10. 28.

*Κοινωνός*, a partner. — R. *κοινός*, as *Τιανός*.

*Κοῖος*, Ionic of *Ποῖος*.

**Κοίρανος**, a chief, prince.—For *ἡ κοίρανος* (as *κοικίλας*) allied to *Κάρανος* and *Κόριος*. So *Κόρυς* is the top of the head, and *Κορυφή*. The Cossacks say *Hetman* for Headman. In form like *οὐράνιος*.

**Κοίτη**, a place to lie down in, bed, couch. And a place to lay things in, chest, coffer.—Allied to *Κεῖμαι* and *Κοιμάω*: through *κείω*, *ἡκείνεται*. (2) Sax. *cot*, our cot, sheep-cot.

**Κόκκος**, a kernel, berry,—pill,—grain of mustard-seed and corn, also of the ilex famous for a worm in the grains which contained juice dyeing *Κόκκινον* scarlet.—Allied to *Κόγχη*, boss of a shield, &c., *Γογγύλος*, ronnid, &c. (2) 'Hebr. *kang*, a circle: 'Pkh.

**Κόκκυ**, 'cry or call to a person, explained *Quick*, make haste:—strictly, the cry of a *cuckoo*: 'Ldd. Compare

**Κοκκύξ**, a *cuckoo*, from the sound of the bird. 'Ar-moric *couscoui*, Germ. *kuckuck*, Welsh, *cog*, &c.: Wbst. 'In anatomy, the bone joined to the extremity of the os sacrum; called, as some think, from its resemblance to the beak of a *cuckoo*: 'Todd. Also, 'an early fig that ripens when the *cuckoo* is first heard:—a term of reproach for a libertine: 'Dnn., from the *cuckoo* sucking the eggs of other birds, and laying her own in their place.

**Κοκῶται**, forefathers.—Hesych. has *Κοῦκα: πάππων*, grand-papa. And *Κοῦκα* seems nothing but the Ionic of *Πῶτα* or *Πάπα*, *papa*. So *ᾠ ποπῶι* was O gods! (i.e. fathers.), in the language of the Dryopes.

**Κολαβρίζω**, to insult, ill-treat, i.e. buffet, beat, allied to *Κολαφίζω*.—Also, to dance in armor, and the dance is *Κόλαβρος*: 'Ldd., from *beating* the ground. Hesych. however has *Κόλα*, armor, but whence this *ΚΟΛΑ*?

**Κολάζω**, to clip, mutilate, prune, punish. *Κόλασις*, punishment.—R. *κόλος*.

**Κόλαξ**, a parasite, flatterer.—R. *κόλον*, food, as *Parasite* from *παρά*, *σῖτος* corn. Living at another's table. (2) 'Hebr. *chelek*, to smooth or flatter: 'Wr.

**Κολάπτω**, 'to strike upon, hollow by striking,—peck, cut with the beak: 'Dnn.—Like *Κολάζω*, allied to *Κόλος* battered. (2) 'Hebr. *keleph*, to impel: 'Wr.

**Κόλαφος**, a blow on the face, a cuff, an affront.—R. *κολάπτω*, *κεκόλαφα*.

**Κολέος**, a sleuth.—'Prob. akin to *Κοῖλος*: 'Ldd.

**Κολεράλ**, short-wooled.—R. *κόλος*.

**Κολετράω**, to trample on, beat, as *Κολαβρίζω*.

**Κόλλα**, glue, is allied by Lenn. and Damm to *Κέλλα*, which (inter alia) means to thrust hard on, fix fast in. As Galen explains *ἐν-κέλωρ* in Hippoc. by *ἐν-ερείσσειν*, *ἐν-ΣΤΗΡΙΞΙΝΤΑΙ*. (Steph. 4841.) Actively, to fix fast, would well agree with *Κόλλα*. (2) Allied to *Γλοιά*, (*ἡ Γλοιά*.) glue. (3) In French *colle*. (4) 'Hebr. *cal*, completi: 'Mr.

**Κολλαβίζω**, allied to *Κολαφίζω*: To play a game in which one gives a box on the ear.

**Κόλλαθος**, 'the same as *Κόλλωψ*: And a kind of cake or roll, named from its shape, 'Ldd. So

**Κόλλαξ**, 'a roll of coarse bread: 'Ldd. As *Κόλλα-*

**θος** above. Some derive it from *κόλον* food, as also *Κόλλαθος*.—So *Κολλάω*.

**Κολλοῦσω**, to glue together; from *κόλλα*, glue; or *κόλλωψ*.

**Κόλλωψ**, the CALLOUS or thick skin or the upper part of the neck of oxen, 'of which *Κόλλα* glue was made: 'Dnn. I.e. from producing the *κόλλα*, as *Μέλισσα*, a bee, is by Ldd. derived from its producing *Μέλι*, honey. But some ally *Κόλλωψ* to *Κολάπτω*, As anything beaten hard and tough.—Also, the peg or screw of a lyre tightening the strings; for *Κολλάω* is to join fast together. And 'a machine for turning a wheel, analogous to the use of the foregoing: 'Dnn.—Also, a youth who has become CALLOUS and hardened in vice.

**Κολλυβιστής**, a moneychanger, like *Κερματιστής*.—From

**Κόλλιθος**, a small piece of money, 'allied to *Κολοθός*, clipt, as *Κέρμα* to *κεῖρω*, 'Riem. See *Κέρμα*.

**Κολλῦρα**, 'prob. much the same as *Κόλλιξ*: 'Ldd.

**Κολλύριον**, salve for the eye in the form of *Κολλῦρα* round cakes.

**Κολόβιον**, under-garment with its sleeves curtailed, from

**Κολοθός**, mutilated, *κόλος*.

**Κολοῖς**, jackdaw.—R. *κόλον*, food: As voracious.

(2) Butt. allies it to *Καλέω*, *Κέλωμαι*. As clamorous: 'ut clamorosus: 'Greg. Allied to *Κολοσυρτός*.

**Κόλος**, food: i.e. battered corn; from *κόλος*.

**Κόλον**, 'the intestine.—Kust. takes it to mean the *chopped* maw and intestines of meat puddings and sausage eaten; but Dindorf prefers the sense of *beat* until the intestines protrude: 'Dnn. From *Κόλος*.

(2) Some for *Κῶλον* so used: as the member, i.e. the largest division of the intestinal canal.

**Κόλος**, battered, clipt, mutilated.—R. *κέλλα*, *κέκολλα*, to drive, thrust, as in the *first* sense of *Drive* in Dr. J., 'to produce motion in anything by violence, as, The hammer *drives* the nail: 'Driven hard, beaten, &c. So *Per-cello* (from *κέλλα*) is explained by Forcell, 'ferio, percutio, to strike, beat.

**ΚΟΛΟΑΣΣΗΝΟΣ**, 'of wool: *Colossian*-dyed. What this meant is unknown: 'Ldd. 'So called from the city of *Κολοσσάι* in Phrygia: 'Dnn.

**Κολοσσός**, a gigantic brazen statue, the *Colossus* of Rhodes.—As *Νέος*, *Νεοσσός*, so *Κόλος*, *Κολοσσός*: *Κόλος* being understood as prim. hammered out, benten out (from brass). 'Allied to *Κολάπτω*, tundo: 'Lenn.

(2) R. *κέλλα*, *κέκολλα*, *cello*, *celius*, *ex-cello*, *ex-celsum*, high. Or in the sense of *ex-cello*, *ante-cello*, as 'Εκ-παγλος, surpassing, from *ἐκ-πλήσσω*. See on *Κολωνός*.

**Κολοσυρτός**, noisy crowd, noise.—'From *κέλλα*, [to call to, *κέκολλα*, like *Κέλαδος*,] according to Döderlin. But prob. akin to *Κολαφός*, brawling, wrangling, allied to *Κολοῖς*, a jackdaw: 'Ldd.—*Σύρω*, *σέσυρται* is added by Ewing: 'Sweeping with a noise.'

**Κολούω**, to make *κόλον*, to mutilate.

Κολοφών, completion, finish, pinnacle, summit. — Strabo: 'For the people of *Colophon* were so superior in their cavalry, that, wherever that was present, they put an end to the fight and gained the victory.' But the Schol. on Plato: 'For, when the votes of the 12 Ionian cities were equal, the *Colophonians* gave the casting-vote.'

Κόλπος, any hollow, the bosom, lap, bay, creek. — 'Akin to Κόλπος:' Dnn. And to Κολέξ. (2) Dr. Jones as transp. for κλόπος, = καλύπτω, 'A thing which *hides*, such as the doubling of a garment, fold; a place *concealed* by folds, a bosom', &c.

Κόλυτρον, testiculi. — R. κολεοί, sheaths.

Κολυμβάω, to dive, swim. — For κολυβάω, (as λαμβάω,) allied to Κολάπτω, to beat (the water with the hands.) (2) R. κολοῦθς (or ἡκολοῦθς, as ὄνυμα,) from the body appearing mutilated in swimming.

Κολχικὸν, meadow-saffron. — From *Colchis* in Asia, near Pontus.

Κολωνός, a hill. — In form as κοινῶνος. It seems formed from κάλλω, κέκολα, but from the sense which the Latins preserve in *celus*, *ex-celsum*, from *cello*. See on Κολοσσός 2. The compound omitted, as Ὄχα is for Ἐξ-οχα, eminently. So Ἴντρος, &c. Driving up.

Κολῶς, bawling, wrangling, as of so many κολοιοί jackdaws.

Κομάω, to let the κόμη hair grow long; — and, as long hair was accounted a great ornament, it meant to plume oneself, give oneself airs. See on Κόμη.

Κόμβος, 'a scarf or band used as a girdle, and like that used now by the Orientals, serving for a pocket:' Dnn. Perhaps contr. from Κόσμησος. — 'Fischer shows that Κόμβωμα and Ἐγ-κόμβωμα are said not only of knots and bands of knots, but of vests drawn tight by such: and mean generally to put on an elegant [i.e. κομψόν] vest, or one over others. Hence 1 St. Pet. 5. 5, Ἐγκομβώσασθε be clothed with humility:' Schleusn. Hence it may be allied to Κομψός, Κομψός, Κομψέω. 'Made for the sake of ornament, from κομῶ,' says Greg.

Κομέω, to attend to, take care of, nourish. — From ἤκειω, pono, whence Κείμει, Κοιμάω, ἡκέομαι, whence this Κομέω, and Κόσμος: Pono, dis-pono, to dispose, set in order. (2) R. κόμη; but rather the reverse.

Κόμη, the hair. — R. κομῶς: the hair being deemed worthy of peculiar care. 'Comita et curiosius culta:' Schleusn. So Festus explains *Coma* 'capillus aliqui cum curâ compositus.' The Greeks were called Καρη-κομῶντες. (2) 'Hebr. *kom*, to arise': W.

Κομητή, hairy; — a comet, with a hairy tail: — &c. — Above.

Κομῶδῃ, Κομῶδῃ, with care, carefully; — thoroughly, altogether, quite. — R. κομίζω, ἐκδοῖον.

Κομίζω, like Κομέω, to take care of, provide for, supply. — Also 'to carry away; attention to, care or security being implied:' Dnn. So Ldd.: 'To take up and carry away, in order to keep or save it, — as a corpse, to save it from the enemy, — carry to a place of safety.' (2) For ἡΓομίζω, to carry a Γόρος, freight.

Κόμμα, the stamp or impression of a coin; — the coin; a short division of a period, &c. — R. κόπτω, κέκομαι.

Κόμμι, gum. — Greg. says not badly: 'The dried tear of certain trees: is it as flowing from the κόμμα incision of the tree?' See on Μέλι. (2) 'Sax. *gom*, D. *gom*, Russ. *kamed*:' Wbst.

Κομῶς, a striking; — lamentation attended with beating the body, as Latin *Planctus* from *Plango*. — R. κόπτω, κέκομαι.

Κομῶς, an ornament. — R. κομῶ, to attend to.

Κόμπος, stamping of feet, ringing of metal, any din or noise; — noisy high-sounding words, vaunting. — As τὸ Μπανον, for κόπος from κόπτω to stamp. Thus Ἰπέρ-κοπος and Ἰπέρ-κομπος are both found for a 'superjactor.'

Κομψός, from κομῶς: well-dressed, attired, decked; *comtus*: — elegant, pretty, refined, affected; Ldd.

Κόναφος, a ringing, clashing, din. — 'Imitated from the sound; perh. akin to Κόμπος:' Ldd. Or to Καναχός, noisy. Κοναχίζω is much the same as Καναχίζω.

Κόνδαξ, Κόνταξ, was a game played with a peg or pin, from κοντός, which, like Palus, was so used: (Steph. 279 p. Not.) The peg was called also Κύνδαλος.

ΚΟΝΔΥ, 'a drinking-cup, a kind of measure. A word foreign to Greek, probably Persian:' Dnn. *Gondola* is allied by Nugent. (Very rare.)

Κονδύλη, a lump produced by a blow or fall. — From Κόνδυλος, a knuckle; — knob: — a blow with the fist, a cuff. — The same word produced Γόνυ a knee and Κόνδυλος, just as Γαμψός and Καμψός were both said. Dr. Johnson explains the Knuckle as the Knee joint of a calf: and Liddell allies 'Γόνυ, Genu, Knee, Knuckle.' Κόνδυλος in form like Σπόνδυλος.

Κονέω, to raise the κόνις dust, haste, wait on with despatch.

Κόνις, Κονία, 'ashes, dust, cinis, lye for washing. Prob. the R. καίω, to burn, κδαί:' Dnn. As ἡΓάω, Γόνος; ἡΓάω, Τόνος. Burnt ashes: others say, dust from anything burnt. (2) R. ἡΓάω, κείω, to cut. 'Dust being earth reduced to the smallest particles:' Greg. See Deut. 9. 21.

Κόνις, ἰδος, a nit. — Allied to Γόνος, offspring, as ἡΓρυσ, Κήρυξ.

Κοννέω, to know, from κοίω. Compare κόννος, ρώννος, σώννας. Found in A. Suppl. 175. 'The reading is dubious. Some read Κοίω:' Dnn. (2) *Connan* Sax. 'They con to heaven the high way,' says Spenser. So *ken*, cunning, *cun*, &c.

Κόννος, the beard. — The same as Γόνος: What is produced: And Γένειον. So ἡΓρυσ, Κήρυξ. See Κόνις 2.

Κόνος, Κόννος, an ear-ring. — 'Allied to Κώνος, a cone: Anything narrowing into a sharp point:' Toup.

Κόντος, a barge-pole, pole, pike-handle. — Damm, Lenn., Mrt., Ewing, &c. all join in deriv. from κέντιω, κέντρον, a goad, κένσαι, to prick, i.e. from ἡΓέω,

**Κέκνται:** To stick the ground with. Or to drive on a boat with, for *Κεντέω* is also 'to drive on' (Dnn.).

(2) 'In Norfolk called a *quant*.' Maltby.

**Κόπάζω**, am tired by laboring, — rest after labor: **Ρ. κόπος.**

**Κόπανον**, an instrument for braying, pestle. — **Ρ. κόπτω, κοπάω.**

**Κοπετός**, wailing, from **κόπτω**, as **Κόπος** and **Κομμός**. **Κοπίαια, copiatæ** (in Constantin. and Julian.), men who had the charge of carrying out the dead at night. From

**Κοπίω** the same as **Κοπάζω**.

**Κοπίς**, a dagger, sword, knife, sting. — 'Ρ. **κόπτω:** Dnn.

**Κοπίς**, 'a festival at Sparta in which the share of each was carried for him: hence **Κοπίω**, to share in such a feast.' Ewing. — **Ρ. κόπτω**, whence **Κοπίς** a knife.

**Κόπις**, a babbler, wrangler, orator. — **Ρ. κόπτω**, 'caedo sermones' in Terence, to *chop* logic. — Or **κόπτω**, to stamp money, &c., is here to make a great noise: as in **Κόμος**, 'din, and high-sounding words.' — Hence **Δημο-κόπος**, a demagogue. — Some compare **Κόπις** in sense with **Τρίβω**, and **Κόπις** with **Τρίβων**, 'Εν-τρίβης, 'one who is well practised.'

**Κόπος**, a blow, **Ρ. κόπτω** to beat: — grief, from beating the body in grief, as **Κοπετός**, **Κομμός**: — also toil, fatigue, Dnn. explaining this by 'ἵππος κόπτει τὸν ἀναβάτην,' 'fatigues the rider by jolting', i.e. by bumping, causing blows and wounds, and so **Κοπώω** is to *fatigue*. Or, says Dnn., 'from the sense in Hom. II. v. 60, of urging on, and so *fatiguing* a horse by blows.' Damm from the enormous labor of anciently *beating* out corn with stones: 'Fruges . . parant . . frangere saxo', Virg. — Then **Κόπος** is weariness from toil, and **Κοπάω**. **Κοππίας**, a horse marked with the **Κορρα**, the **Κορὴ** of the Phœnicians, the inverted P, or our q. **Κόππα** in the alphabet stood, like our Q, between π and ρ: hence, as π was 80, **κόππα** was used for 90.

**Κόπος**, dung, dirt, — cattle-stall. — Damm makes it orig. shreds, minute cuttings, riff-raff, from **κόπτω**, to cut. **Κυλιθόμενος κατὰ κόπρον** is explained **κατὰ Κόνιν**, (Heyne and Steph. on II. x. 414.) Like **Τίλαι** from τίλλω: Excrement from Ex-cerno, Ex-cernim-tum. So

**Κόπτη**, chives, threads or filaments in flowers. — Prop. cuttings, splittings. See in **Κόπος**.

**Κοπήτῃ σησαμίς**, a cake of pounded sesamé; and **Κοπήτῃ** alone. 'Coptam, quam tibi misit, edat': Martial. — From

**Κόπτω**, to beat, batter, stamp; — cut, chop. — For **Κυλάπτω**. (2) Allied to **Κόγχη**, **Κωλός**, &c.: To hollow out. (3) Wbst. compares our *Fr. couper*, G. and Du. *kappen*: Pers. and Chald. *kafsa*, a blow.

**Κοράλιον**, -άλλ., **coral**, — **Ρ. κόρος**, ἀλός: Sprout of the sea: Becm. Lenn.

**Κόραξ**, a raven, crow: 'anything hooked or pointed like its beak, as an engine for grappling ships, hooked

handle of a door, instrument of torture,' Ldd. Comp. the senses of *Corvus* and *Κορώνη*. — Το **κόραξ** Dnn. allies **Κορώνη**, **Κορωνίς**, *Curtius*, from the shape of the bill. Thus also **Κόρας**, **Χορός**, **Γύρος**, &c. (2) **Ρ. κείρω**, **κέκορα**, 'to eat up, devour', (Dnn.) so δημῶν **κείροντες** II. φ. 204, Damm explains ἀ-κλήστας ἐσθιοντες. An "Ἀρπαξ. (3) **Ρ. κείρω**, to glut. (4) Lenn. from the sound: **κορ κορ**. (5) Our *crore*, &c. — 'Hebr. *korang*, to rend:' Wr.

**Κόρδαξ**, a kind of wanton dance; danced, Bruckn thinks, to a rope or cord. — Perh. from **κρότος**, noise by stamping: **κρόταξ**, **ἡκρόταξ**, **κόρδαξ**, as **menTior**, **menTax**, **menDax**. Compare **Δόρπον**.

**Κορβύλη**, a club, cudgel, — bump, tumor. 'As **Κορίνη**:' Mrt. With a big **Κόρος** or **Κορυφή** top. Some from **κείρω**, **κείκορα**: A club cut off, as **Κομός**. But **κορβύλη** is also a head-dress, evidently allied to **Κάρος** and **Κάρα**.

**Κορέω**, stuprate **κόρη**.

† **Κείρω**, **Κορέννυμ**, to satisfy, satiate. — Prop. to carry to a **Κόρος**, **Κάρ**, head, like **Κορίσσω**, **Κορυφώω**, and **Καρανύω**. (2) **Ρ. κείρω**, **κέκορα**, to devour, whence better the subst. **κόρος**, satiety, and then **κορέω**.

**Κορέω**, to sweep, clean, take care of. — I.e. to clean with a **Κόρος** broom. (2) **Ρ. κείρω**, **κέκορα**, to cut off: as **κόλο**, (κολλάω,) is 'to clip, prune, trim, dress, take care of': Forcell.

**Κ'ρη**, **Κόρη**, a little girl. — **Ρ. κόρος**, as *Puer*, *puella*: Some however from **κορέω**, to sweep the house, or to take care of it. — Also, the pupil of the eye, as *Pupa*, *Pupilla*, *Pupili*: images of beholders being seen in the eye like little girls. — Also, the drachma, as bearing the image of the Virgin *Minerva*. (Steph. p. 294.) — Also a long sleeve reaching to the hands: perh. allied to **Κορυφή** 'the finish' (Dnn.) i.e. a finish to the vest: — or to **Κορύσσω** 'to equip, array.' But ?

**Κόρη**, *Proserpine*, the **κόρη** daughter of *Ceres*. 'The two are often mentioned together, as **Μητρί** (*Matri*) **καὶ τῇ Κούρῃ**.' Ldd.

**Κορβίω**, as **Κορύσσω**, to raise up. And **Κόρβυς**, a heap.

**Κορίζομαι**, 'to act like a **Κόρη** maiden, fondle:' Dnn. 'To caress a **κόρον** or **κόρην**.' Schrevel.

**Κόρις**, a bug. — **Ρ. κείρω**, **κέκορα**, 'to eat to satiety,' (Damm on II. A. 559). Or **κορίω** to glut. 'Ρ. **κείρω**, scindo:' Mrt.

**Κορκορυγή**, a rumbling, grumbling of the bowels: — From the sound **κέρ κέρ**, as from **βέρ βέρ** was **Βορ-βορυγή**.

**Κορμός**, trunk of a tree. — **Ρ. κείρω**, **κέκομαι**: Lopped off.

**Κόρυνυς**, a locust or gnat. — Formed prob. like **Κόρις**. (Used only once.)

**Κόρος**, **Κοίρος**, a lad, boy. 'Usu. referred to **κείρω**, [**κέκορα**]: strictly one who is just beginning to shave.' Ldd. We say commonly 'a young shaver.' — **Κόρος** is also a shoot, sprout, scion, and this may be the original sense:



As cut or lopped off, like *Κορύς*: and *Κλάω*, *Κλάδος*. — Also, a broom of *κόρυς* young twigs. — Also the *Hebrew* word for a dry measure in the O. T. and N. T.

*Κόρση*, *Κόρη*, 'the side of the fore-head, plur. the temples: R. *κόρα*:' Ldd. And the hair on the temples, in which sense it is thought allied to

*Κόρης*, one who cuts his hair and keeps it short. — R. *κείρω*, *κέκορα*.

*Κορύβας*, *αυτός*, a priest of Cybelé. — 'R. *κορύπτα*, *ἐκέρυον*, to strike with the horns, toss the head, as they did when beating their timbrels and dancing:' Forcell. (2) R. *κόρυς*, a helmet, *βάς*, as *Λυκάδας*: Going helmeted or armed. (3) As affected in the *κόρυς*, head, prop. crown of the head: frenzied. (4) Servius from *Κόρυον*, a mountain in Cyprus, bearing brass.

*Κορύδος*, *Κόρυς*, the crested lark: its tuft resembling the crest of a *κόρυς* helmet.

*Κορύζα*, a cold in the *κόρυς* head, running of the nose: — drivelling, stupidity, as *Βαίενα*.

*Κορύμβος*, like *Κόρυς*, head, top, peak, high curved stern of a ship, cluster of fruit and flowers on the top of the stalks.

*Κορύνη*, 'a stick with a knob at the end, club, mace: — knot in trees from which the shoot springs, a bud, shoot, flower-stalk. R. *κόρυς*:' Dnn.

*Κορύπτω*, to butt with the *κόρυς* head.

*Κόρυς*, the crown of the head, — a helmet with a horse-hair crest — crested lark. — 'It belongs to the original *κόρα*, the head:' Dnn. Or curved like a *Κέρας* horn. So *Κορυός*, curved. (2) R. *κείρω*, *κέκορα*, to shear the head.

*Κορύσσω*, to raise to a *κόρυς* head, make to rise up and swell, of a wave: — raise the head threateningly, of a bull. — Also, to furnish with a *κόρυς* helmet; gen. to arm, equip, furnish.

*Κορυφή*, head, top, principal point: like *Κόρυς*.

*Κορυφώω*, to bring to a head, accomplish. — Above.

*Κορύνεως*, epith. of a fig, of a raven-gray color, from

*Κορώνη*, a sea-crow: — a kind of crow, perh. the daw.

'Anything hooked or curved like a crow's bill; esp. the handle on a door by which it was shut; later also, like *Κόραξ*, a knocker: — the tip of a bow, on which the bow-string was hooked; gen. the end, tip: — the curved stern of a ship: — tip of the plough-beam:' Ldd. 'The acute process of certain bones, from a fancied resemblance to the crow's beak:' Dnn. — R. *κορυός*, curved or bent. (2) 'Crown, Irish *coroin*, Wel. *coron*, Armor. *curun*:' Wbst. 'Hebr. *keren*, horn:' Wr.

*Κορωνίδω*, to arch the neck, be proud. — And *Κορωνίς*, 'a wreath or garland, *corōnās*:' — curved line or stroke with the pen at the end of a book, chapter, &c. — the end, completion. — the topmost member of a building, our *cornice*:' Ldd. 'The lower circle of the javelin, which used to be fitted to the string to keep it from missing its aim:' Hemst. — R. *κορώνη*.

*Κορωνός*, curved, bent. — Allied to *Γυρός*, *Κέρας*, *Χορός*, *Κυρτός*.

*Κόσκινον*, a sieve. — For *ῥέσκινον* (as *ῥέσχον*), redupl. from *κίω*, *κίω*, *κινέω*, *ῥέσκω*, to move about. See *Κίσσα*, *Κισσός*. Redupl. as in *Κοχυδέω*. And

*Κοσκακλμάτια*, parings of leather. — For *ῥέσκω* *κλμάτια* redupl. from *σκέλλω*, to skin or rend. — Some add *κῶς*, a skin.

*Κόσμος*, order, arrangement: — beautiful order, decoration, elegance; — the world, as well ordered and arranged, as *Mundus* adj. and subst. Hervey says: 'The Greeks, those refined judges of things, called the World by Beauty.' — R. *ῥέσκω*, *ῥέσκομαι*, to place, *κείμαι*. So *Κοιῦν*. (2) R. *κῶς*, *κέκασμαι*, *κέκασται*. (3) 'Hebr. *KSM*, to trim:' Pkh. 'Arab. *KSM*, to distribute:' Jones.

*Κόσσω*, a box on the ear. — R. *κόπτω*, *κόττω*, *ῥέκω*, to strike.

*Κόσσω*, Ion. of *Πόσσω*.

*Κόσσυμβος*, the edge, border, fringe, fastening of a tunic when tucked up. — 'R. *κορύμβος* or *κόμβος*:' Dnn. But how? Rather, as *Κομῶν* from *ῥέκομαι*, so *Κόσσυμβος* (in form like *κορύμβος*.) from *ῥέκομαι* perf. p. of *ῥέκω*, *κείμαι*, jaceo, ad-jaceo, to lie near or upon. See *κῶτος* from *ῥέκομαι*. And see *Κόσμος*. Compounds are often omitted as in 'Ἴνυς, *Βῆμα*.

*Κότος*, grudge, rancor; allied by Ldd. to *Χόλος*, anger, i.e. through *χάωμαι*, or *ῥέχομαι*, *ῥέχεται*: — but rather from *ῥέκω*, *ῥέκομαι*, *κείμαι*, as lying deeply seated in the mind, 'in imā mente repositus,' Virg. 'Anger resteth in the bosom of fools:' Eccles. 7. 9. *Εσπε*, as in 'Ἀλλό-κοτος, &c. *κότος* seems to mean inherent disposition.

*Κόττα*, the head. — 'Akin to *Κόρη*, *Κόρη*, *Κόρη*:' Ldd. *Κόρσα*, *ῥέκω*, *κόττα*.

*Κότταβος*, a game played by flinging from a cup the remains of liquor into a basin on the floor, and trying to produce the most sound. — R. *κόπτω*, *ῥέκω*, to knock.

*Κοττάνη*, a fishing instrument: perh. to catch the *Κόττοι*. (Only in *Ælian*, N. A. 12. 43.)

*Κόττος*, a fish, the bull's head or chub: R. *κόττα*, head.

*Κοτύλη*, a hollow vessel, cup, measure. — 'Derived from, or akin to *Κόττα* or *Κόλλος*:' Dnn. And *Κόγχη*, *Κολεός*. (2) Mrt. from *ῥέκω*, *ῥέκομαι*, *κείμαι*: In which things are placed.

*Κοτυλήδων*, like *Κοτύλη*, hollow of a cup, — socket of the hip-joint, — 'plur. the hollows forming suckers on the feelers of the polypus:' Dnn.

*ΚΟΤΤΩ*, a goddess of debauchery, and *Κοτυῶ*. — Perh. from *κοίτη*, 'sexual intercourse' (Dnn.). (Very rare.)

*Κουρά*, a shaving: from *κείρω*, *κέκορα*. And *Κουρεύς*, a barber.

*Κουρεύτης ἡμέρα*, the third day of the festival 'Ἀπαυρία, on which the sons of citizens were introduced, 3 or 4 years old, and registered. — 'Some from *κοῦρος*, a boy; — others from *κουρά*, as the child's hair is said to have been cut on that day:' Ldd.

Κούρητες, 'armed κούροι youths:' Dnn.

ΚΟΤΗΤΕΣ, 'Curētes, inhabiting Pleuron in Ætolia II. 9. 529:—a Cretan tribe, devoted, like the Corybantes, to the worship of Cybele:' Dnn.

Κούρος, a boy, Κόρος.

Κούφος, light.—For ἡκόφος from κόπω, κέκοφα, to beat or hammer out: Beaten out thin and light, κεκομμένος, ἐληλαμένος. Compare Ἑλαχός. So Κωφός from κόπω is 'invalidus, inefficax:' Steph. (2) Lenn. allies it to Κόλος, hollow, i.e. empty. In form as Ψόφος. (3) Wr. from Hebr. κοור, hollow.

Κόφινος, a basket, hamper, measure.—'R. κούφος, from its lightness; or R. κόπω, κέκοφα, as made of cuttings or twigs of trees:' Pkh. and Ewing. (2) Wbst. compares our *coffin*, and *coffer*, Irish *kofra*, Welsh *cofiwr*, from *cof*, a hollow trunk. 'Hebr. *KPII*, cavitās.' Bos.

Κόχλος, 'the same sense as Κάχληξ, a pebble, esp. on the sea-shore:' Dnn. Perhaps though of distinct origin, and (like ΚΟΧΥΘΕΩ) redupl. from κλάω, to break.

Κοχλίας, *cochleæ*, snail with a spiral shell;—a spiral stair;—screw. And

Κόχλος, shell-fish with a spiral shell;—also a *cockle*.—'R. κόχλω, to turn, twine or twist round:' Schrevel. 'And this perh. from [or allied to] Κύκλος, a circle:' Greg. So Wbst. compares Wel. *cocos*, Ir. *coccia*, 'prob. from the same root as Sp. *cocar*, to wrinkle, twist, Engl. *cockle*, to shrink or pucker, Ir. *coachaim*, to fold.' (2) 'From the Κόχος juice in it:' Mrt.: Κόχος meaning 'abundant humor.' See the Next. (3) With K prefix, as in *Καρπάλιμος*, 'from ἔχωμαι, ὄχα, to stick (to the rocks):' Lenn.

Κοχώς, Κοχυθέω, 'to flow down profusely or with noise. R. χύω [redupl.]:' Dnn.

Κοχώνη, the joining of the haunch with the buttocks.—Dnn. allies it to Κόκυξ; better Lenn. redupl. for χώνη, for χαώνη from ἔχω, χάω, 'capio, excipio,' to take on. So Dnn. himself understands it in the sense of 'a drunken woman' for Χώνη, 'a funnel,' met. one that pours down her throat.

Κράβας, Κράβη, *grabātus*, a couch, pallet-bed.—'R. κρά, the head, βάω, [βάζω, a base or support,]: On which the head rests:' Lenn. 'A bed to rest on:' Forcell. Simply a bed without conveniences.

Κραδάω, αἰνώ, to shake, brandish.—Some from the palpitations of the κρῶdia heart: others reverse this. (2) Some from κραδή, 'the twig at the end of a branch': others with Ldd. reverse this. (3) 'Welsh *cryd*, a rocking, Ir. *creathan*, to shake, Heb. *KRD*, to tremble, and our *cradle*:' Wbst.

Κράδη, 'from κραδῶ: The quivering twig at the end of a branch, esp. of fig-trees;—a fig-tree:—a blight in fig-trees:' Ldd.—Others reverse this, and ally Κράδη to Κλάδος a branch, as κρύπτω for ἑκλύπτω.

Κραδία, the heart.—R. κραδάω, to shake, from its palpitations. (2) For καρδία. (3) R. κάρα, κρά: as the head or fountain of vitality.

Κράδος, disease in figs, &c.: κραδή.

Κράζω, to croak, scream, screech, cry, bawl.—'An imitative word like Κράζω:' Dnn. From the sound κρά κρά.

Κραίνω, Κραιαίνω, like Καρανός, to bring to a ἥρα, κάρα head, fulfil, accomplish.—Also, to be at the head, reign over:—to come to a particular end, result in. (2) R. κρέω, (κρέω, ruling), κραίνω, as Πέω, Παινω.

Κραιπάλω, a swimming of the head after excess, head-ache.—Like Κρή-θεμον: from κάρω, ἥρα, with the head: πάλω, παλώ, to shake, palpitate.

Κραιπνός, rapid. I.e. headlong, from κάρω, κρή, with the head. Compare Κύμβαχος. (2) For κραπνός, transp. for ἥκαρπνός, = καρπάλιμος. Transp. as Δέρκομαι, Δράκω.

Κραῖρα, a horn.—R. κέρας, a horn, κέραος, ἥραος, ἥκρῆ.

Κράμια, Κράϊσι, a mixture;—*crasis*.—R. κερῶω, κράω. Κράμβος, dry, parched, shrivelled:—dry-sprouting, clear, loud. Allied to Κρανός and Κραῖρος. 'R. κάρα, ἥκρῆ, [as κλαμβός]: not level, but split into many tops and surfaces:' Lenn. So Damm: 'Having many heads and rising places, rough.' See Κρανός.—And so Κράμβη, cabbage, is referred by some to κρά, 'capitata.' Indeed a species of the Brassica is called 'capitata.' (2) R. κέρας. Hard as a horn. See Κραυρός.

Κρανός, rugged, rocky, hard.—'R. κρῶνω:' Dnn. Full of peaks and crags. See above. (2) R. κέρας, a horn.

Κράνιον, Κρῶνιον, the skull of the κάρα, ἥκρῆ, head. Κράνον, Κράνεια, the cornel-tree.—In Latin Cornus from Cornu, whence Turton from κέρας, ἥκρῆ, a horn. 'From the hardness of its wood; allied to Κρανός:' Dnn.

Κράνος, helmet for the head, formed as Κράνιον. Κρατήρες, the wisdom-teeth: as completing the set.—R. κραίνω, κέκρανται.

Κράς, κράτος, as Κάρα, ἥκράτος, κήρτος, head, top, peak.

Κράσπεδον, edge, border, rim, bank.—The old deriv. was for κρεμάσπεδον, R. κρεμάω, πέδον: Hanging to the ground. Σ, as ἔσχω. (2) Dr. Jones: 'The κράς head or end of a garment towards the πέδον ground.' (3) Döderl. allies it to Κρήσις, Dor. κράσις, ἴδος, a bank. Σ as ἔσχω. (4) Dnn. and Wr. from ἄκρος, πέδον. But the A before Σ?

Κράσσις, like Γράσσις.

Κρατεῦται, supporters, the frame on which a σπῖτ turns.—From

Κρατεῖω, to have κράτος power over.

Κρατήρ, a vessel in which wine and water or σπῖνες are mixed.—R. κέρω, κενεράται, κέκραται.

Κράτος, dominion, power, authority, might, strength.—'Akin to κράς, the head, summit.' Dnn. Headship.—'R. κρέω, κρέων:' Mrt. 'R. κραῖνω or κρένω: or κάρα, κρά, the head:' Grog. Κραῖνω suppresses ἥκρῆ, as Βαῖνω, ἥβω: then κράτος, as ἥστρω, Στρω.

Ewing from *κράας*, *κράας*. Cruden: 'The Scripture mentions the *horn* as the symbol of strength.'

*Κραυγή*, vociferation. — *Ρ. κράω*, *κραγῶ*. So *Κραυγὸς*, a wood-pecker. — Above. From its shrill cry.

*Κραυρὸς*, dry, hard. — Jones makes it 'horny' from *κράας*, which could make *κράαρος*, as *Γέρας*, *Γεραρός*: then *κράαρος*, and *κράαρος*. (2) *Ρ. κάρα*, *κράα*, as in *Κράμβος* and *Κραυρὸς*.

*Κρέας*, flesh, piece of meat. — Heyne from *κρέω*, to eat, as *Γήρυς*, *Κήρυξ*. (2) *Ρ. κείρω*, *κεῶ*, *κρέω*. Thus Homer: *Γύπε ἦπαρ* 'EKEIPON, 'depascebantur' (Damni). And *Δημῶν κείροντες*. — Or, as a piece of meat, from *κείρω*, to cut or clip off. So (3) 'Hebr. *KRH*, to cut: Pkh.

*Κρεῖον*, meat-tray, dresser. — *Ρ. κρέας*.

*Κρείσων*, *κρείσων*, = *κράσων*, as *Γέρας*, *Γεραρός*, as *Βαθύς*, *Βάσων*. Or at once as a compar. from *κρέω* as follows.

*Κρέλων*, *Κρέων*, ruling, ruler. — 'R. prob. *κράς*, the head, *κραινω*: Akin is *Κρείσων*.' Dnn. Rather, from obs. *κρέω*, *κράω*, *κραινω*: all from *κάρα*, *κράα*.

*Κρεκδία*, curtains. — 'R. *κρέω*': Ldd. So all. From the web being well struck. *Κρέκω*, says Brunck, is not only said of the beating of string-instruments, but of the beating and thickening of the web.

*Κρέκω*, to knock, strike with the shuttle or plectrum. — Schneid. allies it to *Κρούω*, *Κραυῶν*, *Κροτέω*. (2) Dr. Jones from the harsh sound, and compares our *creak*; Wbst. the Welsh *crecian*, to crash, Russ. *crik*, a cry.

*Κρέμαθρα*, a basket hung up to keep provisions in. — From

*Κρεμάω*, *Κρεμάννυμι*, to hang up. — Hemsterh. from *κρέω*, *κρέκω*, *κρέω*, (See *Κρέλων*), to be at the head: i.e. actively, to make a thing to be at the head or above another. Thus *Suspendere ædificium* is 'in altum SUPER arcus exstruere' (Forcell.). Pliny: 'Allium SUPER prunas suspendere.' (2) *Ρ. κρύω*, high, *κρέκω*, (as *Ἀρτέμης*), allied to *Ἀκρέμων*.

*Κρέμβαλον*, castanet. — As *τύμπανον*, — for *κρέβαλον*, from *ἔω*, *κρέπω*, whence *creptilaculum*, = *κρέμβαλον*. See in *Κρητῖς*.

*Κρέξ*, g. *κρέκω*, the bird rail, or some such. — From the sound. Wbst. compares our *crake*. 'Its cry is very singular, *crak crak*.' Enc. Brit.

*Κρήνυος*, 'good, useful or agreeable.' Ldd.—Brought by Arnold on Il. a. 106 from *κρή*, *γαῖω*, *τῆγαῖω*, [whence *Γαῖρος*], for *τῆκρήνυος*. (2) Rather from *κρή*, *χύνω*, as in Homer *ΕΥΤΩΗ οἱ θυμῷ*, 'His mind overflowed with joy', (Ldd.): *τῆκρήνυος*, *κρήνυος*. (3) Some ally it to *ΧΡΗστὸς*, *ΧΡΗσιμὸς*.

*Κρήδεμονον*, head-band. — *Ρ. κάρη* = *κάρα*, *δέω* *δεδεμένον*.

*Κρήνημι*, = *κρεμάω*.

*Κρημνὸς*, hanging cliff, crag, precipice: 'pendula rupes,' Claud. 'saxis suspensa rupes,' Virg. — *Ἰ. κρήνημι*, to hang.

*Κρήνη*, a fountain. — *Ρ. κάρη*, *κρή*, 'caput aquæ,' Hor. Ewing from *κάρηνον*.

*Κρητῖς*, *ἰδος*, a foundation, basement, — 'walled edge of a river, a quay, which resembles the basement of an altar,' &c.: Ldd.—As the shore is called *Πηγμῖν* from *πήγνυμι*, 'as on it the sea breaks with loud noise', (Dnn.) so *Κρητῖς*, 'the bank of a river', (Dnn.) from *κρέτω*, *κρητῖς*. (See in *Κρέμβαλον*.) *ἔω*, of *κρέτω*, (as *λύκος*, *λύλιος*, *λύπυς*), to strike, knock. So *Κροκή*, a beach, is from *κρέτω*. (2) Lenn. from *κράω*, *κραινω*, *κράτος*, from its strength in supporting. (3) Allied to *κρηπίτω*, *κρηπῖται*, to lean upon. As *Κάπετος* for *Σκάπετος*.

*Κρητῖς*, *ἰδος*, *crepida*, a soldier's boot or shoe. — a soldier. — *Solea*, 'a sort of open shoe, *Σανδάλιον*, *Ἰπόδημα*, *Κρητῖς*,' (Forcell.) is from *Sotium*, which, though meaning the Sole of the foot, meant prim. like *Κρητῖς* a foundation. Thus this *Κρητῖς* and the preceding seem allied.

*Κρησέρα*, a sieve: Lat. *cribrum*, which, says Forcellini, is 'from *cerno*, *CREri*, for *CREbrum*:' rather *CREvibrum*, *CREvibrum*. And whence this *CREri*? From the same root as *ΚΡΗΣέρα*, i.e. *κείρω*, *κεῶ*, *κρέω*, *κρήσω*, *κρείω*, *κρίω*, *κρίνω*, 'to separate', (Dnn.) whence through *κρίνω* is *cerno*, *ex-cerno*, to SIFT. Thus Martin is right at last, who says: '*Κρησέρα* from *κρίνω*.' Compare *Τρίβω* from *Τείρω*.

*Κρησφύγεον*, an asylum. — From *κρής*, *κρηδῖς*, *φυγή*. A refuge from Minos the Cretan. Schrevel. says: 'An asylum belonging to Minos the Cretan.' Dnn. says: 'An asylum for the Cretan.—Others from *κρής* for *κράς*.' A flying for one's head or life.

*Κρητίζω*, to deceive as a Cretan. Tit. 1. 12.

*Κρητικόν*, a Cretan vest.

*Κρητικὸν μέλος*, *Κρητικὸς θυμὸς* or *ποῦς*, 'the Cretan rhythm or foot, the invention of which is referred to the Cretans.' Steph. The Cretan foot or Cretic is — — —.

*Κρή*, *Κριθῖ*, barley. — Pkh. says from Enstathius: 'From *κρίνω*, to separate: for the grains of this corn grow separate from each other in the ears.' 'The holm is more jointed and divided than in wheat.' Greg. But better for this reason: 'Barley is the most difficult of all the species of corn to save in a precarious harvest: and usually requires more labor in threshing and dressing, partic. in separating the awns from the grain, for which a hummelling-machine is sometimes added to the threshing-mill.' Enc. Brit. (2) Buttm. allies it to *Κρύος*, *Ὀκρυβέει*, as *Hordeum* from *Horridum*, *Hordum*, from the beads on the ears. And so *Ἀκοστή* from *Ἀκή*. — N.B. The absence of deriv. from foreign sources in this word is remarkable.

*Κρίβανος*, pot or pan to bake bread in. — *Ρ. κρή*, *κρίβανος*, *βαῖνος*, oven. See *BANauos*.

*Κρίζω*, *ζω*, *κρίνω*, to *creak*, *screech*, squeak. — 'Akin to *Κράζω*, *Κράξω*.' Ldd.

*Κριθῖ*: in *Κρή*.

*Κριθιαω*, said of a horse eating barley too greedily, suffering in body from it, or waxing wanton.—Above.

*Κρίκος*, the same as *Κίρκος*.

*Κρίκω*, the same as *Κρίζω*.

*Κρίμα*, judgment, &c.—R. *κρίνω*, *κέκριμαι*.

*Κρίμων*, barley (*κρι*), spelt and wheat coarsely ground.—Nearer for *κεκριμένος*, in the more Latin sense of *cerno*, 'to separate the fine and good from the coarse and bad'; (Riddle: meaning the *coarse* so separated. Dr. J. explains Bran 'the refuse of the sieve'.

*Κρίνω*, to divide, separate, sift;—judge of, so as to distinguish between good and bad, determine, choose;—determine and decide contests;—judge, condemn. Pass., am separated from, at variance with, contend with.—The first step to this is *κείω*, 'to sever', (Dnn.) then *κείρω*, 'to cut off', (Dnn.) *κερώ*, *ῥκρίω*, *ῥκρίω*, *κρίνω*. So *Τείρω* leading to *Τρίβω*, *Τρίβι*, *Τρίττω*.

*Κρύς*, a ram;—battering-ram.—R. *κεράς*, horned? Dnn.—Or thus: *κέρας*, *ῥκρίζω*, *ῥκρίω*, *ῥκρίω*, to butt with the horns.

*Κριτής*, a judge, critic: *κρίνω*.

*Κροαίνω*: in *Κρούω*.

*Κρόκη*, 'the thread of the woof;—nap of cloth; hence the web, tissue, cloth:—a pebble on the shore;—the beach.—R. *κρίκω*?' Dnn. Pf. mid. *κέκροκα*. (2) R. *ῥκρίνω*, *κροαίνω*, *κρούω*, to knock.

*Κροκόδειλος*, the *crocodile*.—No foreign deriv. is offered, it seems, and we are left to our resources. I suppose it put for *κροκο-δείλος*, from *κρόκη*, *δείλω*: The terror of the shore. Goldsm. in his Hist. of Anim. Nat. speaks of 'the *crocodile* that was once so terrible along the banks of the Nile'.—The conn. deriv. from *κρόκος*, *δείλος*, fearful of saffron, seems unsupported by fact.

*Κροκοίς*, yellow.—From ΚΡΟΚΟΞ, saffron, which Scheide says 'is undoubtedly called from its likeness to the *κρόκα*, villi textorii, weavers' threads.' Does the Reader consent to this? 'The Hebr. *carcom*', says Dahlber.

*Κρομέος*, the same as *Κράμβος*.

*Κρόμων*, -μω-, an onion.—'For *κρόμω*, making the *κρως* eyes *μύνη* to close?' Steph. So *Nasturtium* is *Nasi-tortium*. Compare *Μυττωτός*.

*Κρονικός*, out of date, antiquated, old fashioned:—doting, silly, i.e. full of years: 'of long-duration, *chronic*', in Med. writers? Dnn.—From *Κρόνος*, Saturn, who is also viewed as *Χρόνος*, time.

*Κρόνος*, Saturn.—'The same as *Χρόνος*?' Ewing. 'The author of *χρόνος* time?' Mrt.—It is conjectured by Scheide that *Κρόνος* is *κρονικός*, the spring and fountain (of all things). Or perhaps from *κραινω*: The accomplisher. Observe the deriv. of *Χρόνος*.

*Κρόσσα*, battlements.—Transp. from *Κόρσαι*, hair on the temples: Overhanging the wall, as the hair the temples. See *Θριγμός*.—Damm explains them as the *κρόσα* καὶ *κεφαλὰ* τῶν *πύργων*.—Also, 'a scaling ladder, stairs or steps, which, as projecting from walls, resemble battlements' Dnn. 'Prob. a wall running up

the edge of a hill, so that the battlements rise one above another like steps' Ldd.

*Κρόσσοι*, fringe, borders, overhanging the gown as *Κρόσσαι* the wall.—Dr. Jones explains them as the *Κόρση* head, end or extremity of a garment.

*Κροτάλια*, the jingling pearls of ear-rings.—R. *κρότος*.

*Κρόταφος*, the temple of the head.—From the *κρότος* beating of the pulse there.

*Κρότος*, any beating, knocking.—R. *κρούω* through *ῥκρούω*, *ῥκρόκται*, *κροαίνω*.

*Κρόταν*. There was a saying, 'More healthy or sound than *Κρόταν*,' which C. Stephan understands of the famous city of *Crotone* in the Tarentine Bay; but Toup of *Κρόταν* the dog-tick: 'As sound as a tick.' This *Κρόταν* (Compare *δρακων*) seems transp. from *ῥκρόταν* from *κείρω*, *ῥκρόκται*, to eat, devour, as in Il. λ. 560, φ. 204, Od. λ. 578.

*Κρότων*, 'the thorn bearing the castor-berry, from the likeness of this to a tick: Whence is produced *crotan* oil?' Ldd.—Above.

*Κροτώνη*, excrescence on trees produced by an insect.—R. *κρόταν* 1.

*Κροῦνός*, a spring, water-course. From the dashing expressed by *Κρούω*, whence *Κρούμα*, a beating.

*Κρούμεται*, 'high wooden shoes, used for treading olives, and by flute-players to beat the time on the stage: prob. from *κρούω*?' Ldd. And *πέζα*, *pes*.

*Κρούω*, *ῥκρούω*, *κροαίνω*, to beat, knock.—Eustath. from the sound. (2) But perh. transp. from *ῥκρούω*, *κορύπτω*, to butt with the head. (3) As *κρύπτω* and *καλύπτω*, *κρίβανος* and *Αἰδανος*, so *κρούω* allied to *κλόνος*. (4) 'Hebr. *KRH*, to meet?' Pkh.

*Κρίβδη*, secretly.—R. *κρίπτω*, as *ἔπιτά*, *ἐβδωμος*.

*Κρύος*, *Κρύμς*, icy cold, frost.—Lenn. supposes K prefixed as in *Κρύος*, *Κνέφας*, and allies *ῥρύος*, to *ῥυσός* 'drawn together, contracted, shrivelled, from *ρύω*' (Dnn.): just as *ῥυνός*, 'shrivelled,' is allied by Dnn. to *ῥρύος*, 'a shivering with cold,' and Lat. *rigeo*, *frigeo*. To form *Κρύσταλλος* an obs. verb *ῥκρίνω*, *ῥκρόκται*, is supposed: which would thus be the same as *ρύω*. (2) 'Hebr. *kor*, frigus?' Mrt. 'Chald. *kerash*, to congeal?' Wbst.

*Κρύπτω*, to hide, cover.—R. *καλύπτω*, *ῥκλύπτω*, *κρίπτω*, as *γλάφα*, *γράφα*: *κλώμας*, *κλώμας*; and *flagellum* went into *φραγέλλω*, N.T.

*Κρύσταλλος*, ice: in *Κρύος*.

*Κρώβυλος*, 'a roll of hair, knotting on the crown of the head; and of hair on a helmet?' Ldd.—Thiersch for *Κρόβυλος* from 'δύωλεν, [δύλεν,] *ῥελλεῖν*, *εἰλεῖν*, to roll': but what of KP? Mrt. from *κρόμα*, *κρά*, the head. Or *κρά*, the hair of the head. (2) Tertullian says '*crovulus barbarorum*', perhaps thinking it a foreign word.

*Κρώξω*, *κνέρω*, to caw as a crow, *croak* out, *crocio*.—'Formed from the sound?' Ldd.

*Κρώμας*, = *Κλώμας*.

Κράπος, a sickle, bill-hook. — Transp. for κῶρος (as δῖρακον,) or κῶρος, which from κείρω, κέκορα, to clip off, as πόριπν from πείρω, πείπορα. (2) R. κῶρα, κῶ, to lay violent hands on. (3) Allied to our verb To crop.

Κρῶσσός, a pitcher, jar, urn. — R. κερῶν, κῶν, κῶ, as Κρατήρ: Mrt. So κρόσσαι, νεοσζός. (2) Our cruce.

Κτάομαι, to gain, possess. — For 'Εκτάομαι, (as 'Εχ-θέρ, Χθέρ: 'Ικτιδέρ, Κτιδέρ,) from ἔχω, ἔκται, whence 'Εκτιδός, and especially Πλεον-εκτός: simply, to have. (2) 'Syr. kaddā, he killed: Mrt. So

†Κτάω, †Κτήμι, Κτρίνω, to slay, kill. — As Κτύπος from Τύπτω. so †κτάω from †τάω, †τρίνω, τείνω, ex-tendo, to lay flat on the ground, as Κεῖρο ταβέλι, Hom., He lay prostrate. Or for 'Εκ-τάω, 'Εκ-τρίνω. — Dnn. compares Θείνω, with X as K above (Χθείνω): and Καίνω, with T as πτόλις (Κτρίνω).

Κτέανον. Κτέαρ, Κτέρας, Κτήμα, a possession. — Allied to Κτάομαι.

Κτρίνω: in †Κτάω.

Κτεῖς, g. κτενός, a comb, — rake, — harrow, — finger and rib, as branching off from the hand and backbone; — scallop with a hollow pectinated shell. — From †κτέω, †κτεῖω, κεῖω: Dnn. T, as πτόλις, πτόλεμος. (2) Lenn. from κτρίνω, 'a caedendo dividendo'.

Κτέρας, as Κτέαρ, a possession: — Κτέρας, 'the possessions of the dead buried with them,' Heinste: 'ornaments for the dead now become their property,' Dnn. So Κτερεῖω, to give funeral honors, bury. (2) 'Hebr. keter, to offer incense: Wt.

Κτηδών, like Κτεῖς, a comb: — plur. fibres of wood, running parallel as the teeth of a comb; &c.

Κτήμα, Κτήσις, possession. — R. Κτάομαι, κέκτημαι. Κτήνεα, 'property in general; but τὰ κτήνεα property in herds or flocks: Ldd. — As above.

Κτιδέρ for 'Ικτιδέρ.

Κτίζω, to settle, found, build, make. — For Κατίζω, Καθ-ίζω, †Κτίζω, to settle. Hom. has Κάτ-ισον for Κάθ-ισον. (2) Dnn. compares Κτάομαι: To possess, take possession.

Κτίλος, 'rendered tame, and thus become property, from κτάομαι, κτίζω: gentle, familiar, a favorite; — cultivated as trees. Also, a ram: from κίω, says Dainm, [T, as πτόλις, πτόλεμος,] as going before the flock, [and others for Εκτίλος, R. ἄγω, ἔκται, as leading the flock,] but R. κτίζω, to render habitable, acquire, tame: Dnn. 'The ram soothes the flock with its blandishments: Portius. (2) As 'Ικτιδέρ, Κτιδέρ, so could be ἰκω, ἰκται, ἰκίλος, (as πτόλις, πτόλεμος,) κίλος, like 'Ιτης, 'Ιταῖος, Petulans and Petulens from Peto, going at or against: and 'Ιταλός a bull from 'Ιτης.

Κτρίνυμι: = κτρίνω.

Κτύπος, loud noise, rattling, clash. — For τύπος, R. τῦπτω. So νέφος, Κνέφος. So Γλοῦσπος.

Κύαθος, a bowl, cup, — cupping-glass: — hollow of the hand, like Γυάλων, so that Κίω and an old verb

†Γίω were allied in the sense of being hollow. See †ΓΑΩ. The end as ψάμαθος.

Κύαμος, a bean. — The convex, as well as the concave, have equally the sense of 'hollow' as observed also in Κύθη. From κύω, then, to be hollow, are both Κύαθος a cup and Κύαμος a bean.

ΚΥΑΝΟΣ, a dark-blue substance; — the blue cornflower, — blue dye. So the famous Κυάνας, Cyanean Rocks of the Euxine Sea mean The dark-blue Rocks.

Κύαρ, 'a hole, the eye of a needle, &c.: Ldd. — R. κύω, to be hollow, as in Κύαθος.

Κυβερνάω, gubernā, to govern the ship, pilot. From Κύβη, head, top: whence Κυβερνώ above, to be at the head of the ship. — Ldd. compares our cup: here then, as in Κύαμος and Κύαθος, the senses of convex and concave unite. R. κύω: see in Κύαθος. Dnn. compares Κύαρ, 'as words implying hollowness and roundness.'

— 'Wel. cop, cob, D. kop: Wbst. (2) 'R. κύπτω: Mrt. A. 2. ἔκυσον. The band of the head.

ΚΥΒΗΒΗ, Κυθήλη, Κυβέλη, Cybele, a Phrygian goddess.

Κύβηλις, a cleaver, axe. — As γτήη, βτήδς, ὄνυμα, ἄγρις, — for κόβηλις or κόπηλις from κόπτω, κοπῶ, to chop. It means also a cheese-scraper, more properly it seems a cheese-chopper. (2) Lenn. from κύβη, ἥλιος: 'The head of which is a nail.'

Κύβιον, the flesh of the tunny salted in square or cubic pieces. — R. κύβος.

Κυβιστάω, to plunge with the κύβη head foremost: Κυβιστηγῆρες, divers.

Κόβιτω, the elbow. — R. κύπτω, ἔκυσον, to bend: The bend of the arm.

Κύβος, a cube, solid square; — cubical die; — a vertebre of that form, and a cubic piece of salted fish. — Lenn. from κύω, to swell, from its protuberant, bulging figure. And Dnn. compares Κύβη, adding 'Note the sense, cleft in the hoof of oxen: these words implying hollowness or roundness.' And note Κύκλος, a circle. (2) Wbst. notices Wel. cub, bundle, aggregate: and a Chaldee affinity.

Κυδῶω, to revile, abuse, i.e. bring a κύδος evil report on.

Κυδαίνω, to give κύδος glory to.

Κυδοῖσπῶω, 'to make a κυδοῖμος hubbub or uproar: Ldd. So 'Εχθοδοσέω. Some add Δοῖσπος, noise.

Κυδοῖμος, tumult, which is from Tumeo, as Κυδοῖμος from κύω to swell. 'Hunc rerum TUMOREM,' Cic. 'Instare TUMULTUS . . . et aperta TUMESCERE bella,' Virg. The end as in ἐρύομοσ.

Κύδος, glory; Κυδαίνω, to have vain-glory, boast, as Glorior from Gloria. — The sense of vain-glory agrees well with κύω to swell, whence 'Κύμα anything swollen: Ldd. — But, as Glory is the first meaning, rather from κύω, κυνέω, προσ-κυνέω, 'to give a reverential homage to' (Dnn.). The end like μῆδος.

Κύδος, evil report, disgrace, i.e. bad fame. — Above: here the masc. gender.

Κυδώνιον μήλον, a quince, from *Cydon* in Crete: Germ. *quiddeu* or *quiddene*, abbrev. to *quince*.

Κυνέ, the same as Κύν.

Κυζικηνός, a gold coin from *Cyzicus* in the Propontis, a *cyzicene*.

Κυθήρεια, Venus, '*Cytherēa Venus*,' Hor. 'From the city Κύθηρα *Cythera* in Crete, or the island on the S. of Laconia': Ldd.

Κύθρα, = χύτρα.

Κυκάω, to stir up and mix, confound. — R. κύω, κέκυκα: To make to swell up. Hemsterh. supposes an old word *ῥκύκος* 'flour kneaded and swelling with leaven': R. κύω. (2) R. χύω, κέχυκα, fundo, confundo.

Κυκάω, a mixed drink: Above.

Κυκλαῖς, -μῖνος, *cyclamen*, sow-bread. — R. κυκλάς, as having a round root: Dnn. For it is 'a bulbous plant', (Ldd.)

Κυκλῶς, one who goes round and round the old paths, writing about the old fables and stories, 'scriptor *cyclicus*': — a strolling circulator of his poems. — From

Κύκλος, a circle, round, ring, orb, ball, — circular movement. — R. κύω, κέκυκα, to swell up. A tumid figure, as Κύμα. (2) R. κυλάω, κεκύλικα, ῥέκυκλα, to roll.

Κύκνος, *cynpus*, a swan: from κύω, κέκυκα. '*Tumens superbiā*,' says Phœdrus of the daw, which is as true of the swan. — Also, 'Some ship, from the figure-head, or from the curve of the prow, like a swan's neck': Ldd.

Κύλα, the κοῖλα hollow parts under the eyes. — Dnn. from κοῖλος. See on Κύαθος. So

Κύλιξ, calix, a goblet. — 'R. κοῖλος': Dnn. See on Κύλα, Κύαθος, and Γύλιος, Γύαλον, and

Κυλάω, Κυλίνδω, Κυλινδῶ, to roll, roll round. — 'R. κύω: the notion of it is from the ROUNDNESS of anything swelling': Lenn. To roll ROUND as a Κύκλος circle. Allied to Κύλα, as convex and concave are both round. See in Κύαθος, Κύαμος. Dnn. compares Κυλλάς. Add Κύπτω. (2) 'Heb. gaḥ, to roll': Mrt.

Κυλλήριος, Mercury, from mount *Cyllene* in Arcadia, '*Cyllenia* proles,' Virg.

Κυλλάς, crooked, halt, lame. — Grove allies it to Κάλος, mutilated: Ldd. to Κοῖλος, hollow: Χωλός, lame, may be added. Dnn. compares also Κυλλάω, to roll. Add Κύπτω.

Κύμα, 'from κύω: anything swollen, hence a wave; — fetus in the womb; — young sprout of a cabbage': Ldd.

Κυμαῖνα, to swell, rise in waves. — Above.

Κύμβαλον, a *cymbal*, musical instrument like a hollow basin. — R. κύμβος.

Κύμβαχος, head-foremost. — R. κύβη, a head; ῥκύβαχος, κύμβαχος, as λαμβάνω. Allied to Κυβιστάω.

Κύμβη, a boat; — cup, *cymba*. — R. κύμβος.

Κύμβη, 'perhaps a tumbler-pigeon: allied to Κύμβαχος': Ldd.

Κύμβος, any hollow, a hollow vessel. — As λαμβάνω,

for κύβος allied to κύβη, from κύω, as in Κύαθος. (2) Our combe, as Brockley Combe and Combe Lodge in Somerset.

ΚΥΜΙΝΟΝ, *cumin*. — 'Hebr. *kemen*': Wr.

Κυνάγχη, the quinsy. R. κύων, κυνός, ἀγχω: A suffocation of the throat where the patient throws open his mouth like a mad dog. — Also, a dog's collar.

Κυνάς, dog's meat, — dog-briar: plur. dog-days. — Above.

Κυνή, dog's skin, — cap, helmet, as made of it, much as Galea from Γαλέη, and Ἰκτιδῆν. — Above.

Κυνέω, to kiss; — venerate, as in Psalm 2, 'Kiss the Son lest He be angry.' — R. κυνός, of a dog, from its kissing and fawning. The aor. 1 is κύσσα; κύσα, i.e. ἐκύνθησα, ῥκύσσα, κύσσα. (2) To venerate, the first sense: — R. ῥκύω, κύπτω, to bend forward. (3) R. ῥγύω, (see Γυλιόρ, Γυάλων,) allied to γάω, to take, i.e. to take with the mouth or lips, as ἄδω, 'to see' is 'to take with the eyes': and vice versa Labium, a lip, is from λαβῶ, i.e. by which we take. Γ and K as ἦγρος, Κήρυξ. (4) 'Kiss, Sax. *cysan*, Su. Goth. *kysan*, Wel. *cysan*: Kiss in some parts of the N. of England: Gr. κύω, κύσσα': Todd. The fact that there is no present κύσσω, but only aor. 1 κύσσα, seems to establish the priority of the Greek word.

Κύνικοι, the *Cynic* philosophers, snappish or filthy as (*κύνας*) dogs.

Κυνόσαργες, a gymnasium at Athens. — Ewing says, from κυνός, ἀργός: The white dog.

Κύντερος, more dog-like, impudent, shameless. — Formed from κύων, κυνός: = ῥκυνώτερος. 'Ain' verb, *canis*?' Terence.

Κύος, Κύμηα, the fetus. — R. κύω.

ΚΥΠΙΑΣΣΙΣ, 'a short man's frock or tunic': Ldd. — Q. ?

Κύπελλον, 'a cup, goblet, bowl. Prop. dimin. of Κύπη: compare Κύβηθ, Κύφος, Ξύφος': Dnn. (2) Our cup, Sax. *cop*, Du. *koep*, Span. *copa*, Ir. *copa*: and Wbst. adds the Chald. and Arab. 'Hebr. *kooph*, hollow': Wr.

Κύπη, 'the same sense as Γύπη, a hollow, a kind of boat': Dnn. — R. κύω, as Κύβη, &c. See obs. in Κύαθος.

Κύπρις, Venus, 'the *Cyprian* queen,' Pope. 'Divā potens *Cypri*,' Hor. Called Κυπρο-γένεϊα in Pindar, *Cyprus-born*.

Κύπρος, a corn-measure. — Allied to Κύπη; and to Lat. *cupa*, a cask.

Κυπτάω, to keep stooping, pry into. — From

Κύπτω, to bend down, stoop. — R. κύω, ῥγύω whence Γυρό, bent, and allied to ῥκῶω, Καμάρω, Κάμπτω; ῥγῶω, Γαυσός, Γαυφός: to *κυλῖω*, Κυρτός. Indeed a cavity is a bend, and this is seen in various words beginning with ΚΥ—. (2) 'Hebr. *kepheh*, to bend': Wr.

Κυρβαῖη, epith. of pottage, 'a doubtful word: otherwise read Γυρβαῖη from γύρις, Τυρβαῖη from τύρβη *turba*, &c.': Ldd.

**Κυρβασία**, conical cap or helmet.—Allied by Dnn. to **Κυρβεις**, triangular tablets in a pyramidal form and turning on a pivot, having the earliest laws written on the three sides; derived by Heyne from **κύρος**, authority, validity. Dnn. with the old Gramm. allies it to **Κόρυμβος**, **Κορυφή**, **Κόρυς**. **Κύρβεις** are also any other tablets or pillars. 'Κύρβης, a petty-foggery lawyer, i.e. a walking statute-book, Lat. leguleius (from *Leges*).': Ldd.

**Κυρέω**, **Κύρω**, to light upon in the **καιρός** nick of time, hit or chance upon; chance to be, am by chance. — Allied to **Καίρος**, the nick of time, through **Κάρα**, **Κόρυς**, **Κάρ**, **†Κάρ**, **Æol.** **†Κύρ**, as **γῆρῃ**, **βῆρῃ**, **ἀπο-πῆρῃ**. Dnn. allies both **Κυρέω** and **Κύριος** to **Κόρυς**, **Κάρα**, **Κάρ**. Thus **Κυρέω** would mean 'to be head or master over', as in **Κύρμα**. (2) Allied to **Κυρίσσω**, to butt, i.e. to strike (upon). (3) 'Hebr. *karah*, contingo': Mrt.

**Κυρηάω**, **Κυρίσσω**, **Κυρίω**, 'to butt with the horns like goats; gen. to strike,' Ldd. — Allied to **Κέρας**, **†βέας**, **βαίνω**. Or rather (like **Κύρος**), to **Κόρυς** the head: = **†κορη-βάω**, to go with the head forward. **Τ**, as **γῆρῃ**, **ἐνῆμα**. And so Dnn. Comp. **ἐκρίΒΑΣ**, **ΛυκίΒΑΣ**.

**Κυρήθια**, explained by Hesych. 'shells of beans.' gen. husks, chaff, bran. — Perh. (like **Κυρηάω**.) allied to **Κόρυς** the top; i.e. the mere surface and outside, the exits. **Β**, as **κολοβός**, **κενέβρια**, **ἐρσιβῆ**.

**Κύριος**, having **κύρος** power, — a lord; — valid, decisive, fixed, of things, times, &c.

**Κυρίσσω**: in **Κυρηάω**.

**Κυρκανάω**, for **Κυκανάω**, **Κυκνώ**. So **δαρδανάω**.

**Κύρμα**, booty. — **Κ. κύρω**: What one lights upon.

**Κύρος**, 'supreme power, authority;—validity, security. Akin to **Κάρα** head, **Κόρυς**, the head': Ldd. (2) **Κ. κύρω**, to light on, attain.

**Κυρώω**, to give **κύρος** validity to.

**Κυρσάνιος**, 'Lacon. for a boy: prob. from **κύρος**, as **Νέος**, **Νεάνις**': Ldd. The **Τ**, as **ἐνῆμα**, **ἐγῆρις**. And perh. there was **†κάρβος**, **†κρόσος**.

**Κυρτός**, a fisherman. — From

**Κύρτη**, **Κύρτος**, a fishing-basket; **Κυρτία**, wicker-work: — From the bending and interlacing of the twigs: 'Retia TORTA,' Tibull. — From

**Κυρτός**, curved, bent, arched.—As **Κυρώω** is 'to render round, to bend', (Dnn.) so **κυρωτός**, **†κυρτός**, **κυρτός**. Or there was a word **†κῆμα** (as **Κύρω**, **Πῆρω**.) **†κῆμα**.

**Κύρω**: in **Κυρέω**.

**Κύσθος**, **Κύσος**, any hollow, like **Κύσας**: and from **κύω**, **ἐκίσθην**. See **Κύμα**. —Also, forāmen muliebres.—So **Κύστις**, the bladder;—bag, pouch.—**Κ. κύω**, **κένυσται**. See in **Κώσθος** and **Κώσθος**.

**Κυτλις**, a kind of plaster.—For the **κύτος**, Lat. *cutis*, skin, **κύτος**. Festus: 'Cutis is Greek, for they call it **Κύτος**.' Dnn.: 'From **Κύτος** is the Latin *cutis*.' See **Κύτος**. (Only in Lucian.)

**Κύτος**, 'from **κύω**, to hold, contain,—a hollow, as of a shield, hold of a ship;—any vase, urn, vessel,—cavity of the body, trunk:—hence any outer covering, the skin, *cutis*': Ldd.

**Κύτταρος**, like **Κύτος**, a hollow, cup, vault, cell of a honey-comb.

**Κύπελλον**, 'akin to **Κύπελλον**, a *cup*: pl. hollows of the ears;—clouds of empty mist': Ldd. 'Cavity or empty space,' Dnn. Like **Χάος** Chaos and **Χάσμα** a Chasm.

**Κυρδός**, bent, bowed.—**Κ. κύπτα**, **κύκφα**, to bend. So **Κύφος**, a hump, bench.

**Κύφων**, a crooked piece of wood, the bent yoke of a plough:—a heavy log fixed to criminals' necks, keeping the head stooping forward.—Above.

**Κυφέλη**, a hollow vessel, chest, box, bee-hive. Also, orifice of the ear, as **Κύφελλον**, being hollow;—and wax in the ear.—**Κ. κύπη**, **γῆπη**.' Dnn., who allies **κύπη** with **κύπτα**, **κύφω**. So Mrt. from **κυφός**. 'A vessel made of bent and woven twigs': Greg.

**Κύφελος**, 'the sand-martin, that nestles in holes in banks.—**Κ. κυφέλη**': Dnn.

**†Κύω**, to kiss: in **Κυνέω**.

**Κύω**, **Κυνέω**, 'strictly to hold, contain', Ldd. Allied to **†Κάω**, **Χάω**, **†Γάω**, **Γαστήρ**, **†Γύω**, **Γύαλον**. See **ΓΑΩ**.—Also, to hold or carry in the womb, conceive, or be pregnant.

**Κών**, **g. κυνός**, *canis*, a dog; sea-dog;—dog-star;—the worst throw at dice, as 'Damnosus subilluere canes,' Property, and 'Dammosa canicula' in Persius:—the frenum præputii, 'called also **Κυνο-δεσμιον**, **Caninum vinculum**': Steph. Perhaps from dogs' chains: see spec. on **Σκύλαξ** 2.: also the membrum virile itself. And **Κύνες** are explained by Ldd. the fetlock-joints of horses: by Steph., the bones between the hoof and the 'aura' of horses. Called also **Κυνή-ποδες**, dogs' feet. Whence **Κυνο-βάμονος** **†τῆπος** is a horse going on too short pasterns.—And whence is **Κύνω**? Schleusner says: 'Without doubt from **κύω**, to carry in the womb, for it is a prolific animal.' The Bearer. Inprop. for **Κύνουσα**. But so **Σκύματος** too according to Schneider. And Ldd. says of **†Ανῶν**: 'Prob. at first a SONGSTRESS, from **αἶδω**, but early, a Nightingale.'—Lenn. from **κύω**, to swell (with rage). Thus the **R** is called the *dog's* letter, as imitative of its *snarl*. Snarling, snappish. 'Beware of *dogs*,' says St. Paul metaphor.—Some say The Kisser or Fawner, from **τῆω**, **κύσσα**, **κυνέω**: while others reverse this and bring **Κυνέω** from **κυνός**.

**Κώας**, **Κῶς**, a soft fleece, skin.—**Κ. κῆω**, **κῆμαι**, (as in **Κῶμα**, **Κοῦμα**.) to lie on. From the habit of lying on skins. 'Effultus tergo stratisque jacebat Veleribus,' Virg. Hence the phrase, 'Quiescere in propria pelle.' 'Er κύσσειν οἶον' **Ἐβραην**, Hom.: He slept on skins of sheep.—Or **κῆω**, to place or put, viz. over other things. Hom.: **ἐπ-ἐβάλετο μέγα κῶας**, **διφρον καὶ κῶας ἐπ' αὐτῶν**, **καρ-εστόρεσαν βόλην αὐτὰρ ὑπερθε**. (2) 'Hemsterli. from **ὄϊς**, **φῶς**: the **F** represented by **Κ**.' Dnn.?

Κώδεια, Κώδη, the head, as Κόττα;—spec. a poppy-head. Also, the broad part of an hour-glass.—R. κόττα: Ldd.: then ἡκόδδα.

Κάδιον, a little κῶς.

Κάδων.—Κάδων and Κλδων (in form as ῥάδων,) seem both allied to Κόλος hollow (just as Dnn. allies Κλμη to ΚΟΙΤη,); the one being convex, the other concave,—just as Κῶμα a wave and Κῶατος a cup are both referred by Liddell to κῶ. Κάδων is a bell and a trumpet, Κάδων is a goblet. Κάδων may also be allied to Κώδη the head; and Κάδων to Κοτύλη a cup.

Καδωνίζω, to try horses by bells to see if they will stand the battle-din, and soldiers by striking a bell which they were to answer;—also to try the purity of a coin by the sound.—Above.

Κάθων: in Κῶδων.

Κακῶς, to lament.—R. κόχος, a full stream: Mrt.: To pour forth a flood of tears. 'Rivers of water run down mine eyes': O. T. Both words allied to χῶς, to pour: by redupl. (2) Lenn. from the sound.

Καλέα, Καλή, the hind-quarter, hain. All derive it from κῶλον, a limb, but used specially of the extremities. Thus 'Hands and κῶλα legs: 'The fore κῶλα legs.' So Ldd.: 'Κῶλον, gen. of the extremities.'—Καλή is also τὸ αἰδοῖον, perh. as the extremity. Or allied to Κῶλον, membrum (virile). Τὸ καλόν.

Καλήψ, 'the hollow or bend of the knee.' Ldd.—From κῶλον, the hinder-part, as in Καλέα. (2) Allied to Κοῖλον, hollow.

ΚΩΛΙΑΣ, 'Colias, a prom. of Attica, with a temple of Venus, invoked by courtesans;—a feast of Ceres;—potters' clay of high repute, dug at the same place.' Ldd. And Κωλῆσις is Venus in Lycophron.—Perhaps allied to Κωλή, τὸ αἰδοῖον. But?

Κῶλον, a limb or member of the body;—of a sentence, marked by a *colon*, *semi-colon*. Also 'one limb or half of the course in racing,' Ldd. Other meanings see in Κωλέα.—As Μέλος a limb is allied to Μέρος a part, division, so Κῶλον is Κόλον, docked, mutilated. Similarly Dnn. from κολούω to curtail.

Κῶλον: the same as Κόλον 2.

Κωλόν, to impede, prevent.—Prop. to disable the κῶλα legs, much as Im-pedio and Έμ-ποδίζω. (2) R. κόλος, mutilated. Dnn. allies with it Κολούω, Κολάω.

Κῶμα, a deep sound sleep.—R. ἡκῶ, ἡκῶ, κείμαι, κοιμῶμαι to make to rest.

Κῶμη, a small open town or village,—a quarter of a city.—Allied to Κεῖμαι, Κοιμῶμαι, Κοίτη: Dnn. 'In ancient Greece, when all were husbandmen, that place was called Κῶμη to which men retired in the evening to sleep.' Valck. 'Errabat sylvis, rursusque ad limina nostri Ipse domum serà quamvis se in nocte ferebat.' Virg. (2) From the same root as Κοινός, common; which see.

Κῶμος, 'a band of revellers, who after a feast go through the streets singing and dancing;—revelry, banquet;—a band, even of mourners.—R. κῶμη: as in Bacchianal procession they went from village to vil-

lage.' Dnn. (2) 'Prop. a deep sleep, κῶμα, with which men lie oppressed when heavy with wine.' Valck.—'From the lying down on couches at feasts: Damm. I.e. from κείμαι, κοιμῶμαι.

Κῶμυς, ὄθος, a bundle, truss;—marsh where reeds grow thick with tangled roots:—a lark, with its tuft on its head.—Lenn. from κομίζω, to carry,—or allied to it. (2) As Γῆρυς, Κήρυξ, so Κῶμυς from γῶμος, a freight. (3) As Θωμῶς, Θήμω, a heap, from ἡδεῖα, δῶ, τίθημι, to put (together), so Κῶμυς from ἡδεῖα, κείμαι, &c., to lay (together).

Κωμῶδης, a comedian.—Some say, as going from κῶμη village to village, singing ῥῶδης songs. 'The village song,' says Bentley of Κωμῶδία. (2) Hemst. from κῶμος.

Κωνώω, to daub with κῶνος pitch:—to turn round as a κῶνος top.

Κῶνειον, hemlock.—As ἀργῆος from ἀρήγω, ἀνῶγω from ἀνάσσω, so κῶνειον from καίνω, κανῶ, to kill. (2) R. κωνῶω, to turn round (the brain with vertigo).

Κῶνος, a cone, pine-cone, cone of a helmet,—a spinning top, from its conical form;—pitch from the pine, but Dnn. from the earthen furnaces in Sweden and W. Bothnia for preparing pitch being conical.—Κῶνος from ἡκῶ, κένωα, κεντέω, ἡκῶνα: from ending in a sharp point. (2) Hebr. ken, conus, lancea: Becm.

Κωνωπίον, a gnat-gauze in beds, canopy.—From Κῶνωψ, ὥπος, a gnat.—Bp. Blomf. says: 'R. κῶνος, ὥψ: for, they say, it has a conical nose. A pretty idea, and perhaps true.' (2) With Κῶνος, from ἡκῶ, ἡκῶνα, κένωα, to prick: ὥψ being a termination.

Κῶος or Κῶς, 'the highest throw with the pastern-bone, counting six,—opposed to Χῶς, counting one: hence the proverb 'Κῶος against Χῶος,' and also probably 'Not Κῶος but Χῶος: Ldd.—'From Κῶς, the isle of Cos: Dnn.

Κῶπη, handle of an oar, of a sword, of an olive-mill, of a torch.—Damm says: 'R. κόπτω, κέκοπα: For we lay hold of it in cutting with a sword or in striking the water with an oar.' (2) As Δαβή from λαμβάνω, so Κῶπη from ἡκῶπω, κάπω, κοπίω: Dnn. Lat. carpius. Ω, as ἄνασσω, ἄνωγα.

Κάρκος, a leathern sack: allied to Γωρῆτός. 'R. χωρέω, to contain.' Dnn.

Κῶς: in Κῶας.

Κωτῖλλον, to chat, prate, prattle, talk down, talk over, cheat.—From κοτύλη, a goblet: To chat ἐπὶ κοτύλαις over one's cups. Somewhat as Isa. 24. 9: 'They shall not drink wine with a song.' (2) Passow from κόπτω, κόττω: to tease and bother with idle talk. (3) Lenn. from κῶς: from companions lying on the same extended hide (See first quotations in Κῶας,) and chatting: better if the gen. was κωτός. (4) Our quoth.

Κωφός, battered or blunted in body or mind, deaf, dumb, silly.—R. Κόπτω, κέκοπα. So Obtuse from Obtundo. Æschylus has φρενῶν κεκομμένος, frenzy-struck.

Κωχέω, 'mostly used in 'Ἀνα-κωχέω,' (Dnn.) to hold back. See 'Ἀνακωχή.



## Λ.

Λα-, Λαι-, very. — R. *λάκος*, as in *λακκό-πρωκτος*. The I in Λαι- seems introduced as in *λαιθαργος*, αἰόλος, αἰθίσσω, &c. (2) 'Some from *λάω*, *ῥάδω*, capio: Dnn., a capucitate. (3) R. *λαῖρος* or *λάερος*, mighty, powerful.

Λάας, Λᾶς, a stone. — R. *ῥάω*, *ῥάδομαι*, to take: One that you can take in your hands, as opp. to a large bit of rock. As *Χερμάδιον*.

Λαεδακίζω, to mispronounce the Λ, called Λάεδα as well as Λάμεδα.

ῥάβειω, to take: R. *λάω*, *λαύω* and *ῥάβω*, *ῥάβω*. See *ῥάω*.

Λαβή, a handle by which we take, &c. — Above.

Λάβραξ, a sea-wolf. — And

Λαβρεύομαι, to talk boisterously and boastfully. — From

Λάερος, furious, boisterous. — R. *ῥαεῶ*: As *Rapio*, *Rapidus*. — Also, greedy, voracious, either as above: or from *λά-βορος* from *λα*, *βορά*, food.

Λαβύρινθος, a *labyrinth*, esp. the Cretan one; — a maze, net; — sea-snail, as coiled up. — The first sense may be a 'net,' and so may well justify Lennep's deriv. from *ῥαεῶ*: 'Aptus ad capiendum.' Then the other senses. Much in form like *Ἀσάμιλθος*. (2) Jablonski makes it an *Egyptian* word.

Λάγανον, 'a kind of cake baked in oil', Dnn. — From *λα*, γάνος, delicie, anything causing delight. Thus *Κρηναῖον γάνος*, 'the fountain delight, viz. a grateful draught,' (Dnn.)

Λαγάρως, 'slack, lank, sunken, thin, flaccid, hollow. Akin to *Λαπαρός*:' Ldd. and Dnn. But Γ and Π? — Rather, lank and sunken like a *Λαγὼς*, hare. (3) From *λαγών*, says Ewing. (4) R. *λήγω*, ξω, *ῥελαγον*, to leave off, stop, i.e. to be slack: allied to *λαγγάζω*, to be remiss. (5) Allied to our *lag*.

Λαγγάζω, &c. to be remiss, loiter, tarry. — See above. (2) Some compare *longus*: to be *long* about a thing. And to *lag*.

Λάδην, = *λάξ*. See *Λακτίζω*.

Λάγέτης, i.e. *λαοῦ ἡγέτης*, leader of the people.

Λάγηνος, *Λαγίνος*, *lagēna*, a bottle, flagon. — R. *ῥάω*, *ῥάδομαι*, *ῥέλακα*, to take, hold. Compare *Δάκος*, *Δάκος*. So Ldd. derives *Λαγών* from *ῥάω*. (2) Greg. from *λα*, γάω, ῥγώω, capio, (whence *Γαστήρ*, *Γυλιός*, &c.): 'Valde capax.' Forcell. explains *lagēna* 'vas fictile CAPAX.' And see *Λεκάνη*. (3) Todd mentions Hebr. *lag*, and our *flagon*, French *flacon*.

Λαγκία, the Lat. *lancea*.

Λάγνος, *Λάγνης*, lewd, lustful. — R. *λα-*, γυνή: *λά-γυνος*: Valde mulierosus. — (2) 'R. *λα*, γόνος: Or better R. *λαγὼς*, a hare:' Dnn.

Λαγὼς, *Λαγῶς*, *Λαγῶς*, a hare: — a bird, rough-

footed like a hare. — Not badly Mrt. derives *λαγῶς*, from *λα*, *οἶας*, from its large ears. As *Γοῖνος* for *Οἶνος*. (2) 'Λα, γάω, ῥγενέ: Facundus, multiparus:' Greg. Whence Dnn. derives *Λάγνος* from *Λαγῶς*.

Λαγχάνω, (as *Μανθάνω*), ῥλαχέω, ῥλήχω, ῥλέγγω, *λέλογχα*, to get hold of by lot or fate; — obtain as one's share; — fall to one's lot. — R. *ῥάω*, *ῥέλακα*, *ῥάβω*, to take (out a lot), to take (by lot). (2) Wacht. notices Germ. *gluck*, good fortune, our *luck*, Swed. *lycka*. 'Hebr. *lachah*, he received:' Mrt.

Λαγών, the *λαγάρως* loose and boneless cavity below the ribs, — any hollow. — Ldd. from *ῥάω*, to hold. (2) R. *λαγάρως*, ῥλαγαρών, *λαγών*.

Λαγῶς, Λαγῶς: in *Λάγος*.

Λάζομαι, to take: *λάω*.

Λάζω, to be injurious to, insult. — Contr. from *Λακτίζω*. See *Λαχμός* (2) Allied to *Λάκομαι*. 'Αἱ νόσοι λάζονται, corripunt et invadunt:' Steph.

ΛΑΘΑΡΤΟΣ, a shred of leather. — Q. ? (Only in Nicand. Θ. 422.)

ῥλαθίω, *λανθάνω*, ῥλήθω, to escape or elude the notice of, — cause others not to know or to remember, make to forget. — R. *λάω*, ῥελάθην, *λάζομαι*, ῥλαεῶ, capio, de capio i.e. de capio, take in, deceive. (2) 'Hebr. *lat*, clam:' Mrt.

Λάθρα, -η, by stealth, without the knowledge of. — Above.

Λαι-: See in Λα-.

Λαία, stones used as weights in the upright loom. — R. *λαᾶς*.

Λαῖγξ, a small *laᾶς* stone.

Λαῖδρος, bold, impudent. — I.e. ῥλα-ιδρός: *λα*, ῥιδέω *vide*: Looking much at. Opposed in sense to *Αἰδῶς* i.e. α-ιδῶς. (2) R. *λαι-*, δρώ: Active, quick, ready, &c.

Λαῖθαργος, *λήθαργος*, *λάθαργος*, 'forgetting, — said of dogs, cunning, [i.e. evading, shuffling, as in ῥλαθέω, 'biting secretly', Ldd.]: Subst. the *lethargy*. R. *λήθη*: Dnn. — In the sense of cunning, Wright says 'secretly mischievous', adding *ἀργός*, quick. See *ΛΙΠΑΡΓΟΣ*.

Λαικάζω, to be a prostitute, or associate with such. — R. *λαός*, *λαῖκος*: Make oneself public. So *Λαῖκός* is to make common. (2) R. *λαι*, ῥκάζω, *κέκασαι*, to adorn, set out.

Λαῖλαψ, a storm, a hurricane. — Redupl. *ῥάπτω*, *λάψω*, whence α-λαπτῶ to consume. (2) 'R. *λαι-*, *ἀππτω*: Valck.

Λαῖμα, 'in Aristoph. Av. 1563, seemingly a play on the words *Δῆμα*, *Αῖμα*, and *Λαῖμός*:' Ldd. and Dnn. *Λαῖμῶσσω*, to swallow greedily, from *Λαῖμός*, the throat. — 'Perh. akin to *Ἀδμος*, abyss,

gulf: whence *Λαυρὸς*, full of abysses, hence gluttonous; and *Λαμία*, *Lamia*, a monster said to feed on man's flesh: ldd. (2) *Ρ. λάω, λέλαμαι*, to take. 'Allied to λάω: ldd. (3) 'Hebr. *leem*, to eat: ldd. *W.*

*Λαῖνα*, the same as *Χλαῖνα*, as *ἀράχνη* became 'aranea', and compare *Φεῖ*, *Heu*. See *Λαυρός*. *Λαῖον*, Doric for *Λήιον*.

*Λαῖος*, the left. — On the same principle as 'Ἀριστερός, left, from *ἀριστος*, best, so *Λαῖος* for *Λαῖός* (as *Λεῖτος*, *Λεῖτος*,) from *λάω, λιλαιόμαι*, to wish: Desirable, good, as from *Λω* to 'wish' is *Λαῖων*, 'better.' See *Λαρός*.

*Λαίσκιον*, 'a shield covered with raw hides: from *λάσιος*. Others from *λαῖός*: The left-hand armor: ldd.

*Λαίσκαις*, for *λαλ-παις, λα-παις*. Σ, as in *λαῖσταιρος, δίσκος, μιζγέω, λέσχη*.

*Λαῖμα*, the deep sea. — *Ρ. λα-, τίτω* ται: i.e. the great passage. Compare 'Ἰσθμός'. See the next.

*Λαῖφος*, 'a shabby tattered garment; then gen. cloth, esp. sailcloth: ldd. — I see not why we should reject *λα, τίτω* τῖφα, ἴπτομαι, to hurt, harm: Much injured, according to the meaning of the word. 'Ἀμφὶ δὲ λαίφος' ἔσσω, I will put on you such a garment as seeing you wear a man shall hate: Hom. See *Λαῖμα*. (2) Dnn. allies it to *Λεῖος, Λήδος*.

*Λαίφηνος*, swift. — *Ρ. λα, αἰφηνός*. (2) 'Ρ. *λαί-, φαίρω*, to brush: ldd.

*Λακέρως*, tattered: *Ρ. λακίς*. Talkative: *Ρ. λακέω*.

*Λακῶν, Λακίζω, Λάσκω, Ληκέω*, to crash, rattle, ring; — crash, break with a *λακίς* crack or crash, — scream, howl, speak loud. — Dnn. well compares 'Ῥάκος (a rag) and *Λακίς*, 'one liquid letter being exchanged for another', as *λεῖσιον*, *liLium*: *ἔρις*, *ῖρις*, *ῖρις*. 'Ῥάκος he also allies to *Ῥήγγιον* to break, *Ῥάσσω, ἔρραγον*, 'Ῥήγη, Ῥήγμα. Hence then *Λακέω* is 'Ῥάκείω, to break, burst, rend, &c. (2) 'Chald. *leka*, frangi: ldd. *Mrt.*

*Λακίς*, a burst or rent with a crack, — as 'Ῥάκος, rags, tatters. — See in *Λακέω*.

*Λάκος, Λάκος*, a pit, hollow, pit, tank, *lacus*. — 'Ρ. *λακύν*, to burst, break asunder: ldd. So *Mrt.* from *λακίς, Λακίς*. (2) *Ρ. λάω, λέλακα, λέζουμαι*, 'capio, comprehendo', as a 'hollow.' (3) So 'Hebr. *lekee*, to hold: ldd. *W.*

*Λακρίζω*, to kick with the heel or foot. Allied are *Λαγδῆν* and *Λάξ*, with the heel. Voss from *λήγω, ξω, λάγω, ξω*, to 'leave off, end.' (Ldd.) *Λάξ*, i.e. Where the foot ends. (2) Steph. brings all from *Λάξω*, to insult.

*Λαλαγέω*, as follows.

*Λαλέω, Λαλαγέω*, to chatter, prattle, talk, speak. 'Lat. *lallo*, our *lull, lullaby*: ldd. From the sound *λάλ λάλ*. Germ. *lallen*, 'corrupt et impeditè loqui ut pueri: ldd. *Wacht*.

*Λάλλα*, babbling pebbles of the brook. — Above. *Λάμβα, — λαμία*.

*Λαμβάνω*: for 'Ῥαβέω, as 'Ῥαβέω, *Μαράνω*; 'Ῥαχέω, *Λαγχάνω*. Herod. has *Λάμψω*.

*ΛΑΜΒΔΑ*, the letter *Λ*: 'Hebr. *lamed*.'

*Λαμία*, a voracious monster, and a shark: — in *Λαμῖς*. See also

*Λάμος*, an abyss, gulph. — 'Ρ. *λάω, [λέλαμαι,] λαμβάνω*, to receive, contain: ldd. Much as *Ψάω, Ψάμος*.

*Λαμπάδιον*, 'bandage of lint for wounds, as made of lamp-wick: — called also *Λύχνωμα* and *Ἐλ-λυχνω-τός μοτός*: Steph. — From

*Λαμπάς, ἄδος*, a lamp: *Ρ. λάμπω*. — 'A warlike engine, perh. for throwing combustibles: ldd. *Dnn.*

*Λάμψη*, the same as *Λάπη*.

*Λαμπήνη*, a covered chariot. — 'Prob. from *ἀπήνη*, *λ* prefixed: ldd. And *M* in *λαμβάνω*. (2) Some make it a showy, brilliant, royal carriage, from *λάμπω*. See *Λαμπουρίς*.

*Λαμπουρίς*, a fox. So *Λαμπουρίς κύνω*, Theoc. having a white or brilliant tail: *λάμπω, σὺνδρ*.

*Λάμπω*, to cause to shine. — For 'Ῥάπω, (as in 'Ῥαβέω, *Λάμψωμαι*), allied by Lenn. to *Λέπω, Λύω*, &c. to disclose, reveal, *λύκη, λύχνος*. (2) *Ρ. λάω*, to see: To make to be seen, to disclose by shining. *Λάμπω* as *Πέμπω*. (3) *Ρ. λα, φάω, φέω, φαίνω*, to shine. *M* as in *λαμπήνη*. (4) 'Chald. *lampad*, a torch: ldd. *Dahle*.

*Λαυρὸς*, 'full of abysses, hence gluttonous: — [audacious,] bold, wanton, coquetish, piquant, arch. *Ρ. λάμος*: ldd. and Dnn. (2) *Ρ. λαμός*, the throat: ldd. *Mrt.*

*Λανθάνω* in 'Ῥαβέω.

*Λάξ*: in *Λακίζω*.

*Λαζέω*, to cut or polish stone. — *Ρ. λᾶς, ξέω*.

*Λάξ*, as *Λάχεσις*, what is allotted. — *Ρ. Ῥάξω, Ῥάξω, λαγχάνω*. Herod. has *Λάξωμαι*. Or *Λάχεσις, Λάχσις, Λάξ*.

*Λαός*, a people, the people. — *Ρ. λάω, λέζουμαι*. (See *Λέγω*.) prehendo, comprehendo, colligo, to collect: A collection of men. (2) 'See Pind. Ol. 9. 66 for a fanciful deriv. from *λάας* a stone, founded on the tradition of Deucalion: ldd. *Dnn.*

*Λαράζω*, 'Α-λαράζω, to empty, plunder: — empty the bowels. — *Ρ. λάρω*, to *lap* up. 'Now shall this company lick up all that are round about us, as the ox licketh up the grass: ldd. Numb. 22. 4. (2) Dnn. from *λάω*, to take up.

*Λάπαθος*, a pit, pitfall. — *Ρ. λαράζω* to empty out, make a vacuum.

*Λαπάρα*, 'the loins, the abdomen, i.e. the soft part of the body: ldd. *Dnn.* From

*Λαπαρός*, the same as *Λαγρός*, slack, loose. — *Ρ. λαπάζω*, to evacuate.

*Λάπη*, phlegm, — any filth, damp, &c. — Allied to *λαπάζω*, to evacuate.

*Λαρίζω*, to vaunt. — Dnn. and ldd. say with Eustath., from the *Λαπίθα, Λαπίθα*, who were bullies and boasters. Or allied to *λαράζω* to empty: Make empty boasts. *Mrt.* from *λα, ἔγω*. ?

Ἀδπτω, 'prop. to lap as dogs, drink greedily. R. ἰάω: 'Dnn.: to take, as †ἰάω, ἰάπτω.

Λαρίδος, 'fed [deliciously] luxuriously, fattened. R. λαρός: 'Dnn. As χαλινόξ, ἐχινόξ.

Λάριξ, the larch-tree. — 'R. λαρός: from the sweetness of its odor: 'Forcell.

Λαρίς, Ἀδρος, a gull; perh. allied to Ἀδρυγί, the throat. — 'Akin to Ἀδρός; 'Dnn. — R. ἰάω, ἰάομαι, to take.

Λαρίσσιος, 'a kind of kettle, invented or made at Larissa. So Τάναγρος a kettle, and the town Tanagra: 'Ldd.

Λάρκος, a wicker-basket. — As †Μάω, Μάργος, and Λάω, Largus, so nearly ἰάω, ἰάρκος: as taking, containing things, or that which you take in your hand, like Φορμός from Φέρω. So λαθἈΡΓΟΣ. (2) R. λάρξ, ἰκος: As prim. made of larch.

Λάρναξ, a coffin, urn, — a kind of vehiele, — vessel, ship. — Allied to Ἀδρος. (2) As made of Ἀδρίξ larch.

Λαρός, grateful, agreeable, delicious, sweet. — Hemsterh. from ἰάω, to wish: Desirable. See Ἀτίων. (2) R. λα, ἔρω, apto, ἥραρον, he suited, &c.

Λάρυγξ, the larynx, swallow, gullet. — Passow from ἰάω, to take. Or Ἀάω, to enjoy.

Λᾶς, for Λᾶας.

Λάσανον, chamber-pot, nightstool. Also 'a stand for a pot, grid-iron: 'Ldd. — Simply from ἰάω, ἰέλασαι, to take, contain. So Βάσανος. (2) Mrt. from ἰάσω, rough. Note the senses of ἔχινος.

Λάσθω, insult. — R. ἰάω, to insult; or, as that seems to make ἰάω, R. ἰάομαι, 'corripio et invado', (Steph.). (2) R. ἰάσσω, to yell. (3) 'Hebr. latz: to mock: 'Mrt.

Λάσιος, 'rough, hairy, shaggy, woolly: bushy: only diff. from Δάσιος, (δάσιος), in dialect, Λ and Δ being often exchanged: 'Ldd. As Ἀδάκρυμα, Lacryma. (2) R. ἰάω, ἰέλασαι: easy to take, lay hold of: opp. to smooth.

Λάσκω: in Λακίω.

Λάσταυρος, 'lewd, lit. hairy like a bull: λάσιος ταῦρος: 'Dnn. — Or λα, ταῦρος. Σ, as in λαΐστρις, βύζιτροχος.

Λάτξ, the liquor which runs from the cup in the play of Κότταξ, — and its noise. — 'Akin to latex, laticis: 'Ldd. 'Perh. from the sound: 'Lenn. 'The learned Grammarians derived it from λα, and τᾶξ, τᾶξ, imitative sound of water falling: 'Scheid.

Λάτρης, a hired servant, slave. — Ruhnk. from ἰάω, ἰέλασαι, to take, receive (wages). Lenn. as taken in war. (2) 'R. λα, τρέω, tremo: Mal. 1. 6. Eph. 6. 5: Be obedient to your masters with fear and trembling: 'Pkh.

Λάτρον, pay, hire. — Above.

Λατύσσω, to clap, strike. — Dnn. from λατάξ, liquor thrown into a basin with a splash.

Λαυκανίη, the same as Λαυρός, the throat. — Dnn. from ἰάω, ἰάω, ἰέλασαι, to take, or to enjoy.

Λαύρα, a street, quarter of a town, alley; — ravine, 93

— drain, sewer; — cloister. — Steph. says: 'It may seem to be put for a broad way, from λαῖρος: λαῖρος taken as 'capax' from ἰάω, 'capio'. (2) Hesych. from λαός, (λαερό): Frequented by the people, as Λαώ-βατος, Λαω-φόρος.

Λαῖρος, the same as Ἀδρος.

†Λαῖω, Ἀπο-λαῖω, to receive good or evil from: — R. ἰάω, ἰάω, λαῖω, λαμβάνω, to take. As Ψάω, Ψαῖω.

Λάφυρα, spoils taken in war. — R. λαφύσσω: As emptying and exhausting cities. And allied to Λαπέζω, ἀλατίζω.

Λαφύσσω, to swallow greedily. — R. λαπῶ, λέλαφα, to lap up. (2) Λα, ἰάω.

Λαφρία, for λαφρία (above): said of Minerva and Diana. 'The forager,' Ldd. 'Gatherer of booty: 'Dnn.

Λαχαῖνω, to dig. — Dnn. from λακίς, a rent, fissure. Valck. from λα, ἰχάω, χαῖνω, χάσμα, an opening.

Λάχανος, garden herbs in dug ground, opp. to wild. R. λαχαῖνω, λαχανῶ. Valck. says, as dug out of the ground.

Λάχεια, 'epith. of an island: for Ἐλαχεια from ἐλαχὺς: little, small, low; some even read Ἐλᾶχεια. Some from λαχαῖνω: good soil, easily dug, opp. to rocky: 'Ldd.

Λαχμὺς, = λακτίσμους from λακτίζω. From ἰάω.

Λαχμὺς, destiny, λάχος.

Λάχνη, wool, down; — leafage. — 'Akin to Ἀχνη: 'Dnn. With λα prefix. (2) 'R. λα, χνούς: 'Scap.

Λάχος, lot, portion: λαγχάνω, ἰαχέω.

ΛΑΩ, ἰάομαι, ἰάβω, λαμβάνω, &c., †ΛΕΩ, whence Λεῖα, to lay hold of, take: — to take with the eyes, to see, as Ὀμμασιν λαβών, Soph., 'Capies oculis', Virg. — to take with the mind, wish, (Compare ἰέλω, 'Ἐλδομαι): — to take with the palate, to enjoy. — Primitive words, unless from ἰέλω, to take, then ἰέλω, ἰάω. Or even from ἰέλω, ἰάω, as in Ἀε-ηλατῶ, to drive off and take booty. Some refer ἰάω, to see, to ἰγλάω, γλαύσσω, γλήνη.

Λεία, Λεῖα, 'a stone used by weavers as a weight, any weight. R. λᾶς, [Λεῖος,] 'Dnn.

Λεῖα, a lioness: λείω.

Λεῖνω, Λεῖαίνω, Λεῖω, to make λείων smooth.

Λεθρίς, a skin or slough: = λεωρίς from λείω.

Λέβης, a caldron, boiler, basin, pan, urn. — R. λείβω, to pour libations: into which liquid is poured. Thus Servius explains λέβης 'a vessel into which water falls while we are washing our hands.'

Λέγαι, 'lewd women: akin to Λέχος, [Λέγομαι]: 'Ldd.

Λεγών, the Lat. legio, from ἰέγω, λέγω.

Λέγνη, hem, edge. — For λήγνη, ληγάνη, from λήγω, to leave off. So Ἐδνα for Ἡδνα, κεδνός for κηδνός.

Λέγω, 'to gather, collect: gather words, speak: gather ideas, infer, think: gather facts, recollect, affirm: [gather

numbers, compute, calculate:] *Λέγομαι*, to gather myself together so as to be at rest, lie down: 'Dr. Jones.—From *ἴλω*, (as *Ψέω*, *Ψέγω*,) whence *Λεία*, allied to *Λάω*, *Λάβομαι*, 'prehendo, comprehendo', to take up one after another. Curiously *Λέγω* came to mean in Latin *Lego*, to collect words, to READ. Festus derives *Lectus* (*Λέκτρον*) from 'gathering' leaves to lie on. Here then is another account of *Λέγομαι* above. (2) Ldd. makes *Λέγω* the same as our *lay*, *legan* Sax., *leggen* Dutch, *lagjan* Goth., to place: '1. To lay asleep; 2. to lay in order, arrange, gather, pick out; 3. to reckon among, count; 4. to account, tell.' (3) 'Hebr. *leek*, to collect, summon:' Wr.

*Λεία*, *Λήη*, *Λήη*, booty: *Ληίζομαι*, to plunder.—Damm for *ἐλεια* from *ἔλω*, to take. Or for *ἐλεια* allied to *ἔλδω*, *ἐλάυνω*, *ἐλαται*, to drive; whence *Δε-ηλατέω*, to drive away booty; for *Δει-ηλατέω*. (2) R. *ἔλω*, *ἔλω*, to take.

*Λεαίνω*: in *Λεαίνω*.

*Λεῖω*, to pour, pour forth, *libo*, make a libation;—trickle, moisten.—Allied to *Δίω*, to untie, let go free, as Dr. J. defines Pour 'to LET some liquid out of a vessel.' R. *ἔλω*, *λύω*, as *οτΕΙΒΩ*, *ἀμΕΙΒΩ*. For *ἔλω* compare *Λεῖπω*, *Λέω*.

*Λεῖμα*, *Λεῖμων*, where water trickles through, i.e. a moist or low grassy place, meadow;—and like *Κῆπος* and *Hortus* for τὰ αἰδία γυναικεία.—R. *λεῖω*, *λέ-λειμμα*, *ἑλῖμα*. 'So a fountain *λείεται*, when it flows gently:' Hemst.

*Λεῖμα*, a shell-less snail: from its slow-flowing or oozing moisture. See just above.

*Λεῖμμα*, a remnant: *λεῖπω*, *λέλειμμα*.

*Λείω*, smooth.—Plato notices in his *Cratylus* the slippery smooth nature of the letter *λ*, and hence deduces *Λείω*, *Λιπαρός*, &c. Rather however 'rubbed smooth.' See the obsol. *ἔλω*, *ἔλω*. And *Λιστός*, *Λιμήν*, *Λίμνη*. (2) 'Hebr. *lechee*, smoothness:' Wr.

*Λέπω*, to leave.—Allied through *ἔλω* to *Λήγω* to cease, and through *ἔλω* to *Λύζομαι*, to separate from, remove, and to *Λύω*. So *Λέπω*, prop. to separate and sever the outside of a tree. (2) Sax. *lofan*, Icel. *loifa*, to leave.

*Λεῖριον*, a lily.—R. *λεῖρος*, pale.

*Λεῖρος*, thin, wan, thin in color, pale.—'R. *λεῖρος*:' Mrt. Well, for *λεῖος* is 'rubbed smooth,' (Dnn.) 'rubbed thin.'

*Λείτος*, *Λεῖτος*, for or the *λεῖος* people, common.

*Λεῖχην*, tree-moss, moss-like plant, *lichen*. Also, a lichen-like eruption on the skin, scurvy, &c.—Mrt. from *λεῖω*. Exactly as Persius: 'Quorum imagines lambunt *Hedera* sequaces.' (2) Allied to *Λείω*, smooth. 'The surface is sometimes quite smooth: sometimes provided with hairs &c.:' Enc. Brit.

*Λεῖχω* and *Λίζω*, to lick.—From the obsol. *ἔλω*, (See *Λεία*.) *ἔλω*, *λῶ*, to take up, *λάπτω*, to lap up. So *οτΕΙΧΩ*, *κΙΧΩ*, *νΗΧΩ*. (2) Our *lick*, *lecken* Dutch, *liccian* Sax. 'Chald. *lechac*:' Mrt. 'Hebr. *lehek*:' Wr.

*Λεῖψανον*, remnant: *λεῖψω*, *ψω*.

*Λεκάνη*, *Λέκος*, a dish, pot, pan.—Allied to Lat. *lagēna* by Liddell, who notices the Doric *Λακάνη*. So *Λάγνηος* is a bottle: which see. And *Λάκκος*, *Λάκος*. (2) The Doric form Mrt. from *λα*, *χαίλω*, *χανῶ*, to lie open. (3) Perhaps, as *ἔβιομαι*, *ἔκομαι*, *ἔκQUor*, *σεQUor*: *ἴΠπο*, *ἴΚκος*, *εQUus*: so *λέκος* is allied to *λέπις*, a bark, shell. So *Ποῖος*, *Κοῖος*. And

*Λέκιδος*, pease-soup. Also, the yolk of an egg: as thought by Suidas to be like *shelled* pease or pulse in color.—Perh. *Λέκιδος* is *ἑλῖδος*, (K and Π as above,) i.e. *shelled* pease. (2) R. *λέκος* above. We say, Pot luck.

*Λέκτρον*, a couch.—R. *λέγομαι*, *ἀλέκται*, to lie down. See in *Λέγω*.

*Λεληήμαι*, to strive eagerly: *λελημένος*, zealous, eager.—'Prob. for *ελελήμαι*, *ελελημένος*, from *ελεάομαι*, to long for:' Ldd. 'Adopted by Buttin.:' Dnn.

*Λέμβος*, a skiff. Also 'a ship's cock-boat; and met. a parasite': Ldd.—R. *λέπω*, as *Τύμβος* from *τύφω*, *Θάμβος* from *θάπω* or *θήνω*. Like *Λεπτός*, it means slender; and has the sense of *λεπτόδομος*, built or constructed lightly; or of *λεπτόκη*, thin at the point.

*Λέμβος*, mucus: allied by Ldd. to *Λάμπη*.

*Λέντιον*, the Lat. *linteum*, from *linum*, *λίνον*.

*Λεπάδων*, 'a broad leathern thong, fastening the yoke under the neck, and passing between the fore-legs to join the girth,' Ldd.—'From *λεπάδω*, decortico,' Bp. Blomf.: Peeled hide. Formed like 'Αλαπαδών.

*Λέπας*, from *λέπω*: a bare rock;—also a limpet, from its clinging to the rock: Ldd.

*Λεπαστή*, a drinking-cup, shaped like a limpet-shell.—Above.

*Λεπίς*, scale, rind: *Λέπρα*, *leprosy* or scaly skin.—And *Λεπτός*, peeled, husked;—hence fine, light, thin, slight, refined.—R. *λέπω*, *λέλεπται*.

*Λέπω*, to strip off the skin, husk, pod, rind:—to thresh soundly.—From *ἔλω*, *λῶ*, to loosen: allied to *Λήγω*, *Λέπω*, *Λιάζομαι*. So *ἑλῖω*, *βλέπω*. And *δρέπω*.

*Λεσβιάζω*, to imitate the *Lesbians*.

*Λεσπίς*, the same as 'Ελεσπίς.

*Λέσχη*, as *ἔσχον*, from *λέγω*, *λέλεχα*, for *λέχη*: a resort for talking and gossiping;—talk, conversation, deliberation. (2) Lenn. allies it to *Λέχος*. Thus Cubiculum is 'a part of the house in which we both pass the day and sleep the night:' Forcell. (3) 'Chald. *lichan*, lingua:' Mrt. 'Or Hebr. *lechach*, conclave:' Dahler.

*Λευδάλεος*, 'in sad plight, wretched,—sad, gloomy, dismal, mournful: allied to *lugoo*, (*lugubria*):' Ldd. and Dnn. And to Gr. *λύω*, *λέλυω*, to sob, *λύγδην*. Compare *πενυδάμιος*.

*Λευκανία*, Ion. of *Λαυκανία*.

*Λεύκη*, the white poplar; white leprosy.—From *Λευκός*, bright, clear, white.—Damm: 'R. *λύκος*,

the sun'. E as in Λευγάλεος, πικράλιμος. So allied to *luc*, *lucia*. (2) R. λέουσας, ἡλέουσα, to see: Clear to the view. To this and to Γλαυδός Dnn. allies it.

Λευρός, smooth, level.—'Ion. for Λεῖος.' Dnn. 'From Λεῖος: Ldd.

Λεύς, Dor. of Λᾶς, stone.

Λεύσσω, to look or gaze on.—Allied to Λάω to see, i. e. to TAKE with the eyes: through ἡλέω, whence Λεία, &c. In form as πρᾶξζζ. Mrt. adds ὅσσε, with the eyes. ?

Λεύω, to stone.—R. Λεύς.

Λέχος, a bed, &c. *lectus*.—R. λέγομαι, act. λέλεχα. So Λέκτρον from λέλεκται.

Λέχριος, slanting.—R. λέγομαι, to lie down, as Λέχος: So Tecta cubantia, in Lucretius, are explained 'which hang sideways.' Damm: 'One who bends himself seems as if he meant to lie on the ground.' Compare Cumbo with Κύπτα.

Λέχω, a woman in λέχος child-bed.

ἡλέω, Lat. *ileo*, *leni*, ἡλίζω, whence Λισσός, ἡΛΩ, as in Λεώ, ΑΤΩ, Primitive words, prim. to rub, scrape,—scrape off, undo, loosen,—rub away in smoothing or polishing, smooth.—Possibly allied to Λάω, to take (off the surface).—Plato deduces the sense of *smooth* from the *liquid* nature of the letter Α.

Λέων, *leo*, a lion.—The seizer, from λάω, λήζομαι, ἡλέω, whence Λεία. So Κρέων, the ruler.—Or, The seer: from λάω, ἡλέω, Λεύσσω, to see. 'A very sharp-sighted beast, say Bochart and Manetho: Pkh.

Λεῖος, the same as Λαός.

Λεῖος, entirely, wholly.—Herm. from Λεῖος: 'smoothly: much like the vulgarism Slick away: Ldd.

Λευρόν, adulations.—R. Λεῖος, entirely, ἔργα ἔργα to do: Who does entirely what he pleases. The use of Λευρόν in this sense gives much support to this deriv. (2) R. *la*, ἔργα.

Λήγω, to cause to cease, to give over.—'Obviously another form of Λέγω', says Dnn. i. e. of λέγομαι, to lie down, Λίχος, &c. (2) Rather allied to Λαγαρός, Λείπω, Λιάζομαι, Λύω, through ἡλάω or Λέω, as ἡτμέω, ἡμῆγω. See ΓΑΕΩ. (3) Allied to our *lag*.

Λήδανον, the gum collected on the leaves of the shrub ΛΗΔΩΣ. Some say *luidanum*: Mrs. London denies it.

Λήδος, Ἀρδάριον, Ἀρδών, Ἀλβιδών, a light thin summer dress.—Damm from Λεῖος, ἡλῆος, smooth. So 'Ρεία, 'Ρηιδίος. See the end of Αἰς 2.

Λήθη, forgetfulness, from λήθη, to escape the notice of (myself):—in ἡλᾶθω.

Ληίζομαι, to plunder.—R. Λεία, ληῆς, ληῖς, booty.

Λήιον, a corn-field, corn standing on the land, or a field with its crop. Also Doric Λαῖον, which means besides a *sickle*, and so seems allied to Λεία, plunder. The sense of corn-field and corn agrees well with the senses of 'Ληῖς, for Λεία, booty in general, slaves, cattle, acquisition, property: (Dnn.)

Λήϊτον, a town-hall.—R. Λεῖος, people: Λεῖτον.

Ληκείω: in λακείω.

Ληκίω, = λακείω.

Ληκυβίζω, to anoint with salves or cosmetics kept in a Ληκυβος.

Λήκυθος, oil-bottle, flask, bottle:—big-sounding words, as Ampullæ.—Allied to Λέκος, Λεκάνη, pot, pan.

Λῆμα, wish, will, disposition:—high-mindedness.—R. ἡλάω, λῶ, ἡλέημαι, to wish.

Λήμη, blearedness, sore-eyes.—I. e. an affection of the sight, from λάω, λείημαι, to see. So Frenzy from φρενός: Nervousness, where the Nerves are affected: Βουβών, both the groin and an affection of it: Valetudo, bad health. (2) 'The forms Γλήμη, Γλάμη, are quoted: Lat. *gramia*: Ldd. Γλήμη is the eye, ἡγλάω, γλαύσσω, to see.

Λήμμα, anything received or taken, &c. R. λαμάνω, ἡλῆμαι, λείημαι. Also, an assumption, taking for granted, a lemma spec. in Mathematical books.

Ληνίσκος, woollen fillet, ribbon.—As ὕμμερος, πῖμ-πλημι, for ληνίσκος from λῆνος.

Ληναῖος, Bacchus.—R. ληνός, the wine-press.

Λῆνος, D. λανός, lana, wool.—The Etymol. M.: 'Λεάνω, λεανώ, to make soft, λεανός, λῆνος.' So Ψῆνος. (2) 'Arab. *lan*, to be soft: Mrt.

Ληνός, D. λανός, 'like Lacus, anything shaped like a tub, trough, kneading-trough, wine-fat, socket for the mast, coffin: Ldd.—R. ἡλάω, λαμβάνω, to contain: Dnn. As Ψάω, Ψῆνος. (2) 'Ληνός, the vat, where the grapes are trodden: perh. from λείνω, to bruise: Schrev.

Λῆσις, cessation: λήγω, ἔω. And the casting of lots: ἡλῆχω, ἔω, λαγχάνω.

Λῆρος, silly trifling talk, pompous nonsense.—Mrt. from λα, βέω, to speak. Or λα, ἔρω. (2) Better, as contr. from λακέρως, talking: ἡλαέρως, λῆρος.

Λῆρος, 'a golden ornament in the female head-dress: Dnn.—Perh. from λῆρος, trifling, frivolous nonsense: Above. Note our sense of Trifle at the table.

Λησμονή, Λησνείω, forgetfulness, λήθη.—R. ἡλῆχω, λείημαι, λανθάνω.

Ληστής, Ληστής, a robber.—R. ληίστομαι, λελήσταται. Λητώων, a temple of ΔΗΤΩ, Λατώνα.

Λι-, for Λίαν.

Λιάζομαι. The prim. meaning of ἡλιάζω, says Heyne, is to *loosen*, disjoin: Λιάζομαι, to move myself from a place, to go or come. Hence, 'Α-Λιάστας, very much moved, disturbed.—ἡλιάζω, to *loosen*, allied through ἡλίω and ἡλέω to Λύω, Λείω, Λείβω. See Λισσός, Λίγδος, &c.

Λίαν, very.—Prop. vehemently, allied to λε-λημέτος 'vehement', (Dnn.) Like 'Αγαγ, Πέραν.

Λιαρός: = λυαρός.

Λίβανος, the frankincense-tree.—Dnn. from λείβω, λείβω, to drop, shed. 'It is well-known that the ancients used frankincense in their libations and sacrifices: Lenn. (2) Bp. Butler: 'The best frankincense being

white, Arab. *liban*, *libanos* became the Greek for it, and *olibanum* among the modern merchants.

*Λιβάς*, a dropping, trickling. — *Κ. λείβω*, *λεῖβω*.

*Λίβος*, the Lat. *libum*.

*Λιθρός*, dripping, wet; — hence, looking dreary, gloomy. — *Κ. λιθός*.

*Λιβυρίς*, a *Liburnian* ship.

*Λίγυς*, for *Αργία*, as *ὄλας* for *ὄκεία*.

*Λίγγω*, to twang. 'We Romans,' says Quintilian, 'are not permitted to make words like the sound: who would tolerate our forming anything similar to that deservedly-celebrated expression of Homer, *Δίγχε βιός*, The bow twanged?' (2) Dnn. from *λίγυς*.

*Λίγδην*, superficially; prop. just licking or grazing.

— *Κ. λείχω* or *λίγω*, *λελείκαται* or *λέλικται*.

*Λίγδω*, a mortar. *Λιδίζω* shows a verb *λίω* = *λύω*, to loosen, whence as *†Μίγω*, so *†Λίγω*, and *Λίγδω* as *Μίγδα*. 'Perh. from *λεῖω*, *tero*.' Mrt. See *Λίσγος*. — Also, a crucible for melting metals, from the same sense of loosening and dissolving.

*Λιγνός*, soot, smut, smoke, a smoky fire. — 'A smoky blaze,' says Wr. Whence from *λίγω* or *λείχω*, as we say a *Lambent* flame: 'playing about,' (Dr. J.). The flame, says Horace, 'properat *lambere* tectum'. (2) Dissolved coal, from the same root as *Λίγδω*.

*ΛΙΓΥΠΙΟΝ*, the *ligure* stone. 'A sort of amber which the alders are said to throw out at the Po which flows from a spring on the boundaries of the *Ligures* Vagienni.' Steph. (2) See Lidd. below in *Λυγκούριον*. — (Very rare.)

*Λιγύς*, *Αργυρός*, shrill, high-sounding, full-sounding, clear. — *Κ. Λιγύς*. Mrt. (2) 'Some from *λίγω*, to lick, graze, which, however, occurs only in the later writers.' Dnn.

*Λίγω*, *ξω*, 'the same sense as *Λείχω*, *ξω*; both kindred forms.' Dnn.

*Λίθος*, a stone; — blocks of stone used for rostra. — Allied to *Λιστός*, smooth: *Λειώ*, to smooth: *†Λίω*, *†έλιθην*. A smooth pebble on the shore. 'He chose him five smooth stones *λίθους λείους* out of the brook.' 1 Sam. 17. See also *Λίμνη*, *Λιμήν*.

*Λικμός*, *Λίκνον*, a wicker fan for throwing corn against the wind to winnow it. — Allied to *Λιγδην* 'superficially,' through *λέλικται*, (as *Λίκτρος* from *λέλικται* is one that 'licks,' — the process being superficial, dispersing the lighter particles, but retaining the substance.

*Λίκνον*, also 'a fan-shaped basket, and a cradle prob. of wicker-work.' Ldd. Above.

*Λικριφίς*, obliquely. — Allied to *Λέχριος*. For *λεκριφίς*: ending as *ἀμφίλξ*. 1, as *τεγγω*, (ingo: sEmi-caput, sEmi-caput, sEnciput, sInciput. (2) Dnn. notes Lat. *liquus*, ob-liquus: and refers *Λικριφίς* and these last to *λίγω*.

*Λιλαίωμαι*, to desire. — *Κ. λάω*, to wish, *†λίλαω*, as *Μιμηήσκω*.

*Λίμωος*, a late word for *Λίχνος*. Allied to *Λίγω*, *Λείχω*, through a form *†λίπτω*.

*Λιμήν*, *ένος*, a harbor, and *Λίμνη*, a lake or pool, are both allied to *Λειώ*, to make smooth. *Λιμήν*, says Valck., is where the waves of the sea are smoothed and quiet. And *Λίμνη* i.e. *λειομένη* or *φλεμμένη* is water smooth and quiet. From a form *†λίω*, whence *Λιστός*, smooth. See *†ΛΕΩ*. (2) Some deduce *Λίμνη* from *λείβω*, *λελειμένη*, to pour forth water, as Stagnum, says Ldd., from *στάζω*.

*Λίμνη*: in *Λιμήν*.

*Λιμός*, hunger, famine. — The old form is said to be *λειμός*, which from *λείω*, *λέλειμμα*, deficio: Deficiency or defect of food. The Latins say *Fame defectus*. (2) *Κ. λίστρομαι*, *λέλιμμα*, to long for (food).

*Λιμπάνω*: form of *λείπω*, *λιπώ*, as *λαμβάνω*.

*Λιμεντής*, a hunter using nets. — From

*Λίνον*, *linum*, the plant producing flax; hence anything made of flax, angler's line, thread, cord, linen, linen cloth, sail, net, string of a lyre. — 'The Etym. M. from *λείω*, smooth: and perhaps truly.' Schneid. So Mrt. from *λείω*. Flax, says Dr. J., is 'the fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made.'

*Λίσιος*, the song of *Linus*, son of Apollo.

*Λισαφής*, 'persisting, persevering in; — earnest in begging or praying: — *Λισαφής έχειν*, to be in earnest, long earnestly. Prob. allied to *Λίστρομαι*, *Λίσσομαι*, am eager for, long for.' Ldd. Far better than Schneider and Passow, who ally it to *Λισαρός*: 'From the viscidosity of unctuous substances.' The quantity opposes.

*Λισαρός*, oily, shining, sleek, fat, plentiful. — *Κ. Λισος*.

*Λισαφής*, 'desolate, outcast: for *λιπο-φερής*, from *λείπω*, *φερήν*?' Ldd. So *Λισαφής*. (2) 'Κ. Λισαφής, to be deficient; *έφρανος*, benevolence, alms.' Grove. (3) *Κ. λιπώ*, *†έτρα*: Fugitive from the ground or land.

*Λισος*, *Λίπας*, grease, fat, lard, oil. — 'Λαλείφω and *Λείβω*, *λίβο*, are prob. akin.' Ldd. And *Λείος*, smooth, and *Λιστός*, smooth, and *Λίμνη*, *Λιμήν*, prop. a smooth lake, a smooth harbor.

*Λίστρομαι*, to be eager for: the same as *Λίσσομαι*, *Λίστρομαι*, to supplicate.

*Λίπός*, bold, impudent. — Mrt. for *λι-ορός*, from *λίαν ορώ*: Looking too much at. So Meletius explains it 'έν-ορών ά-τενής' (intently). See *Λαδρός*, and the contrast in *Λιδός*. (2) *Κ. λίαν*, or *λι-*, only: for *†λιερός*. See *Μαλερός*. (Rare.)

*ΛΙΞ*, a lion. — Some say, for *λίεον*: but how? Better Bochart, &c. from Chald. *lēs*.

*Λίς* for *Λισθή*, smooth. And to this is allied the Homeric dat. *λίρλ* and plur. *λίτρα*, 'plain smooth linen cloth or stuffs,' Ldd.: 'fine linen, prop. a smooth tissue,' Dnn.

*Λίσγος*, spade, mattock. — 'Strictly, a tool for leveling, from *Λισσός*. Akia to *λίγο*, *όνις*: and to *Λίστρον*.' Ldd.

*Λίσσαι*, 'dice cut in the middle and [as in *Λίσσος*,] worn by use,' Ruhnk. They were in pairs, and fitted each other exactly by the indentation; and, on friends separating, one was kept by each to prove afterwards

the reality of the bond. But rather, as made level at first, than worn by use.—From

*Αίσπος, Αίσφος*, smooth, polished, worn fine or thin: like *αισός*.

*Λισσαῖος*, as ὦ *λίσσανι*, O bone! I.e. O my fine fellow! *Λισσός* signifying smooth, and *Αίσπος* smooth, fine.

*Λίσσασμαι*, to ask, beseech.—Mrt. for *Λίσσασμαι* through *Λάω*, to wish, and *λίσσω* as *Νίσσω*. (2) As *Εκείνος, Κείνος*, and *Ἰκτιδῆ, Κτιδῆ*, so for *ἐλίσσασμαι*, to roll myself (before a person) '*Ἀδολύω*, in the manner of one supplicating or adoring: *Liby*, Omnium genibus se *advoluens*. Velleius, Genibus ejus *advolutus* est. Curtius, *Advoluta* est pedibus ejus. Propertius, Bacche tuis *advolvitur* ariis': Forcell. (3) Schneid. from *λίσσω*, vehemently. ?

*Λισσός*, smooth.—All compare *Λείος*: i.e. from obs. *ῥάω*, *λέλυσσαι*, to make smooth. See *Λιμῆν, Λιμῆν*.

*Λισσάμια* of the hair, i.e. the crown from which the hair sets different ways.—*Ρ. λισσός*, smooth, bare: The bare part.

*Λιστρον*, tool for levelling or scraping, shovel, hoe.—Allied to *Λισσός*, and *Λισγος, λίσω, όνισ*.

*Λίτα*: in *Λίς*.

*Λιταργός*, hastening; *Λιταργίζω*; and *Ἀπο-λιταργίζω*, 'to slip off'. Perhaps from *λίτω*, and *άργός*: 'Ldd. But the T?—Since the Anthol. P. 6 332 has *Λίτα* short, so *Λιταργός* from *ῥάιτρός* = *λίτρός*, prop. 'smooth,' and *άργός*. As *To* slip off, is from *Sax.* 'slip,' slippery; and *To* slide away, is prop. to pass along smoothly; (Todd.) And *To* glide, is to move swiftly and smoothly along, (Id.)

*Λίτωμαι*, = *λίσσασμαι*. So *Λιτή* prayer, *Λιτανεία*, &c.

*Λιτός*, plain, simple: properly 'smooth, even, as *Λείος*, *Λισσός*': Ldd. '*As* *Λίτωμαι* is a form for *Λίσσασμαι*': Dnn. *Λιτουργός*, a wicked doer.—This is strictly to be compared with the observ. of Liddell on *Λέως*, and with *Λεωργός*: noting also *Λιταργος* above.

*Λίτρα*, a pound weight.—Perh. from *Λιτός*, small, slender, as denoting a smaller kind of weight: 'Pkh. Thus Salmas. observes of *Λίτρον*, that 'it was said of minute silver money, not of heavy copper money.'

*Λίτρον*: for *Νίτρον*.

*Λιφερνέω*, = *Λιπερνέω*.

*Λίχανος*, licking: *Λείχω, ψω*. 'Ο *λίχανος*, the forefinger with which dishes are tasted. *Λίχανη χορδή*, the chord struck with the forefinger.

*Λιχμάζω*, to lick.—*Ρ. λείχω*.

*Λίχνος*, dainty so as to lick his fingers or dishes, *Lickerish*, greedy;—greedy after, curious, eager.—*Ρ. λείχω*.

*Λίψ*, the S. W. wind.—*Ρ. λείψω, ψω*: 'because it brought wet': Ldd. 'Leuco-notus *Libis*, Auson: 'notus' being from *νότης*, moisture.

*Λίψ*, the same as *Λιβάς*. Also a cliff, i.e. from which water flows. Or short for *Λιγίλιψ*.—And a longing, from *λίσσω, ψω*.

*Λοβός*, skin, bull, pod.—*Ρ. λέωω, λέλοπα, λοπός*. Any fleshy protuberant part like a pod: as a *lobe* of the lungs or ears. *Λοβόι*, kidney-beans, as eaten pod and all.

*Λογάδες*, the eyes: i.e. the speakers.—*Ρ. λέγω, λέλογα*.

*Λογάς*, picked, chosen:—unhewn, said of stones, 'taken just as they were picked': Ldd.

*Λογγάσια*, stones with holes in them through which cables were passed to moor vessels.—From *λογγάζω* = *λαγγάζω*, to slacken, and so rest. Allied to *Λαγαρός*.

*Λογείον*, a pulpit, &c.—*Ρ. λέγω*: Place for speaking. *Λογίζομαι*, to reckon, judge.—See *Λόγος* 2.

*Λόγμος*, of good account, well judged or thought of.—Above.

*Λόγιον*, oracular answer.—From

*Λόγος*, word said, report, fable, as this from *Fari*.—*Ρ. λέγω, λέλογα*.

*Λόγος*, counting, i.e. collecting numbers; here *Λέγω* is *lego, colligo*:—(and as *αίγω*, to select,) judgment, reasoning, as in *logic*: proportion, as in *homo-logous* sides.

*Λόγχη*, a spear-head:—spear, lance.—For *λόχη*, (as *λαγχάνω*), from *λείχω, λέλοιχα*, to lick, says Dr. Jones, as thinking that it prim. and properly meant the tip of the tongue. Compare *Γλώσσα* with *Γλωχίν*. O, as *σείχω, σείχος*. (2) The words *Λογός, Λοιμός, Λαιδορέω*, show an obsol. word *ῥάω*, to be injurious. (See *Λογός*.) Then from *ῥάλωκα* may be *ῥάλωχ*, *λόχη*: the head of the spear being the injurious part.

(3) Ormst. from *λαγχάνω, λέλογχα*: 'As allotting the life or death of the soldier.' Too figuratively. (4) Some ally it to Lat. *longa*: As meaning the whole spear. *Λόγχη*, a lot: *λαγχάνω, λέλογχα*.

*Λοίω, Λόω, Λούω*, to wash.—'Allied to *Λύω*, to loose the dirt: As Homer uses *Λύματα* for filth washed off.' Pkh. 'Akin to *Λύμα, Λύω*: from it Lat. *di-luo, e-luo*': Dnn.

*Λοίω*, libation: *λείωω, λέλοιθα*.

*Λογός*, destruction, ruin.—'If any one attends to the analogy, he will see that *Λογός* and *Λοιμός* have a common origin: from the prin. *ῥάω*, *ῥάλω*, *ῥάλω*, to destroy': Hemsterh. This *ῥάω* or *ῥάω* is allied to *Λύω*, to loosen, as is seen in *Λοίω*. (2) 'Akin to *Λυγρός*': Dnn. ?

*Λοιδορέω*, to hurt a character, defame, revile.—As Blasphemy is from *Βλασ-φημέω* = *Βλαψ-φημέω*, to injure the character, so *Λοιδορέω* is allied to *ΛΟΙΓός*, ruin, as Blomf. truly allies it.

*Λοιμός*, plague, pestilence.—Allied to *Λογός*. (2) 'Hebr. *leem*, to eat': Wr.

*Λοιπός*, left, remaining.—*Ρ. λείπω, λέλοιπα*.

*Λοισθος*, the last.—Ldd. thinks from *λοιπός, λοιπίστος, ῥάωστος*. (2) As *Λοιγός, Λοιμός, Λοιδορέω*,—from the obs. *ῥάω*, *ῥάλωσθη*: Hurt, disabled, lugging, as in an army, or as in a race, as in Virg. *Æn* 327, &c. Thus Blomf. derives it.

**Λόκκη**, a cloak, and **Λόκη**.—Prob. *Æol.* for *λόπη*, as in *λέκιδος*, from *λέω*. **Λόπος** is a hide. (Only in an Epigram.)

**Λοβίας**, Apollo.—*R. λοβός*: From the oblique course of the Sun through the Zodiac, or its oblique rays. Some from the tortuous answers of his oracle. (2) *Ldd.* from *λέγω*, *λέξω*, as the interpreter of Jupiter.

**Λοβός**, oblique, distorted.—Allied to *Λέχριος*, (which see,) through *λέγωμαι*, *λέλεχα*, *λέλεχα*. (2) 'Hebr. *lez*, to turn aside.' *Wr.*

**Λοβή**, Diana, sister of *Λοβίας*.

**Λοπός**, a flat dish or plate: i.e. 'λεπτή thin as *λοπός* bark:' Steph.—Also, a coffin: I suppose one of flat thin boards. We say *The shell of a coffin*. From *Λοπός*, rind, peel, shell, bark, husk;—hide, leather.—*R. Λέπω*, *λέλωπα*, to peel, &c.

**Λορβός**, bent forwards or inwards.—As *Κυρτός* is allied ultimately to *Κύω*, and *Μαργός* to *ῥάμω*, and *Largus* to *ῥάω*, so *Λορβός* from the obsol. word *ῥάω*, *ῥάω*, to hurt, as seen in *Λοργός*, *Λομός*, *Λοιδόρεω*. Generally, injured. (2) 'Lord,' says Todd, 'is a ludicrous title given by the vulgar to a hump-backed person.'

**Λοῦω**: in *Λοῦω*. *Λουτράν*, a bath.

**Λοφνίς**, for *ῥαπνίς*, a torch made of the *λοπός* bark of the vine.

**Λόφος**, the neck,—ridge of a hill, as *Δειρά*;—crest of a helmet,—tuft on birds' heads.—'As *Δείρη* from *δέρω*, so *Λόφος*, *Λόφος*, from *λέω*:' *Dnn.* See altogether in *Δέρη*. (2) Our *loft*.

**Λόγος**, appertaining to child-birth. Allied to *Λέχος*, a bed.—So *Λοχεύω*, to bring forth;—attend in child-birth.

**Λόχη**, a thicket, bush, 'from *λόχος*, as serving for the lair of wild-beasts,' *Ldd.*: i.e. allied to *Λέχος*, a bed. Or *λόχος* is a place of *lying* in ambush.

**Λόχος**, ambush, lying in wait, from *λέγομαι*, *λέλοχα*, to lie, *λέχος*, a bed. The men in ambush;—any regular armed band,—body or company.

**Λύα**, *Λύη*, a dissolving.—hence faction, riot.—*R. λύω*. *Λυαῖος*, *Lyæus*, Bacchus.—*R. λύω*: Deliverer from care.

**Λύγη**, (as *Μίγη*), with sobs; *Λυγμός*, a sob; *Λύγξ*, violent sobbing, hiccup.—*R. λύω*, *λέλυγμαι*, &c.

**Λύγδος**, a dazzling white stone, white marble.—Allied to *Λύκη*, and *Λυξ*, *λύξ*, *Lucidus*. 'R. *λευκός*, white:' Greg. We have *Λύγη*, ἡ λεύκη, the WHITE poplar, in Hesych.

**Λύγη**, gloom, darkness.—Allied to *Λυγρός*, doleful, melancholy, sad, from *λύω*, *λέλυγα*, to sob. (2) *Dnn.* allies *Λύγη* (*Λύξ*) and *Νύξ*. 'N and Λ being freq. interchanged.' So *Νύκρον* and *Αἵκρον*.

**Λυγίζω**, to bend, twist. From *ΑΥΤΟΣ*, a willow-twig: *Dnn.* *Λύγος* was also the willow-like tree, the agnus-castus used for wreaths. *Perh.* from *λύω*, as being loose and flexible.

**Λυγκόριον**, **Λυγκοῖριον**, **Λυγκοῦριον**, 'a kind of gem, reddish amber, or as others the hyacinth. Some from

*λυγκός οὐρά* [urine], from the vulgar belief that it was *lynxes'* water petrified: 'Ldd., who identifies it with *Λυγρίον*, the figure stone.

**Λύγξ**: in *Λύγην*.

**Λύγος**: in *Λυγίζω*.

**Λυγρός**, sad, gloomy, dismal, as *lugubris*:—*R. λύω*, *λέλυγα* or *ἐλύγον*. Also, causing gloom and wretchedness, baneful, hurtful, as *Λευγαλέος*.

**Λυβί(ω)**, to imitate the *Lydians*.

**Λύω**, to sob:—to hiccup.—*R. λύω*, as *Μόω*, *Μύω*: To have the voice loosed and broken into sobs, much as *Κλαίω* from *Κλάω*, and *ῥῆξαι* as is stated in *Κλαίω*. We say, To be *dis-solved* in tears. (2) Lennep says, 'Undoubtedly from the sound.' (3) *R. ἄλω*, *λύω*.

**Λύθρον**, *lutum*, filth, defilement;—gore: also as *λύω*, filth, dirt, 'removed by washing; prob. from *λυάω*, *λυο* (*diluo*):' *Ldd.* and *Dnn.* Or *λύω*, *ἐλύθην*, to loose, do away with.

**Λυκάδας**, *avtos*, a year.—*R. λύκη*, *βάς*: The periodic course of the Sun.

**Λύκαια**, *av*, festival of *Lycean* Jupiter, called from Mount *Lyceus* in Arcadia.

**Λυκεῖον**, the *Lyceum*, gymnasium at Athens, named after the neighbouring temple of

*Λυκεῖος*, Apollo, 'as the killer of *λύκοι*, wolves; or as the *Lycean* god; or from *λύκη*, the light. *Æschylus*: *Λυκεῖ* ἔναξ, *λυκεῖος* γενεῶ, *Lycean* lord, be a very wolf to the enemy:' *Ldd.*

**Λύκη**, *lux*, *lucis*, light.—'As *λευκή*, white:' Schrev. (2) 'The sun is called *λύκος* from *λύω*, *λέλυκα*, to loosen, unbind, open:' Lenn. It is a *λυαῖος*: 'Solei crassitiei aëria,' says Mrt. (3) Sanskr. *loch*, to shine.

**Λύκιον**, 'a *Lycean* kind of thorn;—a liquor from it as a medicine:' *Ldd.* and *Dnn.*

**Λυκόποδες**, tyrants' body-guards, 'perh. because they wore wolf-skin boots:' *Ldd.*—*R. λύκος*, *πόδες*.

**Λύκος**, *Æol.* ἄλσπος, *lypus*, a wolf;—spikes on horses' bits jagged like a wolf's teeth, Lat. *lypata*; 'a hook or knocker on a door;—hook of a well-rope;—nickname of *Κίραιδο*:' *Ldd.*—'From *λέω* *σω* [*λέλυκα*], to gaze upon, or from *λύκη*, light:' Ewing. Pliny says that a wolf's eyes Splendore ad *lucem* jaculari.—'Wr. from *λευκός*. 'From its white color, whence Theoc. calls it *πολὸν λύκον*:' Scheid.

**Λυκόφως**, twilight.—'R. *λύκος*: Wolf-light, when the wolf prowls, like Owl-light, Bat-light:' *Ldd.* (2) For *λυγρόφως*, *R. λύγη* darkness, *φῶς* light.

**Λύμα**, *lutum*, filth, as in *Λύθρον*;—moral defilement, disgrace:—also as

*λύπη*, ruin, destruction, allied to *Λοιμός*, and Lat. *lucis*. Hemst. says 'as *λύω* *σσω* (dissolving,) destroying.' Also, injury done to another by outrage and insult. Defilement, as *λύμα*.

**Λύπη**, pain, grief.—*R. λύω*, *solvo*. Plato calls it the *διδ-λυσις* of the body, and Cicero the '*Solutio* totius hominis.' 'My limbs *λύεται* *λύπη*,' Eurip.

**Λυπρός**, painful.—Above.



λύρα, *lyra*, a lyre or harp. — R. λύω, as Αἴω, Αἰρά. That is, *λυαίος*, 'delivering from care,' (Dnn.) as Baccus was called for that reason. In 1 Sam. 16. 23 David took a harp and played, and Saul was 'refreshed.' — Mythology derived it from the same λύω, the honor of the invention being given over by Mercury to Apollo as a λύτρον compensation for stealing his cows. See Hor. Od. 1. 10. 6.

Λυσι-φῶδς, (ἀσῶδς,) 'one who played women's characters in male attire: from *Lydis* who wrote songs for such.' Ldd.

Λύσσα, frenzy, madness. — R. λύω, λύσω: Solutio, dissolutio animi, lit. *loosening* of the mind, as λύπη of the body and mind. (2) R. ἄλυω, ἄλύσω, am frantic.

Λύται, *Lytae*, law-students ready to be examined and λύειν solve questions. So

Λύτης, a deliverer; Λύτρον, ransom paid for deliverance. — R. λύω.

Λύχνος, a flambeau, *lychnus*. — R. λύκη, light.

Λύω, to loose, loosen, release, dissolve: — to pay a debt, *λυο*, as Solvo is used. Also, to pay cost, to be worth while, to be of use or profit: so Λύει τέλη, it pays toll, it pays one, it profits. — See in τῷ ΑΕΩ.

Λῶ, I wish, for Λάω.

Λάβη, outrage, ill-treatment, maiming. — From the ob-

sol. †Λάω, λάω, to injure, as in Λογῶς, Λοιμῶς, Λοιδορῶ. Comp. κλωΒΟΞ, κολοΒΟΞ. (2) 'Chald. *laab*, to mock.' Mrt.

Λαγάνιον, dewlap hanging from the neck of oxen. — Perh. from λέγομαι, λέλογα, to lie down: Recumbent on the ground. Our word says it *laps* the dew. 'Their heads are hung With ears that sweep away the morning dew, . . . Dew-lapp'd.' Shakspeare. (Only in Lucian.)

Λαίω, Λάω, more to be desired, better. — R. λῶ, to wish. As Optimus is Optativimus.

Λῶμα, a hem, fringe. — R. Λάω, λῶμα, as Κλάω, Κλώμαξ: Which you lay hold of by. Or which takes up and holds the vest, 'to keep the threads from spreading.' (Dr. J.)

ΛΗΟΣ, a Macedonian month. — Q. ? (Very rare.)

Λῶπη, a skin, husk, shell, like Λοπός: — hence a covering, mantle, robe.

ΛΗΡΟΝ, the Latin *lorum*.

Λῶτος, a pipe made of the ΛΩΤΟΣ *lotus* plant, which Atheniens makes an *Egyptian* word.

Λαφῶω, to take rest, or cause to do so: 'prop. of oxen, when their yokes are taken from their λόφος necks.' Steph.

## M.

Μᾶ, mother, for Μᾶρερ.

Μᾶ, 'by,' in oaths, as Μᾶ Δί', By Jove. — 'Μᾶ and Μᾶν,' says Liddell, 'are near akin.' And Μᾶν is a form of Μῆν, verily. So that Μᾶ Δί' is properly 'Verily (by) Jove.' So Μῆν and Νῦ, Ξῖν and Ξῖ. So our AN becomes A before a consonant. (2) Dnn. makes it 'A particle of *denial* formed from μή.' (3) 'Chald. *ma*, certē.' Mrt.

ΜΑΡΑΔΙΣ, a harp with 20 strings: — also a Lydian flute. And ΜΑΡΑΣ, ἀδός, the bridge of a lute, 'whence,' says Steph., 'is Μάραδς.' But these seem foreign words.

Μάγανον, 'a means of deception, a charm or drug: — [any clever machine, as a hunting-net,] a machine for throwing missive weapons, — the axis of a ball in a spinning wheel, by which a powerful effect is produced. Most prob. from μάγος, a magician.' Dnn. So Mrt. Also, a bolt, which may be from μάσσω, μαγῶ, whence ἐν-εμάσσω in Nicander, 'he pushed or forced in.'

Μαγδαλῆ, a crumb used for wiping the hands at table. — R. μάσσω, μέμακται, μάθην.

Μαγία, the theology of the *Magians*: — the *magic* art. — R. μάγος.

Μάγειρος, 'a cook: from μάσσω, [μαγῶ,] for [kneading flour and] baking bread was the chief business of the ancient cook: — a butcher, for in early times the cook was butcher also.' Ldd.

Μαγίς, a kneading-trough: — cake kneaded. — R. μάσσω, μαγῶ.

Μάγνης, a *Magnesian*: — a *magnet*, 'first found near the city of *Magnesia*.' Dnn.

ΜΑΓΟΣ, a Persian priest and philosopher: — a *magician*. — Thought by all a *Persian* word. 'They write it *maguschi*.' Mrt.

Μαδῶω, Μυδῶω, *madoo*, to be moist, and putrid through moisture: — to fall off or melt away: — lose the hair. — The peculiarity here (as in μασταξ, μύσταξ,) is that both μαδῶω and μυδῶω are found. Which is the original? Μυδῶω is damp, and Lennep refers it to M prefix (as in many words,) and δῶω water. See in Μαυλιστής, Μερμύς, &c. (2) 'Hebr. *met*, to be dissolved.' Wr. (3) Allied to our *mad*, *mod* Su. Goth., *moder* Germ.

Μαδίω, to pull out the hair: i.e. make it fall off. — Above.

Μᾶζα, Μᾶζα, a cake of barley-meal. — 'R. τῷ μᾶζω or μάσσω, to knead: farina subacta.' Hemsterh. (2) 'Hebr. *mezee*, to press.' Wr. 'Hebr. *mazzah*, a fermented mass.' Dable.

Μαζός, the teat, dug: — a wet-nurse. — 'Akin to μάσσω, μασδομαι.' Dnn. (2) 'R. μάω, to seek for ardently. The Etym. M. well explains it τὸ τοῖς βρέφει: ζητούμενον.' Valck. (3) R. μᾶ, mother. (4) 'Hebr. *mezee*, to squeeze.' Wr.

ΜΑΘΑΛΛΙΔΕΣ, cups or measures:—occurring only in Athen. 487.—Q?

†Μαθῶ, Μαθαίνω, to learn.—'R. μάω, [ἐμάθην,] to seek, or desire to know: Dnn.

Maia, like Mā, ma, mother, nurse, midwife, grandmother:—title of respect. (2) Some from μάω, to be eager, anxious.

Μαλάνθος, 'a winding way. From a river in Asia, the *Mæander*, remarkably winding. Il. 2. 169.' Dnn.

Μαιμακτης, Jupiter 'the Boisterous, in whose honor the *Mæmacteria* were kept at Athens in the first winter month: Ldd. From *μαίμαξ*, violent, *μαίμασσω*, = *μαίμω*.

Μαίμω, to rage:—violently long for.—Redupl. of †μωδω, †μαμωδω.

Μαίνω, to drive to fury, make mad.—R. μάω, as †βδω, βαινω.

Μαίωμαι, like †Μάω, to seek after.

Μαίρα, the dog-star, 'strictly, the Sparkler, from (†μαίρων,) μαρμαίρων,' Ldd.

ΜΑΙΣΩΝ, a native cook at Athens, opposed to a foreign one:—and 'the comic mask of a cook, sailor,' &c.: Ldd.—Q? (Very rare.)

Μαιωτιστή, in the Scythian fashion.—From the people adjacent to the *Lacus Mæotis*.

Μάκωρ, blessed, happy.—Formed like Μακρός, which see: and meaning 'Advanced' or 'got on' well, as in εὐ βεθηκώς, ἦκον δυνάμεως, &c.: Getting on in the world. (2) Aristotle from χαιρῶ, χαρῶ: then MA for μάλα. See on Μανυστή. (3) 'Chald. *mejakkār*, precious, honored: Mrt.

Μακροτήτης, of blessed memory.—Above.

Μάκελλα, Μακίλη, a mattock, spade.—'From κέλλω, cello, to drive: if with two prongs, δι-ΚΕΛΛΑ: Ldd. The MA-Portus derives from MIA, one. For μά-κελλα, opposed to δι- i.e. δις in δι-κελλα.

ΜΑΚΕΛΛΟΝ, 'the shambles: the Lat. *macellum* Greivsed! Schrev.

Μακιστήρ, long and tedious. And Μάκιστος, very long, from Μάκος, length, allied to Μακρός.

Μακκόω, am silly.—'Said to be from *Macco*, a stupid woman. Cf. *maccus* foolish in Apuleius: Ldd. So 'Ακκίζωμαι from one *Acce*.—Or M as in Μήδης.

Μακρός, Μακρόν, long, large.—If we compare Μάκωρ and Μέγας, we may be led to refer Μακρός to †μωδω, †μέμωδα, (as in Αὐτό-ματος like Αὐτό-μολος,) to move on, go on: Advanced, got on, grown long or large, as in the expressions προ-βαίη μείζων, εὖ ἦκω τοῦ βίου, &c. See †ΜΑΩ.

Μάστρα, kneading-trough;—hence bathing-tub.—R. μάσσω, μέμαται.

Μακῶν, moaning: μηκόμεναι.

Μάλα, very, much.—For Μεγάλα, greatly, as Si-vultis Sultis, Volis Vis, Renideo Rideo, Funeraleis Féralis. (2) R. μάω, to be vehement. (3) 'Hebr. *mele*, to fill: Wr.

Μαλακός, soft, mild: from μαλάσσω. As Φιλάσσω,

Φυλακή. (2) Dnn. makes Μαλακός, Μλάκς, the same as Μλάξ: thence Μαλάσσω. But the first A in Μαλακός? (3) 'R. μαλός or μαλλός, wool: Hemsterb.

Μαλάσσω, to soften.—As ἄλλαξεν. R. μάλα, much: To do or work a thing much, work it well. Thus Δεφέω is 'to soften by working in the hands,' (Dnn.). Compare Ldd. below in Μαλερός. (2) See Μαλακός.

Μαλάχη, the mallow.—R. μαλάσσω, μεμύλαχα. From its softening the bowels, as Ewing 'from its emollient properties.'—'From its soft downy leaves,' Ldd.

Μαλερός, 'from μάλα: vehement, fierce, furious, devouring, fiery, glowing: Ldd. (2) Schneid. from μαλός, white, i.e. clear, bright, burning, &c.

Μάλη, the arm-pit.—For Μασχάλη. (2) R. μαλός, soft: from the softness of the flesh there.

Μάλα, 'mixture of pitch and wax for calking ships: the soft wax laid over writing-tables. Akin to Μαλθακή: Ldd.

Μαλθακός, soft, Μαλακός.

Μάλθων, a weakling, as Μαλακίω.

Μάλιον, a lock of hair, as Μαλλός.

ΜΑΛΙΣ, Μαλίη, a disease in horses, the *Malanders*, Lat. *malandria* in Vegetius, 'from *mal* (Lat. *male*) and *are* Ital., to go ill: (Todd.) (Very rare.)

Μάλικη, numbness from cold.—Lenn. says, Perhaps for Μαλάκη, much as Φυλακή. I.e. a languor of the circulation. R. μαλακός.

Μαλλός, fleece, wool.—lock of hair.—Ldd. allies it to Μαλακός, soft. Or from ἀμαλός, tender. Greg. from μῆλον, μάλον, a sheep.

Μαλός, whiter: but others say soft, woolly, and write Μαλλός: or connect Μαλός with Ἀμαλός: and some contract it from Μαλακός, says Dun. All the senses agree with the color and the feel of Μαλλός, wool, and of Μάλον, a sheep. 'Lucida ovis', Ov. In Il. 22. 310, is read both ἄρνα μάλην and ἄρν' ἀμαλήν.

ΜΑΜΕΠΤΟΣ, the Oscan *Mamers* for *Mamors*, *Mars*. And Μάμερσα, *Minerva*. Barbarous words in Lycophron.

Μάμμα, a child's inarticulate sound of *mama*:—mother; mother's breast; grandmother.—'This word is said to be found in all languages, and is therefore supposed the first syllables that a child pronounces: Dr. J. Μαμάκνυος, a booby: prup. one who (κεῖνται) hides himself in his mother's lap, tied to his mother's apron-strings.—Above.

Μαμμῶν αἰτέν, to cry for food, as infants for the μάμμα breast.

Μάν, = μῆν.

Μανδάκη, hide, skin.—For μαδάκη, (as N in μανδάκης, μανδάλος,) allied to Μάσσω, to squeeze, press. AKH: see on ἈδυστAKH. (Very rare.) So

Μανδάκης, a band to tie the trusses of hay.—As ἄνδανω, for μαδάκης, from μάμοι, τμάνην, (as Βάνην,) ἐπι-μαίωμαι, to grasp. So

Μάνδαλος, a bolt.—As ἄνδανω, for μάδαλος, from μάμοι, τμάνην, (as above,) ἐπι-μαίωμαι, to grasp, and so to hold tight. So *Ev-εμάετο* in Nicander, pushed or forced in.

Μανδαλωτός, with the *μάνδαλος* bolt shot out: applied to a lascivious kiss protrusā lingua.

Μάνδρα, stable, stall, pen, monastery.—Lennep compares Lat. *Mando*, to eat. Both are allied to *Μασδομαι*, to bite, and *Μάσσω*; and these two last are referred by Dnn. to *μάω*. Then *ῥάμδρα*, *μάνδρα*, as *ἀνδάνω*.

ΜΑΝΔΑΤΣ, a military cloak or mantle.—Allied by Ldd. to *Κάνδνυ*. 'Akin to *Κάνδη*: both *Persian*: Dnn. But M and K?

ΜΑΝΗΣ, 'a proper name, *Manes*; a common name for slaves:' Dnn. Thus *Manes* was the well-known name of the servant of Diogenes. Also a little image, placed in water in the game *Κότταβος*.—Q. if connected with our word *Man*?

Μανθάνω, in *ῥάμθω*.

Μανία, frenzy, *mania*.—R. *μαίνω*.

ΜΑΝΙΑΚΗΣ, a bracelet or necklace (see *Μάνος*), worn by the *Cellee*, says Polybius.—Chald. *menicha*.

ΜΑΝΝΑ, a sweet gum of *Arabia*, 'a kind of aerial honey which falls on certain trees,' Salmas. Also a grain or crumb of frankincense, as Pliny: 'Thuris *manna* una.' 'For the Hebrew *manna* was like grains of coriander:' Steph.

Μαννάριον, '=*μαμμάριον*, *mama*:' Ldd.

Μάνος, *Mános*, a necklace.—Prob. allied to *Μανδ-κης*: and, some say, to Lat. *manile*.

Μανός, rare, spare, thinly scattered, in small quantity, loose.—Dnn. derives *Μάλωψ* from *Μάω*, *Σμάω*, (as *Μωδξ* and *Σμωδξ*). From this *Μάω*, which Ldd. makes the origin of *Σμάω*, is *Μάνος*: i.e. rubbed, rubbed thin, rubbed off, as *Ψνός*, *Ψάνος*, a bald head, from *Ψάω*.

Μαντίλη, 'the Lat. *matula*:' Ldd.

Μαντίς, a diviner, soothsayer.—R. *μαίνω*, *μέμνανται*: From the furious extravagances of the pagan seers. Æn. 6. 46, 77.

Μάομαι, to touch, handle: seek after. See *Μάω*.

Ματέινω, to seize: allied to *ῥάμω*, *μάομαι*, to handle. *ῥάμω*, *ῥάμπτω*, as *ῥάδω*, *δάπτω*.

Μάραγδος, *Σμαράγδος*, an emerald, 'of a green and transparent color,' (Dnn.) whence well derived by Mrt. from *μαίρω*, *μαρώ*, *μαμπαίρω*, to shine: *μαμπαίνω*.

Μάραγμα, *Μάραγμα*, *Σμαράγμα*, a whip.—As held in the *μάρη* hand. Much as *Habena* from *Habeo*. (2) R. *σμαραγίνω*: A resounding scourge.

Μαρίνω, 'to parch, wither, consume, extinguish as fire.—Prob. akin to *Μαίρω*, *Μαμπαίρω*: by a transition of shining to heat:' Dnn. So *Αἶω* is to cause to shine, to parch, to set on fire.

Μαρόσσω, through *ῥάμραγον*, = *σμαραγίνω*.

Μαραγνέω, to dazzle the eyes.—R. *μαίρω*, *μαμπαίρω*, to shine, *αἶγναι* the eyes. (2) R. *μαρίνω* to wither, and *αἶγναι*.

Μάραρον, a pearl, and *Μαργαρίτης*.—Mrt. from *μαίρω*, *μαρώ*: better from *μαμπαίνω*, contr. to *ῥαμγίνω*. (2) Lenn. from *ἀργός*, white: M prefixed, as in *Μίρις*.

Μαργέλλια, 'a kind of palm-tree: the fruit compared to *μοργέλλια*, pearls:' Dnn.: from *μάραγα*, pearls.

Μάργος, mad, furious.—R. *μάω*, *μέμαα*, *μαίνω*: through a form *ῥαίρω*, *ῥάμακα*, just as *Largus* seems to have come from *λαῶ*, 'οἶπις', 'καρὰ'. Thus *-αργος* in *Λήθαργος* is thought to be a termination. (2) Some for *ἀργός*, rapid, swift: M prefixed as in *Μαυλιότης*, &c.

Μάρη, the hand.—R. *μάω*, *μάομαι*, to handle. Much as *Αἶω*, *Αἶρά*. (2) R. *μαίρω*, *μαρώ*: As divided into fingers.

Μαρίλη, *Σμαρίλη*, embers of charcoal. R. *μαίρω*, *μαρώ*, to shine: as *Favilla* from *φαῖος*, light. Hence 'Ω *Μαρίλῆ*, Oh Mr. Collier, in Aristoph.

ΜΑΡΙΣ, a liquid measure.—Q. ? (Rare.)

Μαμπαίρω, to flash, sparkle, shine.—Redupl. of *μαίρω*, which from *μάω*, (like *Ψάω*, *Ψαίρω*), to move about, as in *Μάσσω* and *Αὐτό-ματος*; just as *Mico* 'to move to and fro with a quick motion', is also 'to sparkle, glitter', (Riddle). See *Μάσσω*. (2) 'Hebr. *mareeh*, visus:' Mrt.?

Μάρμαρος, a rock, 'always with some notion of brightness or whiteness:—later, *marmor*, *marble*:' Ldd. Above.

Μαμπαργή, a flashing: *μαμπαίρω*.

Μάρναμαι, to fight, i.e. join *μάρας* hands, 'consero manus.'

Μάρπτω, to grasp with the *μάρη* hand. (2) Some compare *ΑΡΠΑῖω*. M, as in *Μαυλιότης*.

Μάρσπος, *-ιτος*, *-ιπος*, a bag, purse, *marsupium*.—Perhaps, (as *Βλασφημέω* for *ΒλαΨφημέω*, so) for *μάρψιτος*, R. *μάρπτω*, *ψω*, 'to grasp, hold', (Ldd.) In form, much as *κιστόβιον*.

Μάρπτω, a witness.—'R. *μαίρω*, *μέμαραι*, divide, discerno, dirimo:' Valck. I.e., a settler of disputes, decider of controversies.

Μασδομαι, *Μασσ-*, to chew;—'to bite the tongue, as angry persons do:' Schneid.—Allied to *Μάσσω*, to press, knead. Dnn.

Μάσθλη, *-ης*, 'a hide well beaten and thumped:' Brunck. Allied to *Μάσσω*, to squeeze, knead. Hence one well-stricken in villany, well-practised in guilt, as 'Εν-τριβής, 'Εμ-παίος.

Μασθός, *Μαστός* = *μαστός*.

Μάσμα, enquiry.—R. *μάομαι*, *μέμασμα*.

Μάσσω, to work or squeeze with the hand;—knead into a cake;—wipe or smear over;—choose by feeling.—'From *ῥάμω*: prop. to handle,' Ldd. As *ῥάω*, *τάσσω*, so *ῥάμω*, *Μάσσω*: *ῥάμω* being, as in *Σμάω*, to move to and fro, rub, and in 'Επι-μάομαι, to grasp. (2) Our *mas*. (3) 'Hebr. *meze*, to squeeze:' Wr.

Μάσσω, longer, more.—As *Βαθός*, *Βάσσω*; so *Μακρός*, *Μάσσω*.

Μαστάω, to chew, as *Μασδομαι*.

Μόσταξ, that with which one masticates, the mouth:—a mouthful to masticate:—'a locust, from its greediness:' Ldd.: 'All-mouth,' Dnn. Also the upper lip, as *Μύσταξ*, and the *monstache*. Ewing says: 'The jaws, lips, mouth, the hair on the upper lip:' Thus it fell to the last meaning.—Above.

Μασταρύω, 'to mumble, like one with his mouth full; so *Μαστιχάω*:' Ldd. See *Μόσταξ*.

Μαστεύω, to long for, search, seek.—R. μάω, μάομαι, μέμασται, the same.

Μάστιξ, -ίγος, a whip.—R. μάω, μέμασται, to touch, as Horace: 'Flagello Tange Chloen.' So 'Επι-μαίομαι in Homer: Μάστιγι θοῶς ἑπεμαιοτο ἱππους. Or even to excite, goad, as Μαίνω. (2) R. μα for μάλα, στίζω, to prick: μαστίζω, μαστίξ.

Μαστιχάω, to chew, masticate, Μαστάζω, and to gnash the teeth.

Μαστιχῆ, gum mastic.—'Chewing this gum formerly, as now, prevailed in Greece: R. μάσασμαι, μάσταξ.' Dnn.

Μαστός, the breast, as Μαζός. 'Met. any round object,—hill,—round piece of wool fastened to the end of nets: ' Ldd.

Μαστροτός, -απός, a pander, pimp.—Like Μαστῶρ and Μαστήρ, (See Μαστεύω,) a seeker out (of objects). Or Μήστωρ. (2) Mrt. for ματροτός as βόστρυχος: Having ματρός ὄνα, a mother's voice in soothing. ?

Μασχάλη, an arm-pit.—As ἀγκυλῆ, χθαμῆ. And, as Φάσανον for Σφάσανον, so Μασχάλη for †Σμαχάλη from Σμάω, to rub, allied to 'Επι-μάομαι to touch and Μάσσω 'to touch', (Ldd.) What the arm is constantly touching and rubbing against. As Axis is that about which the world turns; and Axilla, an arm-pit, is an Axis or pivot. In form, compare Ψάω, Ψακὰς, Ψακάλον.—Or Μασχάλη is for †Μαχάλη, (as βόστρυχος, from ῥμάω, ἐπι-μάομαι, to touch. (2) R. μα for μάλα, (as has been thought in Μάκαρ and Μαστίξ,) and χάω, χαίνω, prim. to be hollow. See 'hollow' in the next Paragraph. (3) Ldd. and Dnn. from Μάλη, but surely the reverse must be true.

Μασχάλη, from the above, is 'the hollow under a fresh shoot, like Pliny's ala, axilla: hence the young shoot itself esp. of young palm-twigs;—a bay, gulf: ' Ldd.

Μασχαλίζω, 'to put under the Μασχάλαι arm-pits:—hence to mutilate a corpse, as murderers formerly fenced, that, by cutting off the extremities and placing them under the arm-pits, they would avert vengeance: ' Ldd.

Μάταιος, rash, foolish, useless; Μαρῶω, to be in vain or fruitless, spec. to loiter and lose time;—Μάτη, Ματία, fruitless attempt;—error, folly, fault.—From Μάταν, Μάτην, rashly, at random, to no purpose, in vain.—Ldd. compares Ital. *matto*, our *mad*; Fr. *mat*, to ruin, as in our check-mate.—The R. is μάω, μέμασται, μέμαα, to be eager, press eagerly on, ραίνομαι. Ldd. says from μάω, to seek (without finding.)

Μαστεύω = μαστεύω.

Ματρώλη, lena; Ματρυλεῖον, 'like Μαστροπείον, a brothel:—and Ματρώλη from the same root as Μαστροπός: ' Ldd.

Ματῆα, a rich-flavored dish.—'R. μάσσω, [μάττω] to pound. Hesych. has Ματῆα even for jaws: ' Mrt.

Μαῦλις, a knife. (Very rare.)—As Schneid. derives Μανυστής, so the Schol. Thucyd. derives Μαῦλις, from

δομοῦ αὐλίζομαι: 'for many knives can lodge in one sheath: ' (Steph.) Or, as Μανυστής with Passow, simply from αὐλίζομαι. (2) Allied to Αἰλός, 'an opening, vein or artery, a stream of blood', (Dnn.)

Μανυστής, 'a pander, pimp. From δομοῦ αὐλίζομαι, [facio pernoctare cum.] Schneid. Or directly from the latter, M euphonic, says Passow: ' Dnn. Or M is perh. for †μα, μέλα. See Μέριμν.

Μαῦρος, obscure, dark.—For 'Αμαυρός.

Μάχαυρα, large knife or dirk, to slaughter animals for sacrifice: used by Machaon the surgeon to cut out an arrow:—gen. a knife;—short sword or dagger, rather an assassin's than a soldier's weapon;—sabre;—razor: ' Ldd. However, Dnn. and many moderns, with the old etymologists, bring it from μάχη: A battle-knife, sabre.

Μάχη, battle, fight.—R. μάω, μέμαα, μέμαα, to be eager, press forward. Μέμασαν μάχεσθαι, Hom., Μέμασαν πολεμείν, &c. and Μεμαῖος is ardent for the war. (2) 'Passow transp. for αἰκμή, αἰκμή: ' Dnn. ? (3) 'Hebr. *macha*, to strike: ' Mrt. See

Μάχλος, lustful, wanton, insolent,—luxuriant.—R. μάω, μέμαα, μέμαα, μαίνω: Ardens in Venerem. 'Tri-buitur potissimum mulieribus virum appetentibus. Hésiod 'Erg. 586: ' Schneid.

Μάψ, like Μάταν, rashly, to no purpose.—Formed like Ψάω, Ψήφος, &c. from μάω: i.e. from †μαπτω, †μάψω, as †δάω, †δέπτω. Compare Μαντεῖν.

†ΜΑΩ in Μείμαα, Αἰνός-ματος (like Αἰνός-μολος,) 'Επι-μάομαι; †ΜΕΩ as in Latin *Meo*, *Meire*. (Bp. Burgess); †ΜΩ as in Latin *Moro* (Bp. Blomf.); are Primitive words, prim. to move: to move towards, seek for, and then lay hold of, grasp, or to move my hand to, to touch:—to move about, to move to and fro, knead, squeeze:—to move with vehemence, to excite vehemently.—†Μάω is probably the same as †Βάω, i.e. to make to go, move. (2) 'Μάω, to seek, from Hebr. *maḥ*, what? ' Mrt.

Μέ, me, for 'Εμέ.

Μεγαλῶω, to envy and grudge and refuse.—Prop. to look on a thing as being μέγα great or too great for another person. So Γέρας, Γεραῖω. 'Summa petit livor: ' Or.

†Μεγάλος in Μέγας.

Μεγαλύνω, to magnify.—Above.

Μεγάρων, 'a large room, chamber, hall,—a house, esp. a large one, a palace:—sanctuary. Τὰ μέγαρα, underground caves sacred to Ceres and Proserpine: ' Ldd. 'A large mansion as that of a chief, a palace. R. μέγας: Dnn. 'Es ΜΕΓΑ δῶμα, Hom. 'Domus ampla', Virg. The end as βλεφάρον. (2) As exposed to envy, R. μεγαῖρω, ἀρῶ. 'Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house: ' Exod. xx. (3) 'Hebr. *meger*, subterranean repository: ' Wr.

Μέγας, †Μεγάλος, (as Φύσθαλος,) great.—If we compare Μάκαρ and Μακρός, we may be justified in referring Μέγας to R. †μεῖω, †τέμεκα, preserved in Lat. *meo*, *meire*, to go on, allied to †μάω, whence μακρός: Got on,

advanced, as in *προ-βαίη μείζον*, *ἦκω δυναμώς*, *ἦκω καλῶς χρημάτων*. So *ἐληλκώς πρὸς &c.* (2) *Μεγάλος*, *μεγάλ-*, our *tickle*, 'old Teut. *mikil*, Icel. *mikel*, Sax. *michel*. A most ancient word, says Serenius: Todd. Then *Μέγας* short for *Μεγάλος*.

*Μέδωμος*, a dry measure. — Allied to *Modius*, *Modus*, *Moderor*, through *μέδω*, *μέδομαι*: 'Hemsterh.

*Μέδω*, to rule. *Μέδομαι*, to regulate, direct, provide for, plan or devise. — Nothing but *τμήδω*, *μέθομαι*, made short as *κεδνός*, *ἔδνα*. (2) *Νέμω* is to distribute, dispense, apportion, regulate, sway, rule', (Dnn.). Thus *Μέδω* may be the same as *Μείρω* or *Μέρω*, to divide: indeed *μέδω* may be *μέτρω*, as *caDuceus* is put for *caRuceus*. See *Μείρω*.

*Μέζα*, genitalia; Sicil. *μέσα*, media: i. e. from *μέσσω*, as *glāSSier*, *glāZier*; EliSSa, EliZa. 'Quia in medio corpore.' Greg.

*Μέζων*, *Μεζών*, greater. — R. *μέγας*, whence *τμέσσω*, as *βαθός*, *βάσσω*; and *μέζω*, as *glāSS*, *glāZier*; *braSS*, *brazier*. See above.

*Μέθω*, strong drink; — drunkenness. — R. *μεθώ*, *μεθ-ἦμι*, remitto, to relax (the mind): as *ἀνώ*, *ἀναΐος*: *Χαλῶ*, *Χάλις*. *Οὕτω μεθήσομεν* 'remissē agimus' Il. o. 553. (2) Ldd. compares our *mead*, Germ., *meth*.

*Μεταγωγέω*, *ἰ γῶν* bring the *μείων* lamb which was offered at the Apaturian festival: — if not of a certain weight, it was rejected as *μείων*, too little: i. e. less than was right. *Μεταγωγὴ τὴν τραγεῖδιον* is *εἶγω* to weigh tragedy by *μείων* scruples (i. e. very small weights), or with minute accuracy. Or by metaphor from the above.

*Μεῖδω*, *Μεῖδιω*, to smile. — Allied to *Μεῖω* less. See *Μείρομαι*. Thus 'To Smile: to CONTRACT the face with pleasure.' Dr. Johnson.

*Μεῖζω*: in *Μέζω*,

*Μεῖλια*, soothing things, propitiations. — And *Μεῖλίσσω*, to make mild, appease; — beseech with mild words. — R. *μέλα*, *mel*: (formed as *Εἰλίσσω*.) To use honied words to.

*Μείων*: in *Μεταγωγέω*.

*Μεῖραξ*, a lad or lass, 'in about the fourteenth year,' Ldd. As *Μεῖραξίζομαι* is 'to reach the age of puberty,' Ldd., *Μεῖραξ* must admit an age somewhat later, and therefore may be for *μεῖραξ* from *μεῖρω*, to desire: Of the age of desire. See in *Τράγος*. Nicander indeed uses *Μείρομαι* for 'I desire.' (2) Some think *Μ* added, (as in *Μορφός*, *Μοχλός*, *Μέρμυς*), and *μεῖραξ* is *εἰραξ* = *εἶρη*, as now able to speak reasonably or in an assembly.

*Μείρομαι*, to share, partake; passive, to be divided, allotted, allotted or decreed by fate. The old Gramm. suppose *Μείρω*, to divide: Dnn. And, as 'Ἀγέρω and Φεῖρω in form, so *Μείρω* from the obsol. *τμέω*, *τμίω*, *μυρίθω*, *μινύω*, whence *μείω*, *μίνω*, less.

*Μεῖς*, *Μῆς*, *Μῆν* *Μηνός*, a month. — Allied to *Μεῖω* and *Μείρω*, as meaning a division i. e. of the year. (2) Many refer *Μῆν* to *Μήνη* the moon. As *Month* from *Moon*.

*Μεῖω*, *ον*, less. *Μεῖδω*, to lessen, for *τμεῖσθω*. —

Allied to *Μία* one, *μικρός* small, *μινύθω*, *Μίνω*, *Minor*. 'According to analogy, from *μέος* not in use: 'Dnn., so that it comes near to *μείρω* to divide. See *Μείρομαι*.

*Μέλαθρον*, 'the ceiling or the mainbeam supporting it; gen. a roof, — a house. — Acc. to Etym. M. from *μέλας*, as *Atrium* from *Ater*. Hence some take *Αἰθάλοντος ἀπὸ μεγάρου μέλαθρον* for the smoky vent-hole: Ldd. 'Assiduū postes fuliginē nigri: Virg. And 'Culina fumant.' 'From the volumes of smoke that rolled in it: Quayle.

*Μέλας*, *μέλανα*, *μέλαν*, black. — 'A kindred form, or dialectic variety is *Κελανός*: Dnn. (2) Allied to *Πελός* dark, as our *Meggy*, *Peggy*, *Molly*, *Polly*. (3) Many from *μή*, *ἐλη* a shining. But derivatives from *Μῆ* are not to the taste of modern critics.

*Μέλδω*, to smell. — Allied to *Μέλος*, *Μίρος*, *Μείρω*, to divide or separate the parts, part, dissolve. As *ἔλδω*, *ἔρω*, *ἐλδομαι*. (2) Our *meld* and *smell*, Sax. *mellam*. (3) 'Hebr. *melet*, to set free: 'Wr.

*Μελεδαῖνω*, *Μελετώω*, to care for. And *Μέλει*, it is a care to. — R. *μέλω*.

*Μέλεος*, unhappy, i. e. to whom things *μέλει* are a care. So *Μελεδών* is care, sorrow.

*Μέλεος*, idle, unprofitable, vain: i. e. relaxed *εἰς τὰ μέλη* as to the limbs, says Schol. Hom.: and *Timeus μέλεσι μάταιος*. 'Ὁ μέλεῖ ε. μέλεε, (as 'Ἡλεε', 'Ἡλέε) is O wretch; O *male*! though some say O bone! i. e. worthy of one's care and thought, from *μέλει*: yet it is somewhat ironical.

*Μελετώω*: in *Μελεδαῖνω*.

*Μελητίδης*, a blockhead, 'in form a patronymic of *Μέλητος*: Ldd. (2) Perhaps from *τμέλος* or *μέλεος*, useless. See *Μέλε* in *Μέλεος*.

*Μέλι*, *mel*, honey. — Thiersch 'from *μέλω*: The desired, cared for.' Rather, The attended to, elaborated. But rather the *bee* *Μέλισσα* is *first* (though see *Οἶνη*): The sedulous, The busy, as we say As busy as a bee, and Dr. Watts 'How does the little busy bee improve each shining hour' &c. *Μέλισσα* as *βασιλίσσα*: then, much as 'Ἀλφитον', Ἄλφι, so †*Μελίσσιτον*, *Μέλι*. (2) 'Hebr. *meleng*, sweet: 'I'kh.

*Μέλια*, a spear: as made of *ΜΕΛΙΑ*, ash. Called also *μελίνων ἔγχος*.

*Μελίαι*, *ash-nymphs*, as *Δρυάδες* are oak-nymphs: 'Ldd. — Above.

*Μελίζω*, to tear in pieces *μέλος* limb by limb. — Also, to sing, warble a *μέλος* song.

*Μελί-λωτος*, *melilot*, a clover, the honied *lotus*.

*Μέλισσα*, a bee: see in *μέλι* honey: — pure nymph or priestess. 'Hebr. *melez*, intercessor: 'Wr.

*Μελετώδης*, like honey; 'and a name of Proserpine, like Lat. *Mellita*: 'Ldd.

*Μέλλω*, to intend to do, to be about it, to be about to do, to be going to do or to be: — from *μέλει*, it is a care to me, i. e. I think of doing. — But, as things intended to be done, are too often delayed, *Μέλλω* is to loiter, delay. 'I am always about it, but never do it.' Orms.

Μέλλω, 'to be about to do, whether one will or not; and so to be made to do, 1. by divine will, fated to do, 2. by man; 3. it means 'must,' and 4. 'may or will,' hence 'perhaps.' Ldd.—Above.

Μέλος, a limb i.e. part of the body, nothing but Μέρος, as γράφω and γάδω. Μέρη καὶ μέλη, μέλη καὶ μέρη, in Plato. (2) 'Hebr. mel, to cut off: Wr.

Μέλος, melos, a song.—Dr. Jones: 'R. μέλι, from its sweetness.' So Μελί-γηρυσ, Μελί-φθογγος. 'Melody: sweetness of sound: Dr. Joh. (2) Some from μέλος above: Of proper members and proportions. As Number is 'harmony, proportions calculated by Number,' (Dr. J.) 'Carmen modulatum,' says Scheid.

Μέλω, to sing a μέλος song. So ἄλω, δάλω, ἔρω. — Some say μέλος ἔρω.

Μέλω, to be an object of care to; — to be anxious.—As μέλος and μέρος, so Damm identifies μέλω and μερῶ. Indeed Μέλω is in one sense Μερῶν, to distract another's mind,—in another sense Μερῶν, to be myself distracted. Compare Μερωνῶ and Μερ-μερίω. (2) As Δ and Λ are allied in Δάκρυμα Lacryma, Ὀδυσσεύς, Ulysses, so μέλω and μέδομαι, μήδομαι.

Μέμβλεται, = μέλει: from μέλομαι, μεμύλομαι, μέμλομαι, μέμβλομαι, as in Μεσημβρία, and French nombr, nomBre, numBer. Some for μεμύλῃται.—So Μεμβλωκα, pf. of μολέω, μύλω, μέμωκα, μέμβλωκα, as above.

Μέμνονες, black birds said to have issued from the funeral pile of Memnon. Or. M. 13. 617: 'Ab illo Memnonides dictæ.'

Μέμνων, an ass.—R. αἰνώ, redupl. ἡμεμένω, ἡμέμνω. 'From its patient nature': Ldd. and Dnn.

Μέμωνα 'is to Μέμωα, as Γέγονα to Γέγνα': Ldd.

Μέμφομαι, to blame.—Like λαμβάνω, for ἡμέφομαι, allied (through a form ἡμένω) to Μαρίνειν to seize, Μόμω to lay hold of: as Re-prehendo, to Re-prehend, blame. Formed like Πέμνω, Στίμω.

Μέν, in truth, indeed.—R. μένω, 'to remain firm or fixed' (Dnn.). An affirmative particle; particula perseverandi, asseverandi. (2) Many imagine Μέν to be 'Εν (as fem. Μία,) and connect Δέ with Δύω: In one case, In the second. But?

Μενεαῖνω, Μενοινάω, to desire earnestly; — purpose earnestly; — am furious, angry.—From

Μένος, ardor of mind, spirit, inclination, purpose, allied to μέω, μέμωα, as Γένωα, Γένος. Also, energy of body, vigor, strength: μένος τε καὶ ἀλκή, Hom. (2) Some from μένω: 'Steady purpose, firmness, force.'

Μένω, Μενέω, to remain firm and fixed, to remain. 'Μέμωνα,' says E. Valpy on Il. 5. 482, 'is from μένω, promissum sum, prob. the prim. meaning of μένω, and hence the sense of persisting in a will, and also sustineo, maneo.' Μάω, Μένω, as †φάω, †φένω; †Γάω, †Γένω, Γενέω.

Μερῶν, to divide into μέρεα parts.

Μέρημα, distracting thought, anxiety.—'For μερίζω, or μεμερισμένα, μεμερίμνα. 'In curas animus

diducitur omnes,' Virg. 'Animum nunc huc, nunc diducit illuc,' Id. 'Tot me impediunt curæ, quæ meum animum divorant trahunt.' Ter. So

Μέρμερος, anxious, disquieted; — causing annoyance, peevish. So

Μέρμηρα, care; Μερμαίρω, Μερμηρίζω, am anxious, form plans.—R. μερίζω, to divide, as Μέρημα: redupl. ἡμεμερίζω, &c. Or μερίς, a division, ἡμεμερίς, &c. See above.

Μέρμυς, ἴθος, a cord.—Ldd. for ἔρμυς from εἶρω, ἔρμαι, to join, as 'Έρμα a chain. M as Μοχλός, &c. This M for εἰω, as N in Νηλεὺς is really AN, 'Αν-ηλεὺς.—Or M for ἡμα, μέλα. (2) R. ὑπέρω, μεμύρημαι: as Μήρινθος, a cord. But all these are allied.

Μέρως, Μερῖς, a part.—R. μείρω, μερῶ, μείρομαι.

Μερούψ, speaking articulately.—R. μείρω, μερῶ, ὥψ or ὠψ.

Μεσσηνί, -γνός, in the midst: See 'Έγγος.

Μέσος, middle.—Allied to Μείρω to divide, Μείων less, &c. which from obsol. ἡμέω, 'as †φθέω, φθείρω. (2) Dnn. allies it to Μερά, in the midst of: 'as ΜεΤ-αίχμιον for μεΤαίχμιον, μεΤαυλος for μεΤαυλος.' (3) 'Chald. metza, partiri': Mrt.

Μεστός, filled full, full.—'The Gramm. Vett. from ἔστος, with M added': Dnn. 'Εστός would mean 'satiated,' from ἔτω to satiate. See fully in 'Έσω. M, as in Μέρμυς. (2) Allied, through M and B, to Βυστός, filled quite full: and †Σεστός, stifled, ἄ-σθεστος. So Βύω and Μύω are the same.

Μέσφα, up to a point, meanwhile.—'For ἔσφα, M prefixed [See in Μέρμυς]: ἔς and φα, [as φῖ in 'Αμφί,]': Lenn. 'Anciently there were terminations φε, φα, φῖ, φιν': Id. (2) From the obsol. ἡμέω, Lat. meo, meire to go, as 'Ικταρ from 'Ικω. 'QUO simul ME-ARIS,' Hor. 3, as in ἔσχω. See Μάχη.

META, Mer', Μεθ', together with, amid, among; — following with, close upon, after. In comp., it is often 'following one after another, succession, transition change,' as in Meta-morphose.—'Very slightly varied in form and meaning in all the Gothic dialects: *mith, mid, mit, med, mede*: The Goth. from the verb signif. to meet. So our mate, Alem. mate, maet, socius; Isl. Su. G. mat, maet; Teut. maed.' Dunb.

Μεταλλάω, 'to enquire after, ask.—Damm from μετ' ἄλλα, [one after another,] approved by Buttman. Hence Μετάλλων, a search for metals, then the place searched, a mine: Dnn. But Pott makes it 'Ore, combined WITH OTHER substances.'

Μεταμώλιος, Μεταμώνιος, vain, useless.—Thought to be for μετ-ανεμώλιος, -ώνιος. (2) Prop. 'vain μετὰ μῶλον after all the toil': much as Μόλις, hardly, scarcely, is prop. with Μῶλος trouble. Or, coming μετὰ μῶλον after the battle, as we say 'after the fair'.

METAEΞ, raw silk.—'Used by the later Greeks: Steph.—Can it be from μετ-άγω, ξω: A thing imported or exchanged?

Μεταξὺ, as Μετά, between, among, after.—As δι-Ξ-

Σός, διῆς, so for μετασόν, like περί, περισσά. So Μένασσαι, 'lamb younger than the firstlings, but older than the last-born, and so middle-born or summer lambs:' Lld.—Above.

Μετρίως, like Μέτρος, raised up.—R. ἀείρω, ἥρω.

Μέτρον, a measure; proper measure, moderation; measure in verse, metre.—Allied to Μέτωρ, to Μετ. METPΩ is to be compared with ΜΕΔΩ, ΜΕΔΟΜΑΙ, to regulate, Lat. *modus, moderator, to moderate*. 'Damm refers it to Μείω. Compare also Μέσος, with which Μέτριος espec. seems allied:' Dnn. (2) 'Hebr. *mad*, to measure': Mrt.: 'med'; Wr.

Μέχρι, -is, like Ἀχρι, -is, up to, unto, until.—Allied to Μήκος, length, and Μακρός, long. See Ἀχρι. (2) From the obs. ἡμέω, ἡμέμεκα, Lat. *meo, meus*, to go forward. So 'Icarap from ἱκα. See Μέσφα.

Μῆ, not, whether or not, do not—, &c.—Hoogeveen thinks it to be *Mde*, imperat. of μέω 'to desire eagerly, ardently, vehemently:' (Dnn.) and says: 'It shows a mind anxious in bewareing, serious in dissuading and prohibiting, ardent in deprecating, vehement in hating, desirous in asking.'—Scheide takes it in the sense of μέωμαι, 'to seek' whether a thing is so or not. (2) Dnnb. connects it with Μέλων, less: 'See that you do not.'?

Μήδεα, pudenda.—Ut Αἰδώς, Αἰδοῖα, et Pudenda, et Veretrum, sic Μήδεα ἄ Μήδος, prudentia.

Μηδίζω, to imitate the *Medes*.

Μῆδος, a plan, scheme;—counsel, prudence, discretion, carefulness: and Μήδομαι, as μέδομαι, to design, plan, work.—'R. μέω, [μέμνται, ἡμέθην as Στδην, βάδην,] to seek eagerly:' Mrt. Compare Μῆτις. (2) R. μέω.

Μηκόμεαι, to bleat,—scream, shriek.—From the sound μη μη, whence Μῆλον a sheep. So from μὲν is Μυκάομαι to low: from βά βά Lat. *ballo*.

Μηκέτι, no longer.—R. μη, ἐτι: the K appears taken from οὐκέτι.

Μῆκος, length.—Allied to Μακρός, long.

Μῆκος, poppy.—From its μήκος, tallness; exemplified in Tarquin's cutting off the tallest poppies in his garden. Mrt. says 'à capitis μήκει.'

Μηκωνίς, lettuce: thought to have soporific virtues like the Μῆκων.

Μήλη, a surgeon's probe.—R. μέω, μέομαι, ἐπι-μέδομαι, to handle, feel: ἡμέλη, μήλη. Or μέω, to search.

Μῆλιος λιμός, a great famine.—From the siege of *Melos* by the Athenians in the Peloponnesian War.

Μῆλον, the female breast, and a cheek: From the round form of the MHAON apple or orange.

Μῆλον, a sheep, from the sound μη μη, as Μηκόμεαι to bleat.

Μῆρ, assuredly, indeed:—'R. μένω:' Mrt. See Μέν. (2) Hebr. *amen*, verily.

Μῆρ, a month.—From μέis, μέιν, a month. (2) R.

μήνη, the moon. As Moon, Month. (3) 'Or from Hebr. *manah*, numeravit:' Schleusn.

Μῆνη, the moon.—'From the obs. ἡμέω, *meo, meire*: Lenn. (See in ἡΜΑΩ.) 'Meo is often said of things which (eunt redeuntique) go and return:' Forcell. 'Prop. returning:' Scheid. Μῆνη, as Ψέω, Ψήνη. So Σέληνη. (2) Goth. *mena*, Sax. *mona*, Teuton. *maan*. (3) 'Hebr. *manah*, numeravit:' Mrt.

Μῆνις, 'a skin or membrane, espec. what envelopes the brain, the pia mater. R. prob. *μανός*: Schneid.: Dnn. I.e. thin, fine. 'Pia Mater, a thin and delicate membrane,' says Dr. J.

Μῆνις, wrath.—R. μένω, ἔμνω, to make to rage. As 'Ira brevis FUROR est.' Or the same as Μέσος, fury. (2) R. μένω. 'Ira per-manens:' Mrt.

Μῆνῶ, to inform, show, discover.—Μένος is 'mind, disposition, in Εὐ-μενῆς, Δυσ-μενῆς', (Dnn.) and in Latin is *Mens*, as *Genios* is Gens. Hence Μῆνῶ, to put into another's mind, suggest, inform. Whence also (*μενδία*) ἡμενῶ, μνησσκω, to re-mind one of. (2) 'May it not be from μήνη, the moon, formed for signs, Gen. 1. 14: or for the ἀνδρῶν χρόνος signification or declaration of times, Eccles. 43. 62' P.k. (3) 'Chald. *man*, quid?' Mrt.

Μῆνις, a cord, string, line, the same as ΜΕΜΝΙς, and allied to ΜΗΡΩΜΑΙ, to twine. Comp. our noun Twine.

Μῆρς, the upper, fleshy part of the thigh.—R. μέρω, μερῶ, to divide: The body there dividing. So nearly all.

Μηρυκίζω, to chew over again, ruminate.—R. ἡμερῶ, μερῶμαι, to wind round, i.e. to roll over the food already chewed. (2) 'R. ἐρύγω: M prefix:' Dnn.

Μηρούμαι, to draw up, furl, as ἱστία μερῶσαντο, Hom. Also to draw close together, wind off, twine.—With M prefix, from ἐρῶ, to draw: ἡμε-ερῶ, ἡμε-ρούμαι. See for M in Μαυλιστής.

Μήσωρ, a planner, deviser;—adviser, leader.—R. μέδομαι, μέμνται.

Μήτηρ, a mother.—R. μέω, μέμνται, to have an impulse after, ardently desire or seek after. 'From her ardent and tender love:' Valck. (2) Our mother, and the northern affinities. Sansk. *matara*.

Μῆτις, counsel, wisdom, skill.—'Μήδομαι, Μῆδος are akin to Μῆτις, and all referred to μέω, [μέμνται.]:' Dnn.

Μήτρα, the womb, from μήτηρ, μητρός. Also, the soft pith or heart of oak, &c.

Μητρνία, a step-mother: R. μήτηρ.

Μηχανή, art, contrivance, invention, *machination*: a machine.—From

Μῆχος, Μηχαρ, as Μῆδος, art, contrivance;—contrivance against, remedy.—'Akin to Μῆδος, Μῆτις, Μῶς:' Dnn.

Μία, fem. one.—Allied to Μυκρός, μικρός, Μίσος, Μείω less, Μανίω, Μίνω, Μιστόλλω: words all having the sense of smallness. See ἡμία. So Merus from Μείρω is 'alone', i.e. 'all-one': and Privus from Πρίω, to cut off.

*Μαίνω*, to stain, pollute, corrupt. — If to 'corrupt', 'adulterate', is considered the orig. meaning, *Μαίνω* is allied to *Μινύω*, *Μίνω*, to diminish (the strength of), deteriorate; and to *Μείω*, less. — Schleusn. notes that the Schol. on Il. 4. 141 has rightly explained there *μήνη* by its proper meaning *χολή*, *Βάνη*, *plunge*: and *μῆλα ἄνδρας κακότητι καὶ ἄλγεσι*, in the Odyssey is explained by Dnn. 'to plunge men in calamity and affliction.' *Μαίνω* and *μῆλυνμι* then may be allied. See †*Μίγω*.

*Μακρός*, foul. — Above.

†*Μίγω*, *ξω*, *Μίγνυμι*, *Μίσγω*, to mix. — As *Θίγω*, *Ψέγω*, *Τμήγω*. From the obs. *μίω*, whence *μικρός*, *μείων* less, *μινύω*, *μιστούλλω*: i.e. to lessen the force of, i.e. in mixing water with wine, as often in Homer. (2) 'Hebr. *masach*, to mix: Mrt.

*Μίδω*, the luckiest throw on the dice, called from *Μίδω*, as also 'Ἡρακλῆς Hercules, and Lat. *jactus Veneris*, the throw of Venus.

*Μικρός*, *Μικρός*, small. — R. *μίω*, *τμήμικα*, to diminish, *μείων* less, *μειῶ* to lessen, *μινύω*, *μιστούλλω*. (2) 'Hebr. *mek*, to decay: Wr.

*Μιλιάζω*, to measure miles: which from the Lat. *millia* or *millia*, from Gr. *μυρία*, as *λεΠιορ*, *liLium*.

*Μιλιαριον*, *miliarium*, mile-stone. Above. — Also a caldron, 'of immense depth, whence the name: Forcell. But Dnn. says: 'a caldron like a mile-stone.'

*ΜΙΑΤΟΣ*, red lead, red earth. — Q. ?

*Μίλφα*, a falling away of the hair of the eyebrows. — A rare medical word. Perhaps for *μέλφα*, (as *Αικριφίς* and *Λεχρίς*, *τεγγω* and *tingo*), allied to *Μέλδω* to melt. So 'Εάλω and 'Ιλλω.

*Μιμάλων*, *Μιμαλλών*, a Bacchant. — 'Prop. women were so called, as imitating men, from *μυμίσθαι*. Some say from their imitating Bacchus in wearing horns: Steph. In form, much as *Βέθελος*, *Æol.* *Βέβαλος*. The I in the Latin Poets however is short. (2) Better then with Madan from '*Μίμας*, a mountain of Ionia, sacred to Bacchus.'

*Μίμαρκίς*, a pudding of hare's flesh and the blood. — Like *Αιλαομαί*; — redupl. from *μείρω*, *μείμαρκα*, to divide, cut into *μέρεα* parts, i.e. mince. (2) R *μίω*, *τμήμικα*, *τμήμεισται*, whence *μιστούλλω*, to cut up into pieces. In form, much as *μυλαΚΡΙΣ*. (3) Ldd. thinks it a foreign word.

*Μιμείωμαι*, to imitate. *Μίμος*, an actor, mimic, buffoon. — As pictures of nature and of animals reduce the proportions of what they represent, and imitations are for the most part shadows and faint expressions of the originals, *μιμείωμαι* could mean to do things on a small scale after something else, from the obs. *μίω*, *τμήμικα*, as in many words above and below. Thus *Miniature*, (from *Minium*), says Dr. J., is representation in a small compass, less than the reality.

*Μιμνήσκω*: in †*Μινάω*.

*Μίμνω*, for *μύνω*, *τμήμνω*, as †*Πέτω*, †*Πιπέτω*, *Πίπτω*.

*Μιμώ*, an ape, i.e. an imitator: *μυμείωμα*.

*Μιν*: in 'Ιν.

*ΜΙΝΔΑΣ*, a kind of Persian incense. (Only in Athen. 691.)

*Μινθος* 'is an ill-odored flower, and dung, or the smell of goats, by antiphrasis from *ΜΙΝΘΑ*, *mint*: Hemst. See 'Οσθυλείω.

*Μινύω*, *μίνω*, to diminish. *Μινύς*, small. — R. obsol. *μίω*, *μικρός*, *μείων*, *minor* less. So

*Μινυθα*, a little. — Above.

*Μινυρός*, whining, whimpering. — R. *μινύς*, small: A speaking in a slender, feeble voice. In *Μινύθω*.

*Μινύρομαι*, *Μινυρίζω*, *minurio*, to sing plaintively — Above.

*Μίσγω*: in †*Μίγω*.

*Μισέω*, to hate. — R. *μίω*, *μέμισε*, as in *Μινύθω*: i.e. to think or make little of, *vili-pendo*. So 'to Slight is from the adjective Slight: Dr. J. 'Μίσος is a vice by which you desire to make others *minutus* small: Lenn. — And, as allied to *Μείρω*, to divide, it may be compared with *Τεμνω* from *Τέμνω*, and our verb 'To cut a person'. (2) Some compare *Μίσος*: as *μίστρος* and *μῆτρος*. (3) Mrt. from *μή ἴσος*, not acting fairly? (4) 'Hebr. *mez*, to despise: Wr.

*Μισθός*, wages, pay, hire. — As *Μερεο*, to earn, is from *μέρος* a part, portion, — and *Μοίρα* is one's due portion, from *μείρωμαι* to divide, — so *Μισθός* from the obs. *μίω*, *τμήμω*, to divide, as in *Μιστούλλω*. 'Will appoint him his PORTION: Luke 12. 46. Compare *Δίδωμι*, and *Δασμός*. (2) 'Hebr. *masseth*, a gift: Mrt. *Μιστούλη*, -*λλη*, a piece of bread hollowed, and serving as a spoon: from

*Μιστούλλω*, to cut up, mince: allied to *Μίτυλος*, *Μύτιλος*, *mutilus*, *mutilated*, and to *Μινύς* small, *Μινύθω*, *μίνω*, to diminish, *Μικρός* small: so that there was an old word *μίω*, *τμήμω*.

*Μίσχος*, *Μίσκος*, the footstalk of leaves or fruits, which unites them to a plant. — M is thought by Lennep, as in many cases, a prefix; and *μίσχος* as = *ίσχος* from *ίσχω* = *ἐχωμαι* to adhere to. M: see *Μέριμν*, *Μηρύωμαι*. Dnn. compares *Μόσχος*.

*Μίτος*, a thread, string, belt, bolt, chain. — 'R. *μείων*, being thin: Mrt. Compare *Μίτυλος*, *Μινύς*, *μιστούλλω*. Damm explains it 'lamina tenuis, longa.'

*Μίτρα*, band, girdle, fillet for the hair, *mitre*. — (If not directly from *μῆτρος*, it has the same origin: Dnn.

*Μίτυλος*: in *Μιστούλλω*.

*Μίτρος*, called by Aristotle, *Hist. Anim.* (and used by him only.) *ἀπο-κάθαρμα τοῦ κηρύ*: whence prob. formed like *Μίτυλος*, *Μιστούλλω*, *Μίτρος*: i.e. what is divided off, separated, thrown away.

†*Μίω*, to diminish, an obs. word, much introduced above, and allied to †*Μάω*, *Μάωμαι*, 'Επι-*μάωμαι*, to touch, handle, — exactly as *Ψάω* is both 'to touch' and 'to scrape, rub off.' — Allied to †*Μάω*, *†Μάω*, *μοσέω*, *movendo* detero, *minuo*: Lenn. Compare *Μείρω*, *Μείων*, *Μικρός*, *Μίτυλος*, *Μιστούλλω*, *Μισθός*, &c. *Μάω*, †*Μίω*, as *Ψάω*, *Ψίω*. †*Μίω* is acknowledged by E. Valpy on Hom. Il. 1. 465.



MNA, a *mīna*. — 'We find *mīna* ovis, *mīna* mamma, and in Hesych. *mīna* are small figs [as allied to *Μικρά*, *Μιννά*, &c.], but still MNA is written in so many letters in the *Hebrew*: Valck.

*Μνόμεαι*, to woo, court. — From *μένος*, in the sense of *mens*: 'To have in the mind, desire eagerly, hence to seek after, strive to obtain': Dnn., who however refers *μνών* immed. to *μάω*. Or *Μένος* here is 'desire', whence *μέμνημαι*, 'to desire ardently, strive after': then *μνέωμαι*, *μνόμεαι*.

†*Μνώνω*, †*Μνήσκω*, *Μμνήσκω*, to cause to remember: *Μνόμεαι*, to remember. — I.e. to bring into the *μένος*, Lat. *mens*, (as *Γένος*, *Gens*), *mind*: 'to put in mind', (Dnn.) (2) *Ρ. μένω*: 'To cause things to remain in the knowledge and memory': Lenn.

*Μνεία*, memory; *Μνήμα*, a remembrance, memorial, monument. — Above.

*Μνηστεύω*, as *Μνόμεαι*, *ἐμνησται*, to woo.

*Μνίος*, soft. *Μνίον*, moss. — *Ρ. μνίω*, to eat: Fit for eating. Thus from *μνίω* (see *Μνίω*) is prob. *μνίτις*, prim. soft, as '*Militia* poena', Virg.

*Μνίω*, to eat, in Hesych. — Formed from *μνίω*, just as Dnn. forms *Μνώνω* from *Μάω*. See †*ΜΙΩ*: and compare *Μνήω*, and *σινιάω*.

MNOIA, *Μνία*, servitude; *Μνωίται*, *Μνώται*, serfs. But Pollux writes that *Μνωίται* were among the Cretans 'middle between the free and the slaves'; so perhaps they had so many *Μνωί* *μίσκας* paid for them. (2) *Ρ. μώνης*, (μνή,) a common name for Slaves.

*Μνώος*, *Μνωός*, fine soft down. — 'Akin to, or from *Μνωόν*': Dnn.

*Μογγός*, with a thick voice, hoarse. — *Ρ. μόγος*: Where the voice issues with much labor: *μογικός*, (as *Μαγικός*, *Δογικός*), *μωγικός*, *μωγγός*. Compare *Μόργος*. ΓΓ, as *φείΓος*, *φβύΓος*.

*Μόγος* and *Μόλις*, scarcely, hardly; i.e. with great toil. — For *Μόγος*, *Μόλιος*.

*Μόγος*, *Μόθος*, *Μόλος*, *Μόχθος*, are usually classed together, and mean labor, toil. — Bp. Blomf. says: 'The primitive of *Μόγος* was, if I mistake not, *μῶω*, *μῶωω*, *μῶωω*.' (See on *Μολαίνω*.) Thus *Μόγος* is much like †*Μομένωμ*, *Momentum*, 'which very often means a force impelling to action, a weight or power by applying which anything becomes easier': Forcell. *Μόγος* then could easily mean any 'toil or labor' by applying which anything is done. 'Μονεο, to design, attempt,' says Forcellini.

*Μόδιος*, the Lat. *modius*. *Ρ. μέδω*.

*Μόθαξ*, *Μόθων*, said of Helot-boys, brought up as foster-brothers of the young Spartans: and, as thus taking liberties and becoming troublesome and impudent, it so meant: As *Vernilis* was so used of *Verna*. — *Ρ. μύθος* = *μόλος*. For from *μόλος* is *molestus*, and from *Πόνος* 'labor' was *Πονηρός*, 'causing trouble, troublesome, depraved', Dnn.

*Μόθος*, battle, battle-din. — Explained 'labor' by Hesych., like *Μόγος* and *Μόλος*. I.e. the struggle of

the battle-field, and the accompanying noise and tumult.

*Μοίρα*, a part, portion, lot, destiny. — *Ρ. μοίρωμαι*, *μέμοιρα*, to divide.

*Μοίχος*, adulter. — Hemsterhus. et Schultens 'à *μῶιχα* pf. τοῦ *Μεῖχω* vel *Μίχω* [unde 'Ομῖχέω], mingo, meio.' Nam et Horatius habet '*meiat*' ipsa cōundū significatione. Et Liddell notat '*Ὀβρέω* esse, ut Lat. *meio*, τὴν γοῶντῃ emittere.' Hoc quidem et de marito verum: at videatur esse et solum et totum opus adulteri. (2) Ut *θεο-πῶς* ab *ἡλυσθῇ*, sic *θεο-μοίχος* ab *ἀρχομαι*: Qui co-it cum altera. Nota M in *Μαυλοιστήρ*, *Μίχμος*, *Μίχγος*, &c. In Shaksap., K. Lear, 'Let copulation thrive', i.e. *μοιχεία*, Act 4. Sc. 6. (3) 'Qui facit τὸ Μὴ Ἑσικός: Mrt? *Μολγός*, a hide, — bag, as *Βολγός*, *βυλγᾶ*. — Prob. from *μυέλλω*, *ἀμέλλω*, = *μέργω*, *ἀμέργω*, as *Δέρω*, *Δορᾶ*: Ldd. (2) As a 'bag', *Ρ. μολεῖν*: To go with on a journey.

*Μολεῖν*, to come or go. — Bp. Blomf. supposes the obs. *μῶω*, *μῶωω*, *μῶωω*, to move oneself: Allied to *μῶω* as in *Αὐτό-ματος* like *Αὐτό-μολος*: and allied to Lat. *meo*, *meāre*. Hence then *Μολεῖν*. See on *Μόγος*. (2) *Ρ. βάλλω*, *βολέω*, *βολῶ*, *μολῶ*, as *Βύρμηξ* and *Μύρμηξ*, *Βίω* and *Μύω*. See †*ΒΛῶ*, *Βλῶσκω*. (3) 'Hebr. *mol*, to go aside': Wr.

*Μόλιος*, *Μόλιεθος*, *Μόλυεθος*, lead. Scheide asks: 'An a *mole* et gravitate?' This well agrees with this mineral, and Dnn. allies *Moles* with *Μόγος*, *Μόλος*, *Μῶλος*.

*Μόλις*: in *Μόγος*.

*Μολοβρός*, a greedy beggar. — Unn. thought = *μολοβόρος*, *μολών εις βοράν*, going for food. (2) *Riem.* refers it to *μῶλος*, *mollius*, fat, lazy: connecting it with *Μολόβριον*, a young pig with its soft tender flesh: Ldd.

*Μόλος*, *Μῶλος*, 'toil, espec. warlike toil, strife. — Akin to *Μόγος*, *Μόθος*': Dnn. (2) *Ρ. μέλει*, *μῆμελε*, it is a care. (3) *Ρ. μολεῖν*: Toil of journeying. (4) As *Βδέω*, *Βδῶλος*, so *μῶω*, (to be ardent, i.e. for the fight.), *μόλος*. Compare *Μόχη*. (5) Our *moil*. *Μολοσσός*, a dog of *Molossus* in Epirus.

*Μολοσσός*, 'a foot, consisting of 3 long syllables. From *Molossus*, son of Pyrrhus and Andromache': Dnn.

*Μολπή*, song. — *Ρ. μέλω*, *μέμελτα*.

*Μόλυεθος*: in *Μόλιεθος*.

*Μολύνω*, to spot, stain, pollute. — As *Δηθύνω*, *Βαρύνω*. Valck. says: 'I suspect it is prop. to contract dirt from the mud in journeying, from *μολεῖν*.' (2) Or from laboring, from *μόλος*. (3) *Ρ. μέλας*, black.

*Μόλος*, as Lat. *pōndus* from *pēndō*.

*Μομφή*, blame. — *Ρ. μέμφομαι*.

*Μοναχός*, solitary: a *μονή*. — *Ρ. μόνος*.

*Μονή*, a mansion. — *Ρ. μένω*, *μέμνημαι*. As *μανεο*, *maneu*, *mansion*.

*Μόνιμος*, permanent; — steady. — *Ρ. μένω*.

*Μόνος*, alone. — *Ρ. μένω*, *μέμνημαι*, to remain. 'Often said of one left and remaining behind: Matth. 14. 23: 17. 8. Mark 9. 8. Luk. 24. 12': Scheide. *Μόνος*

μύρι, John 12. 24. 'Here I remain alone.' Gray's Letters.

Μόρα, a division of citizens, or of soldiers, regiment. — R. μείρομαι, μέμορα, to divide. 'The whole army was DIVIDED into μόρα regiments.' Rob. Gr. Ant.

Μόργγυμ: = μὲργγυμ.

Μόργος, explained by Hesych. 'an enclosure, and a covered part in waggons in which they carry chaff:' whence it is probably from μόρα, a division: 'divided off.' Thus: τρομικός, τρομικός, μόργος. Thus Μοργή in Pollux is a small part or portion. Hence Μοργεύω, to convey straw, &c. in a Μόργος. (Very rare.)

Μορία, = μορία, folly.

Μορία, with or without ελαια, the sacred olives in the Academy: all olives that grew in the precincts of temples: prob. as parted or propagated μευόμενα, μευομένης, from the orig. olive-stock in the Acropolis. Hence Ζεύς Μόριος, as the guardian of them: Ldd. — Or, as Τέμενος from Τέμνω, being cut off and separated from common olives.

Μόριον, a small μόρος piece.

Μόριμος, Μόρισμος, allotted, fatal. — R. μείρω, μέμορα, whence Μορία, lot.

Μορμολύττομαι, to scare: and

Μορμοροπός, hideous. — From Μορμώ.

Μορμύρω, to rush, roar, μωμωρω, to μωμωρ. 'Written also Μορμύρω. In the same relation to Μόρω, as Πορφυρω to Φύρω: formed in imitation of the sound [μορ μορ]:' Dnn.

Μορμώ, a hag, hob-goblin: — exclam. of fright. — R. μόρμος, idle fear. Perh. allied to Μορμύρω, in allus. to frightful sound: — or to Μωρμός, Μωρμός, dark, black, gloomy, in allus. to appearance: Dnn. As Λόγμος, Μόρισμος, suppose ταύριμος, ταύριμος. Compare the double adjectives Teter, Tetricus: Unus, Unicus. (2) Allied to Μέρμερος, 'causing care and sorrow, trouble, or injury': (Dnn.).

Μορβείν, 'skillfully-wrought: Ernesti from μόρον: Mulberry-colored. Others make it Glistening, shining: Ldd. — Or, according to its just proportions, from μόρος. — Or for μολάβει from μόλος labor: Elaborated. See μορίσσω.

Μορβείν, destined: — from

Μόρος, appointed lot, fate, death, mors. — R. μείρομαι, μέμορα.

ΜΟΡΡΙΑ, ΜΟΡΡΙΝΗ, Lat. murra. 'Some make it a natural substance, as agate: others Chinese porcelain, china: Ldd. 'Prob. from an Eastern dialect. P'assow compares Russ. murawa, glaring, for earthenware: Dnn.

Μορτός, mortal. — R. μόρος.

Μορτίσσω, like Μολύνω, to defile: as γλάφω, γράφω.

Μορφή, outward form, shape, figure. — We speak of 'the different forms of government, of public Worship,' &c. so Μορφή may be from μείρω, μέμορα, to divide i.e. distinguish. As πόριπΗ, &c. (2) Transp. from τρομική, Lat. forma: R. φέρω, πέφορα, φορίμη, bearing on its

surface certain shapes, Lat. re-ferens. So Έμφερής is 'like.'

Μόρφος, said of the eagle, but variously explained: 1. 'dusky,' from όρφη, with M prefix as in Μόριμος, &c.: — 2. 'graceful,' from μορφή, form: — 3. 'deadly, killing,' for μορο-φόνος.

ΜΟΞΣΤΗ, a wooden house or tower. — 'A Scythian word: μαξον French. Serenian allies our masson: Todd.

ΜΟΞΧΟΞ, musk, 'muschio Ital., musc Fr., from Arab. moscha: Todd.

Μόσχος, 'a tender shoot or sucker, — met. an infant, young maiden, young bullock. R. όσχος, όσχη, M euphonic: Dnn. See Μόριμος.

Μοτός, lint. — 'From μωός, to fill, cram: applied to hollow wounds to fill up the flesh: Blomf. This μωός is allied to Μώω and to Βώω to close. So †Πώω and Πώμα, a lid.

Μουσυχών, 'the tenth Attic month, in which was a festival of Diana of Μουσυχία, Μουσυχία, one of the havens of Athens: Dnn. The word apparently is from μόν-ονύξ, μώνυξ, applied to horses.

Μούσα, Μοΐσα, Μωσα, Μω, 'the Muse, the Goddess of Poetry, Music, Song, Dancing, the Drama, &c.: met. music, song, eloquence: — a poetess, musician, songstress. — Prob. from όβολ. μωύ, μωύ, to search, and so invent: Dnn. and Hemst. 'The ancients thus: Μωύσαι από τής Μωύσας, γήγνησας: Dnn. (2) Hebr. musar, erudition: Dahler.

Μουσείον, temple of the Muses. Above. — Also, a museum, 'said to be the place at Athens where Μέναιος sang and was buried. Later, the Opus musivum, mosaic: Ldd.

Μόχθος, the same as Μόγος, and allied to it by all. Μοχλεύω, to move heavy weights: Μόχλευσις, a moving by a lever. — From

Μόχλος, a bar, bolt, crow, lever, pole. — As ΜΟτός is for stopping up a wound, so ΜΟχλος is for stopping up a door: and both allied to Μώω and Βώω, to stop up. (2) But gen. thought the same as όχλεύς, M prefixed, as in Μόριμος.

Μοψόπιος, Attic: from King Μοψιν.

Μύ μύ, Μύ μύ, 'formed to represent a sound uttered with closed lips, expressive of discontent, complaint or mockery. Lat. mutio, musco: Dnn. The very pronunciation of the M is by closing the lips.

Μύαξ, a sea-muscle: μύς, μύς.

Μύδα, to bite or compress the lips in displeasure. — From μύ.

Μυγμός, a muttering. — R. μύζω, μέμυγμα.

Μυδάζομαι, = μυσάττομαι.

Μυδάω, madoe, to be moist, wet; damp, clammy, putrid from wet. — See Μαδάω.

Μύδος, mutus, dumb. — From μύ, or μύς, μύς.

Μύδρος, a mass of red hot iron. — R. μύζω, έμυδον, (Plutarch uses μύσας from μύζω) — for Budæus says that Gaza explains μύζω 'muttre et STRIDERE.' A muttering, hissing sound well agrees. So Dnn.

makes *μῦ* to be a sound of 'mockery', i.e. of *hissing*. (2) 'Ready *μυδῶν* to fall off and melt:' Lenn.

*Μυελός*, marrow, pith. — Allied to *Μυχός*, 'the innermost part' (Dnn.). 'R. *μύω*: Inclosed in the innermost part of the flesh and bones:' Damm.

*Μύω*, to initiate into the *μυστήρια mysteries*: — instruct. — All from *μύω*, i.e. to close against the profane, but by consequence to open to the disciples. 'Eustath. from *μύω*, because the initiated were to shut their mouths, and not discover what they were taught:' Pkh.

*Μύζω*, mutio, musso, to mutter, grumble: — to drink with closed lips. — R. *μῦ*, *μύω*, *μύω*. (2) 'Hebr. *masal*, exprimo:' Dahler.

*Μῦθος*, 'an announcement in order to guide, direct, advise, warn, enjoin, command, relate: a word, saying, speech, discourse, narrative, tale, fable, proverb, advice. According to the old Gramm. it expresses less the result of the reasoning powers than *λόγος*, and is prop. referable to the will, mind, disposition, being formed by transp. from *θυμός*: so also Damm:' Dnn. (2) Much better from *μύω*, *ἐμύθηον*, to instruct, by contraction, as *Πηγάριον* for *Πηγάριον*, (Matthiæ G. G. 204. 3.) and see *Μύσσης*: A didactic tale, &c. (3) Others from *μύω* to shut the mouth: prop. a dark mysterious tale, which one must speak of with one's-self rather than with others.

*Μύια*, *Μύα*, a fly: '*μύια χαλκή* blind-man's buff, Ital. *mosca ceca* (*musca ceca*):' Dnn. — 'R. *μύω*, to murmur:' Schrevel. Nearer, from *μῦ*. (2) 'R. *μυμῶν*, bold, daring, as called also *Κυνέ-μυια*. 'Homer praises it for its perseverance and boldness, and blames it for its impudence:' Damm.

*Μυκάομαι*, *mygio*, to low, bellow, bray. — From the sound *muo* of oxen, as *Μηκάομαι* of sheep.

*Μύκης*, a mushroom, 'allied to *Μύκος*, *mucus*, from its shiny moist nature; — any knobbed round body, like a mushroom, as the cap at the end of a sword's scabbard; — the snuff of a lamp-wick; — a fleshy excrescence:' Ldd. 'The pommel of a sword,' says Portus, 'as pommel is from a resemblance to a Pomum.'

*Μύκος*, *Μύχλος*, = *μάχλος*, lascivious. And an ass, 'as being remarkably lascivious,' Schneid. So *μΥδῶν* and *μΥδῶν*.

*Μύκος*, *mucus*, allied to *Μυκτήρ*. See *Μύξα*.

*Μυκτήρ*, the nostril, nose. R. *†Μύσσω*, *μύμικται*. *Μυκτηρίων*, to turn up the nose, sneer at: 'Naso suspendere aducno,' Hor. 'Tacito rides naso,' Martial.

*Μυλακρίς*, a mill-stone; — cock-roach found in mills and bakehouses. — From

*Μύλη*, *mola*, a mill; neither mill-stone; — barley coarsely bruised in a mill; *hard* formation in the womb, false conception, *mola*; — the knee-pan, 'called also *patella* or *mola*,' Dr. J. *Αι μύλαι*, the grinders. — R. *μύλλω*.

*Μύλιδας*, to grind the teeth. — R. *μύλη*. *Μυλλῶν*, 'prop. compressing or writhing the mouth: hence contorted, crooked. R. *μύλλω*:' Dnn.

*Μύλλα*, '*Μοιμύλλα* [*as Μοιμύδα*] redupl., to squeeze the lips, utter a murmur, mutter in a low voice: — to bruise, grind, and *Μύλλα*, a mill. All from [*μῦ*], *μύζω*, *μύω*: Schneid. and Passow:' Dnn. Compare *βύω*, and *†Πύω*, *Πυκρός* and *Πύλη*.

*Μύλλα*, *μολο*, ut Lat. *per-molo*, unde *Μυλλῶν* = *τὰ αἰδοῖα γυναικεία*: et *Μυλλῶν* = meretrix. V. supra.

*Μύμαρ*, 'Æol. for *μῶμαρ*, *μῶμος*;' Ldd. Blame, censure. So *φῶρ*, fU. Homer has 'Α-μῶμαρ. (2) Hebr. *mum*.

*Μυνδός*, as *Μύδος*, *mutus*, dumb.

*Μύνομαι*, to fend off; *Μύναι*, pleas and excuses. — 'Buttm. well allies *munio*:' Ldd. See 'Αμύνω.

*Μύξα*, *mucus* from the nose: from *μύσσω*, ξω, to wipe the nose; — the nostrils: — a lamp-nozzle.

*Μύξα*, *ων*, a kind of plum or damson, so called, says Pliny, 'ob *mucosum* lentorem:' alluding to *Μύξα*, *mucus*, above. — So

*Μύζινος*, 'a smooth sea-fish, as if *Slime-fish*, Lat. *muçil*:' Ldd. — Above.

*Μυστράριον*, a pirate vessel. — 'R. *μῦς*, *μυδός*, *πάρων*:' Dnn. See *Πάρων*. But *μυο* rather from *μύω*, to be closed. (2) 'Bayf compounds it of a vessel made at *Μύς* and of another made in *Πάρος*:' Steph.

*Μυρίνη*, *Μυρίνης*, 'a sweet wine, Lat. *potio mur-rhina* or *mur-rata*: prob. flavored with *μύρρα* or rather with *μύρον*:' Ldd.

*Μυρίος*, numberless, immense: *Μυρίοι*, 10,000: *Μυριάς*, *δῶς*, the number of 10,000, whence *myriad*. — Valck. says on Eur. Phoen. 1485: '*Μυρίον αἶμα* is elegant, *Plurimum sanguinis fnebat*. For *μυρίος* is used properly of fluids, *ἐπὶ τῶν μυρομένων*, but was afterwards applied to any magnitude.' Bp. Blomf. also refers it to *Μύρω*. So Abundant from *Unda*. So *Ex-undo*. *Undanti* cruore, Virgil. So Ezek. 43. 2: 'His voice was like a noise of many waters.' Rev. 14. 2. Isa. 17. 13. 'The multitudinous sea:' Shakspeare.

*Μυρμηκία*, 'conceits of a harp-player, who runs up and down the notes, in and out and all ways, like a nest of ants:' Ldd. — From

*Μόρμηξ*, *Μύρμος*, *Βόρμος*, *Βόρμηξ*, an ant. — Wachter and Mrt. from *μύριον*, from their myriads of numbers. Or at once *R. μύριον*, *μύμικμαι*, by metaph., whence *Μυρίος*, which see. (2) *†Μόρμηξ* seems to have existed, acc. *†Φόρμικα*, Lat. *formica*: then, like *Φόρμυξ*, from *φίρω*, to carry. 'Magni formica laboris Ore trahis quodcumque potest:' Hor. (3) If *Βόρμος* is the orig., then from its exertions in carrying *βόρᾶ* for itself. So some bring *Formica* from *ferre micas*. See Horace above.

*Μόρμηξ*, 'a sort of gauntlet with metal studs like warts on it: for *Μυρμηκία* are warts, Lat. *formicationes*,' Ldd.: and these as being like ants' hills, or as stinging like ants. — Above.

*Μόρμηξ*, a sunken rock in the sea. Allied apparently to the word above, but the reason does not appear. Steph. mentions *Μυρμηκίας λίθος*, 'having black emi-

nences like warts.' Μύρμηξ is also a strange animal described by Herod., throwing up sand as an ant: 3. 102.

Μύρον, 'any sweet juice distilling from plants, and used for perfumes: derived from μύρω, to trickle, by the Ancients; or, acc. to Athen., from μύρρα, myrrh-oil:' Ldd. 'Certainly allied to myrrh.' Henst.

Μύρρα, 'juice of the Arabian myrtle, myrrha, myrrha:' Ldd. 'Myrrh:' Dnn.—R. μύρω to flow. (2) R. μύρον. (3) 'Hebr. mer, to be bitter:' Wr.

Μύρρινος, 'myrtus seu pili inferioria parie verettri:' Brunck. An quia 'formosam Veneri gratissima myrtus,' Virg. ? et ergo ut 'myrtea sylvā' ap. eund. ? Sic dicitur Μυρτόχειλα: et Μύρρινος est 'Veneri deditus.' — Compara

ΜΥΡΤΟΣΣ, Μυροίνη, Μυρίνη, myrtus, myrtle:—a fly-flap made of myrtle branch,' Ldd.—The Persian mourd.

Μύρω, to flow or shed copiously, weep copiously.—Short for Μορμύρω. (2) Like Πύρω, Εύρω, Δύρομαι: and allied to Μάω, (as in Αιρό-ματος,) to move on, to Μω, meäre Lat., Moveo Lat. and Moleiv. 'Eunt more fluentis aque:' Ov. So Νάομαι is to go, Νάω is to flow. (3) 'Hebr. mar, a drop:' Mrt.

Μῦς, g. μύδος, mus, mouse:—muscle-fish:—muscle of the body.—All the senses from μῦν, to keep close. 'A mouse, as shutting itself up in hiding-places:' Voss. I.e., in μυχοῖν. (In Persian musk.) So a Muscle shuts itself up. A Muscle of the body, says Celsus, in some way resembles a little mouse.

Μυσάρης, a wretch. And

Μυσάττομαι, to abominate.—From

Μύσος, abomination, abominable crime.—R. μῦν, μύσω: 'At which we shut our eyes, not daring to look: or our mouths, not daring to speak:' Eustath. 'That stoppeth his ears from hearing of blood, and shutteth his eyes from seeing evil:' Isa. 33. 15. Note In-vīsus, hated. So Μύσις is a closing of the lips and eyes.—Others from μῦζω. (2) 'Hebr. meš, to despise:' Wr.

†Μύσσω, (used in compounds,) to make to blow the nose.—'R. μῦν, μύσω, to close the nostrils:' Schngid. Allied to Μάσσω, μυῖν, πυΝγο.

Μύσταξ, upper lip; μουσταχή: = μάσταξ.

Μυστήριον, a mystery.—R. μῦν.

Μύστις, initiated in the mysteries.—R. μνέω.

Μυστίλη, Μυστίλη, 'a hollowed bit of bread for sipping gravy with, making a (Μύστρον) spoon: from μυστάλλω, to cut into bits:' Henst. So both Μίφυλος and Μύτιλος are mutilated.

Μύστρον, a spoon, as in Μυστίλη. And a measure, = 2 spoonfuls.

Μυτακισμός, fondness for the letter Μῦ.

Μυτίλος, mutilus, mutilated. See Μίτυλος.

Μυτίλος, Μίτυλος, the muscle fish, or limpet.—R. from μῦς, μύδος, the muscle fish. (2) Heindorf says:

'Not from μῦς, but of Latin origin.' Ldd.: 'From Lat. mytilus.' But whence this?

Μότις, like Μωκτηρ, 'the nose of certain marine animals; what lies under their mouth, and through which the stomach stretches.' So Aristotle, who adds that these have no liver, but instead have the Μότις and upon it the Θάλας.

Μυττωτός, Μύσματος, 'a savory dish made of cheese, honey, garlic, &c. mashed up:—from μῦν, μῦζω, μύσσω, because its pungent taste made people wince:' Ldd.

Μυχθίζω, 'to breathe strongly through the nose, with the lips closely pressed together, as in anger, sorrow, or contempt: moan, deride. R. μύζω, (δύμυθην):' Dnn.

Μυχός, the innermost part of a house, cave, bay, &c.

—R. μῦν, μέμυκα, to be shut. As Close and Closet.

Μῦν, to be shut:—to shut the eyes and the mouth.

—R. μῦ, μῦν, &c. See Βῦν.

Μῦν, muscular part of the body.—R. μῦς, μύδος, muscle.

Μυζός, Μυζός, a dormouse.—R. μῦς, μύδος, mus, mouse.

Μυῖν, 'short-sighted, closing the eyelids to see more clearly:' Dnn.—R. μῦν, ὄψ, ὠπός the eye.

Μυῖν, horse-fly, gad-fly:—a spur, a stimulant. Called by Suid. and Hezych. a μυία, musca: = †μυιῖν. Hence Μυοπίζειν τὸν ἵππον, to spur a horse.

Μάκος, mockery; Μωκός, a mocker.—R. μάω, μῶ, to lay hold of, 'prehando, re-prehendo', to chide, rate, ἐπι-μόμαί. (2) Our word mock, Fr. mocquer, Welsh mocio.

Μῶλος, toil, like Μόλος, broil, spec. of war. Allied to Μόλος, but Wr. from Hebr. moöl, to cut off.—Also, a mocker, like Μωκός.—Also, a pier, but this is a sort of barbarous word of late age, agreeing with Lat. moles. See on Μάλιθος.

Μῶλυς, 'worn out by Μῶλος toil, feeble, sluggish:' Ldd.

Μῶλυς, weal of a stripe or blow.—'A mark left in μάλος battle:' Schleusn. (2) 'R. μάω, σμάω, as Μῶ-διξ, Σμῶδιξ from σμάχω:' Dnn.

Μῶμος, blame, ridicule. Μομῖος, the god of censure and ridicule.—R. μέμφομαι, μέμωμαι, to blame. (2) Allied to Μάκος. (3) 'Hebr. mum, a spot:' Mrt.

Μῶν, whether.—For Μῆ ἔν, Μῆ οὐν, Whether or not? (2) Particip. of μῶν: Seeking, enquiring.

Μῶνυξ, for Μόν-ανυξ, having solid hoofs, not cloven-footed. Thus our Ido-latry for Idol-latry.—R. μῶνος, ὄνυξ.

Μῶριον, 'a species of mandrake, supposed to have the property of producing madness:' Dnn.—From

Μωρός, prim. tasteless, sapless, insipid; and allied through μῶν, ἡμαρῶς (as †Χῶν, Χῶρος,) to Μάτην, in vain, Μάταιος, 'unprofitable', (Dnn.) Then dull, slow, stupid. (2) R. μῆ, ὀρῶ. ?

## N.

NABAA, Ναῦλα, a musical instrument.—'The Hebr. *nebel*:' Becm. and Mrt.

Νάγμα, a stone-wall: as piled up.—R. νάσσω, νά-  
γαγμα.

Ναήτης, an inhabitant.—R. ἵδω, ναῖω.

Nal, Νῆ, Ναχί, (as Οὐχί.), yes, truly.—Becman says that in 600 places Nal is nothing but 'I pray, I ask you.' I suspect then that Nal is short for "Οναῖο, 'vai,' 'may you prosper (as you grant me)!' (2) 'Hebr. nā, now:' Mrt.

Ναῖδς, ἄδος, Naïs, a water-nymph.—'R. ναῖω to dwell: or νάω, to flow:' Forcell. 'R. νάω, to flow:' Dnn. Or νάω 'in the sense of float, whence Ναῖδς:' (Dnn.)

Ναῖω, ἱδῶμαι, ἐνδύσθην, ναίεσθαι, to dwell.—Dnn. says: 'In Od. 9. 222, ὅρῳ ναίων ἄγγεα, (some read ναῖον.) The vessels were full of milk. Hence this verb is prim. to fill, then fill with inhabitants, and occupy, inhabit, as Damm and Passow.' Allied to Νάσσω. Like Νάσσω, Ναῖω might mean 'to heap or pile up a building, build, and so make habitable:—make habitable for, cause to dwell,' as it is often thus used with an Accus., and ἐνδύσθην, he settled or dwelt. (2) 'Hebr. *navah*, to dwell:' Mrt.

Νάκη, Νάκος, a goat's skin, sheep's fleece.—'A skin with the wool on: R. νάσσω, νάχα: Something να-  
στὸν close and tight:' Schrevel. 'Perh. from νάω to pile up:' Lennep. K, as φυλάσσω, φυλακῆ. (2) In Norfolk a *nacker* is a collar- or harness-maker.

Νάμα, Ναμῦς, a stream, spring, river.—R. Νάω, to flow.

NANOΣ, Νάνος, a dwarf, *nanus*.—Wr. from Hebr. *neen*, a babe, Becm. from Hebr. *neen*, 'subolescebat.' The old deriv. is at least more to the purpose, from νῆ, or νέ, ἀνά: One 'not' grown 'up' to his proper size, as Νηλεὺς, Νήπιος, &c. But?

Ναζία λίθος, a whetstone, from Νάκος in Crete.

Ναὸς, Νηὸς, a dwelling of the gods, a temple, or its inmost part.—R. ἵδω, ναῖω, to dwell. 'The house where God is worshipped:' Hesyeh. Called οἶκος Luke xi. 51. So 'house' 1 Kings 5. 18. 'The house of GOD' is common.—Or ναῖω, ἵδω, to build, as Hom. νηὸν ἵνασσαν.

Νάπη, Νάπος, a woody dell.—R. prob. νάω: 'Dnn. 'R. νάω, as in a Νάπη much moisture flows:' Greg. So Hederic 'A frequentia fontium et rivorum.' 'A watery place:' Hesyeh. Πη, as πόρπη.

ΝΑΠΑΟΣ, spikenard.—'The Hebr. *nerd*:' Wr.

ΝΑΡΘΗΞ, 'the giant-fennel:—the stalks were used as canes, rods, ferules: the dried pith as tinder: a box [made of it] for containing unguents: copy of Homer kept by Alexander in the perfume-box of Darius:' Dnn.—'The Etym. M. from νάπος, humid, flowing: Hesyeh. calls it a reed-plant:' Scheide. It may be so.

Νάρκη, numbness, torpor:—the torpēdo fish.—The old deriv. is νῆ, ἀρκῆ, to be capable of: A state of incapacity. (2) R. νάω, νασσω, ἱναίρω, 'to press down firmly,' (Dnn.) ναστὸς, 'closely pressed, compact,' like Πηκτός, 'compact, curdled, condensed.' Compare in form Ἀδρῆκος and Μάργος.

Νάρκισσος, the *narcissus*, from its narcotic properties.—Above.

Νάρος, νηρὸς, flowing, liquid.—R. νάω, to flow.

Νασμός: in Νάμα.

Νάσσω, 'to press down firmly, heap up, pile. Akin to Νέω, Νήω, to heap, and perhaps Ναῖω: Dnn. See in Ναῖω and ἱδῶμαι. In form, as Πράσσω, Τάσσω.

Ναστός, close-pressed: ὁ ν., a well-kneaded cake.—R. νάσσω.

Ναύκράτος, 'also written Ναυκλᾶτος, and so the same as Ναυκλῆτος: the chief of a division of the citizens:—we do not find they had anything to do with the navy, till Solon charged each with furnishing 1 ship and 2 horse-men: so that Böckh's deriv. from ναὺς is less prob. than from νάω: 'Ldd. 'Enstath. explains it having κράναν ἐν νηϊ, the head in the ship: And well, for the Greeks often compare a republic to a ship, and its governors to pilots:' Port.

Ναῦλα: in Νδέλα.

Ναῦλον, passage-money in a ναὺς ship.

Ναῦς, *navis*, a ship.—R. νάω, 'fluo, fluo', to float: Floating on the waters. Or R. νέω, to swim, as the gen. is νεώς. (2) Sanskr. *nav*, Pers. *navh*.

Ναυσία, Ναυτία, sickness on board of ναὺς ship, *nausea*.

Ναύτης, *nauta*, a sailor: ναῦς.

Ναυτίλος, a seaman, *nautis*:—the *nautilus*, a shell-fish, with a membrane serving it for a sail: The sailor.—Above.

ΝΑΦΘΑ, *naphtha*, 'a bituminous substance in a liquid state:' Dnn.—'By the Persians still called *Naft*:' Dahler. (2) In form as 'Αφθαί, ἄν, the thrush. R. νάω, to flow?'

ΝΑΩ, Νέω, ἱδῶμαι, ἱδῶμαι, ἱδῶμαι in Lat. *Nuo*, *Nustāw*, seem to have meant prim. to *move*, and to be the same as *Māw*, &c., M and N agreeing as *Μιν*, *Νιν*; *Μη*, *Νη*, *Ne*, &c. Mrt. however adduces 'Hebr. *nah*, *movēri*;' Wr. representing it as 'Hebr. *nwo*, to move.' Hence 1. *Néw*, *Néwmai*, *Niswmai*, to go, i.e. to move onwards. *No*, to return.

2. *Néw*, *no*, to swim, i.e. to move in the water. 'Hebr. *nah*, *movēri*:' Mrt.

3. *Néw*, to bend forwards or down, i.e. move the head thitherward. 'Hebr. *nah*, *nuto*:' Mrt.

4. *Náw*, to flow, i.e. move on.

5. *Náw*, to settle a person in a place, i.e. cause him

to remove and go there : and *Naíw*, to dwell. Ormston says : ' To flow or flock to, people, inhabit.' See also a different method in *Naíw*.—Hebr. *na'ah*, to dwell.' Mrt.

6. *Níw*, to heap, pile, i.e. moveo in unum, much as *Ξέρω*, to draw, is also ' to sweep or brush into a heap, collect', (Dun.).—Allied to Germ. *nähen*, to sew, i.e. join together : Thierach. See No. 7.

7. *Níw*, neo, to spin, i.e. ' to roll or wind up thread : Grove. See No. 6. But Ormston reverses 6 and 7.

8. *Nίω*, *Νίπτω*, to wash : i.e. to move the hands about in water, as *Χεῖρ χεῖρα νίπτει*. I, as in *νίωσμαι*. And *νίφω*.

Ne-, not. See in Nη-.

*Nía*, *Neds*, fallow ground.—R. *véos*. I.e. renewed.

*Neávras*, *Neavslakos*, a young man, as *Néos* ;—also as *Néos*, new, fresh.

*Néavros*, *Nelavros*, last, uttermost.—Prop. the newest, from *véos*, as Lat. novissimus.

*Népros*, a fawn : from *véos*, *véfos*, (as *no Yús*), *ve-fós* : A young deer. Somewhat as *Juvenis*, *Juventus*.

*Nelaipa*, *Neípa*, the latter or lower part of the belly : *γαστήρ* sometimes added. Like *Néavros*, *Nelavros*, last.

*Nekíw*, to quarrel, wrangle : *Néikos*, contention.—Usually derived from *nh-*, or *ve-*, *ékw* : Unyielding conduct : Or Unsuitableness of temper, for 'A-ékw is Unsuitable. Or as 'A-ékleia, *Aíkleia*, unseemly conduct. (2) R. *véwmai*, *vésswmai*, *véneúwmai*, 'eo, gradior', I.e. 'co-eo, con-gredior, to meet in a hostile manner.

*Neíðw*, from the bottom.—R. *véos*, whence *Néavros* the last.

*Néiav*, *Níav*, *Neuavri*, recently.—R. *véos*, fresh. So *Novus*, *Noviper*, *Nuper*.

*Néwmai*, *Nelwmai*, *Nésswmai*, *Nísswmai*, to come or go. See NΑΩ 1.

*Néktap*, *nectar*, the drink of the gods :—afterwards, food.—'Usually derived from *ve-*, not, and *κτάω*, *κτείνω* : and so = *ἀνεκποία*.' Ldd. As conferring immortality. (2) R. *νέον κτέα*, a new possession of the Gods. ?

*Nékw*, *Nekrós*, dead ;—a dead body.—Lenn. well from *ηnekhs*, *'nekw*, (as *Εκείνος*, *Κείνος* : *Ένεσθε*, *Νέρεθ*.) explained by Steph. : ' prorectus et protentus in longitudinem.' Stretched out, laid flat. Homer: *Κεῖτο ταβέις*. (2) R. *νέω*, taken as *Νέω*, to bend forward, much as *Cadáver* from *Cado*, *Πέσσω* from *Πίπτω*. *Nékw*, as *Ψέω*, *Ψεδός*. (3) ' Chald. *necas* is *Mactäre*, *neca* *Percutere* : ' Mrt.

*Némesis*, just retribution, vengeance, spite, ill-feeling ;—just remorse.—*Nemesia*, the goddess of Retribution. And *Nemesíw*, to feel just indignation at.—'R. *νέμω*, to distribute, assign : Dnn.

*Némos*, 'a pasture, from *νέμος* :—a wooded pasture, glade, *nemus*.' Ldd.

*Néμω*, to distribute, assign, allot :—midd. divide among themselves, possess, have in use ;—dwell in as a possession :—act. to dispense the affairs of a house or

state, govern, rule :—to feed, put to pasture ; midd. to devour : i.e. assign to animals their proper pastures.—From *νέω*, (See NΑΩ.) prop. to move, i.e. one from another, or into their proper places, *re-moveo*, *a-moveo*, *di-moveo*, *se-moveo*. *Néw* (and *Νέω*), also 'to brandish', i.e. to move up and down. ' *Ναυμάς*, *ΜΟ-ΥΕΟ*, agito.' Steph.—In form compare *Γέμω*, *Ερέμω*, *Δέμω*.

*Néws*, *Νεννός*, *Νενήλος*, foolish, — purblind.—'R. *ve-*, not, *νούς*. [As *τρίΠΟΤΣ* becomes *τρίΠΟΣ*.] Or Hebr. *neen*, a child : Mrt. Note our *ninny*, Span. *nino*, a child.

*Néwílos*, new-born, as *Νεό-γενος*.—R. *véos* ;—*-yílos* seems in some manner connected with *Γίνομαι*.

*Neolala*, a band of youths, the youth of a nation.—R. *véos*, young ; *lads*, people.

*Néwmai*, *Nelwmai*, *Nésswmai*, *Nísswmai*, to come or go.—See in NΑΩ 1.

*Néws*, *νίfos*, *no Yús*, new, fresh ;—young, young man.—R. *νέω*, *νέwmai*, to come : Just come, fresh come, *vé-níw*.

So Ad-vena, a stranger, from Ad-venio. ' *New* gods that came newly up.' Deut. 32. 17. 'We Belgians say *een aankomeling*.' Lenn.

*Neosós*, a young animal, esp. young bird, from *Néws*. Also *Noσός*, *Νεττός*. As *Δίς*, *Διστός*.

*Neoxúds*, = *véos*.

*Néwds*. 'The seals are called the *νέwds* of Amphitrité, explained 1. *ve-*, *ne-*, *wds*, *pedes*, the footless ones, fish ; 2. *νέω*, to swim, no : the swimming or fin-footed ; 3. *νέwds* = a brood, as if from *véos* : Lat. *nepos*, *nepótis* : Ldd.

*Nérbe*, for 'Ένεσθε : *Néptreos* for 'Ένέπτερος.

*Neupá*, a string, bow-string. And

*Neúpor*, *Neúpor*, *nerveus* : a sinew, tendon, nerve :—string made of sinew ;—fibre.—Lennep says : 'R. *νέw*. Prop. quod facit *vergere*.' Martin : 'R. *νέw* : nam est instrumentum *inclinationis*.' Now Dr. Johnson defines *Sinew* 'the ligament by which the joints are moved.' So that evidently *motion* is implied in *Neúpor*. And NΑΩ, NEΩ, mean prim. to move. See NΑΩ.

*Νέω*, *núto*, to nod, —nod to, beckon ;—bend forward, incline, decline : *Νεωτάδω*, to nod, fall asleep.—R. *νέω*, *νέwmai*, to go, i.e. downwards. See in NΑΩ 3. (2) 'Hebr. *nah*, *nuto* : Mrt.

*Neféllh*, *nebula*, and *Néfos*, cloud, mist :—and a fine bird-net, much as Ovid's *Vellera nebulae* *aequantia*. 'Theophrast. uses *Neféllai* of light fleecy clouds : Ldd.—There was a verb *Néfw*, whence 'Επί-νέφης : (and as *Στίφω*.) 'prob. from *νέω*, *νέw*, to heap, accumulate.' Dnn.—Or even *νέω*, *νέwmai*, to go (over) : That which comes over (superveniit) the sky. (2) The old deriv. was *ve-*, *phós* : No light. (3) 'Chald. *noph*, stillto : Mrt. *Néfwl*, the kidneys.—The Etym. M. from *νέfw* = *νέw*, to wet, 'quod irrigantur *urina*.' 'R. *νέw*, no, fluo : Mrt. (2) 'Prob. from *φέρες* by transp., as *ForMa* from *Μορφή* : Dnn.

*Néw* : For the various senses see in NΑΩ.

Νεώριον, a dock-yard. — R. νέως gen. of ναῦς: and perh. ἔρα, attention to.

Νεωστὶ: in Νέϊον.

Νέωτα, for εἰς ν., next year, i.e. the new year coming. — R. νέος, new; or νέομαι, to come.

Νη-, as Lat. ne-, not, the same as Μη, as Μιν, Νιν. (2) Some bring νη from ἔνευ, and indeed it sometimes occurs as Νε-. Blomf. rejects Νη-. (3) Sax. ne, not.

Νῆ Δία, νηὶ μὲν τὸν Δία, yes by Jove. — Allied to Ναί. So Δαί and Δή.

Νηγάτεος, new-made. — R. νέος, νέα; γάω, γέγαα, γέγαται, γίνομαι. Passow for Νη-γάτος.

Νήδυμος, Homeric epith. of sleep, '1. from νη, δύω, for ἄν-ἐκ-δύτος, from which one rises not, as ν-ήγρετος: — 2. Usn. derived from ἡδύς, sweet, i.e. ἡδυμός, which often occurs, but not in Homer: a very old mistake then for ἡδυμός; N introduced to supply the place of the defunct digamma: otherwise ν is contrary to all analogy, [though it may be like νη = ναι, and indeed Ldd. himself says on Νήχυτος: 'Prob. formed on the supposition that νη is intensive: and the same in Νηπεδαυός:'] — 3. Some even make it Intimus sopor, from νηδύς, the bowels, stomach: Ldd. So Jones: 'Vital sleep.'

Νηδύς, the belly, bowels, womb. — As Νῆσις is the act of heaping, accumulation, so Νηδύς the part of the body where the food is accumulated. Δ, as ἐπ-ήλυδος, ἔδωρ, ἔδος, μῆδος, βραδύς. (2) 'Hebr. נוֹד, uter: Mrt.

Νηῶ, Νηεῶ, to pile: νέα.

Νηῶν, to spin: R. νέα, ἐνὶ νην.

Νῆς, g. νῆδος, not knowing: νη. εἶδω, εἶδον, ἴδον.

Νηκεστος, Νηλεὺς, Νημερτὴς, Νήνεμος: all from νη-, with adjunct from ἀέομαι ἥκεσται, ἔλεος, ἀμαρτάνω, ἄνεμος. So

Νήπιος, Νηπίτιος, an infant. — R. νη-, ἔπω: as Infans, not speaking. Νηπίτιος perh. from νη-, ἀπώω.

Νηρίτης, Νηρείτης, sea-snail or periwinkle. — Grove from νέω, to swim: 'As swimming on the water.' Or νηρός, wet, liquid: A liquid substance. So Dnn.: 'R. νήριτος, same sense as Νηρός.'

Νήριτος, = νήριβμος, countless: Ldd. I.e. νη-, ἀριβμος. But ΘM? Better from νη-, ἔρις, or ἐρίω, ἥριται: So 'Αδῆριτος, not to be disputed. Incontestably great. Or νη-, ἐρῶ, to speak, like 'Α-σπετος, Unspeakably great.

Νηρός, as Ναρὸς, flowing, wet: νέα.

Νῆσος, an island. — 'R. νέω, to swim: Dnn. Or to float, as in Ναῦς. 'Το νέω (to swim.) Dionysius seems to allude in his Perieg. 7. 8: 'Ἦντε ΝΗΧΟΜΕΝΟΝ κυκλόκεται ὀνόμα ΝΗΣΟΣ. So Insula is In-salo: Pkh. (2) R. νέα, ναίω, to dwell. Dr. Jones calls it 'a place inhabited by men.' Opposed to a desert island.

Νῆσσα, a duck. — 'R. νέω, (τήγω), to swim: Ldd. Anacr.: 'Ἴδε πῶς νῆσσα κυλινδῶ. Or, to float. (2) Lenn. for νῆσσα, like a ship.

Νῆστις, 'Ανιστις, fasting, starving. — For νή-εστις, from ἔδω, ἔδεσται (whence 'Εδιστός, eatable.) contr. ἔτιστα. So In-edia.

Νῆστις, the Intestinum jejunum, from its being always found empty. Above. — And used by Empedocles for the element of air and water: Q. as empty and light, as Horace, 'Per VACUUM aethera.' Homer has: 'May you become water and earth,' i.e. may you die, Il. 7. 99. But Ldd. 'prob. from a Sicilian goddess so called.'

Νῆτη, the νῆτη lowest chord in the lyre.

Νήφω, 'am sober, esp. drink no wine: Ldd. — R. νη, ἀφῇ or perf. ἤφα, ἔπτομαι: Not to touch. See Νῆστις.

Νήχω, as Νέω, τρένηκα, to swim.

ΝΙΓΑΡΟΣ, a pipe or flute to regulate rowers. — Q?

Νίω, Νίπω, to wash: — see Νίπτω, and in ΝΑΩ 8.

Νίκη, victory. — As Φρίσσω, Φρίκη, so †Νίσσω, Νίκη.

†Νίσσω is active of 'νίσσωμαι, fut. νίσσεται, to go away, return', (Ldd.) i.e. to make to retire, and so to turn back. 'By the way that he came, by the same shall he return', 2 Kings 19. 33. So Τρέπω is used, Τροπαῖον, &c. (2) The old Gramm. deriv. was νε- or νη-, εἶκω or ἴκω as in 'ἵκελος: Where the party does not yield. (3) 'Hebr. neke, to smite: Wr. As well ally it to Neco from Νέκυς. But 1?

Νιν, the same as Μιν.

Νίπτω, to wash, and Νίω. — 'Allied to νέω, to flow, νέω, to swim, νέω, νίω: Lenn. 'R. νείω or νέω, to wet: Pkh. and Ewing. 'R. νέω, to swim: Mrt. Or allied at once to Νάω, prim. to move, which see. As in Χεῖρ χεῖρα νίπτει. See ΝΑΩ.

Νίσσωμαι: in Νέομαι.

Νίτρον, nitre, but explained natron or potasse, and, when mixed with oil, used for soap. — 'R. νίω, [νένι-,] νίπτω: Dnn. 'That by which you can νίπτει: Lenn. (2) 'Hebr. neter, to dissolve or cleanse: Wr.

Νίφα, to snow. — Allied to Νίω, to wash, and Νίπτω. (2) 'Hebr. noph, still: Mrt.

Νιψ, νιψός, snow. — Above.

Νόω, to observe, perceive, have thought, think, understand, purpose. — R. νόος.

Νόθος, illegitimate, spurious. — R. νέομαι, τινύθην: Adventitious. 'Advena pellex,' Ov. See Νοστέω.

(2) R. νη, ἔθω, ἔθθα: Against the established custom? (3) R. ὀνοτός, 'νοτός, contemptible: Or a 1 ὀνόθην.

Νομεῖς, a shepherd. R. νέμω, νένομαι, to feed cattle. — A dealer out, distributor: R. νέμω, to distribute. — Νομέες, 'the ribs of a ship, which are the basis of the whole,' Ldd.: i.e. directors. Or as equally distributed, as Homer's νῆας ἑτάς.

Νομίζω, to observe or practise as a νόμον law or custom. Νομίζω θεός, to believe in the gods as recognized by the state: — own, acknowledge, hold to be right, — gen. to think.

Νόμισμα, usage, custom; — the common current coin of a state, — established weight or measure. — Above.

Νόμος, usage, law. — R. νέμω: Assigning to each his own: or an assigned, allotted state of things.

Νόμος, a musical note, strain. 'According to a prescribed form, as the Lydian measure, the highest; the Dorian, the lowest: Dnn. — Above.

**Νόμος**, allotment of land, division, district: *νέμω*.  
**Νομῆς**, a pasture; from *νέμω*, to feed. And **Νομῆς**,  
devouring violence.

**Νόος**, **Νούς**, the mind, thought, purpose, &c.—‘As  
**Πάω**, **Πάδος**, so **Νέω**, **Νόος**. **Νέω** is prop. glomero:  
**Νόος** is that which glomerates, which *cogit*, *cogit*,  
*cogitat*: Valck. So Lenn. ‘from *νέω*, *necto*, *cogo*, *cogito*.’  
Thus **Νέτος**, says Voss, is prop. to join together by  
SPINNING. Then to connect, connect ideas.

**Νόσος**, a disease, disorder, &c.—Few words have  
given etymologists more trouble than this. They say,  
from *νή*, not, *σός*, sound: but the O? — Or from the  
Hebr. *nos*, to flee: but this is beside the mark.—I  
imagine that, as **Νίτρον** and **Λίτρον**, **Νῦξ** and **Λίγνη**,  
(Dnn.), **Νύμφα** and **Λύμφα**, **Νανίσκος** and **Λαγύσκος**,  
so **Νόσος** and **ἡλόςος** were the same, and that **ἡλόςος**  
belonged to that numerous class **Λογός**, **Λοιμός**, **Λοιδωρός**,  
**Λορδός**, &c. and meant ‘a hurt’, &c. Compare on similar  
principles **Δάσος** and **Δασός**.

**Νοσῶς**, in **Νεοσῶς**.

**Νοσῶν**, to go or come home, return.—**Ν. νέομαι**,  
**†νέομαι**. So **Κορύς**.

**Νόσφι**, **Νόσφιν**, aloof, apart, away, far from:—except.  
—**Ν. νόστος**, **νόστοςφι**, **νέσφι**: Ily a going away, by re-  
tiring from, as **μάχης ἐκ νοστίσαντες**, having retired  
from the battle. So **†νωστίσις** is explained by  
Steph., ‘by which anything goes back, and betakes itself  
or sinks away (clanculum) by stealth.’ Thus in  
full, **Νόσφιν ἀπ’ ἑλλάω** in Homer, and **†νωστίσις**.

**Νοσφίζομαι**, to separate from.—Above.

**Νότις**, moisture.—**Ν. νέομαι**, **νένοται**, to go, i.e.  
issue forth. As **Ἰκμάς** from **ἰκω**. (2) Allied to **Νάω**,  
to flow. ‘**Ν. νέω**, no, fluo.’ Chald. *nedā*, aspersit: Mrt.  
**Νότος**, **notus**, the S. wind.—**Ν. νότις**, moisture.  
‘This wind gen. brought rain in Greece’: Dnn. ‘**Hum-**  
**idus** Auster.’ Virg. ‘**Udo** Noto,’ Hor.

**Νοῦμος**, **nummus**, a coin, **Νόμισμα**.—**Ν. νόμος**: Dnn.  
**Νυ**: the same as **Νυν**.

**Νυκτερίς**, a bat, flying **νυκτός** by night.

**Νύμφη**, a bride, allied to the Latin *Nubo*, **Νυβος**,  
**Νέφος**, **Νεφέλη**, &c. from her veiling her face:—any  
married woman,—even a marriageable maiden:—  
**Νυμφή**. ‘The Muses are called **Νυμφῆς**: hence all  
raptured persons were called **Νυμφόληπτοι**, caught by  
the Muses’: Lld. Also a baby, chrysalis or pupa of  
moths, young bee or wasp, &c.; opening rosebud:—  
water, Lat. *lympha*, ‘prob. from the water-*nymphe*.’  
Lld. **Αἱ νύμφαι**, the *nymphe* in the female body.—  
The word **†Νέφος** (whence **Νεφέλη**) is established by  
**Ἐπί-νεψις**. Then **†νένοφα**, **Γνώφος**, and a verb **†Νέφω**,  
**Νυβο**, as **Στόδος**, **γῆνη**, **βῆμος**, **Ἑολιέ**.

**Νύμφιος**, a bridegroom.—Above.

**Νύν**, now.—‘It seems contr. from **νένυν**, [Æol. of]  
**νέον**, which often means *now* in Homer, as in Il. γ. 394:  
Scheide. So Brunck. translates **Νέον** in Ed. T. 155.  
Thus **Ἐννερα** for **Ἐοῦρα**. (2) **Ν. νέον**, part. of **νέω**, to  
go: The time passing. (3) ‘Hebr. *nū*, now:’ Mrt. ?

**Νυν**, then, as in Come on *then*: or now, as *Now* it  
came to pass,—and seems to Hermann to be the same  
as **Νυν**:—without its emphasis.

**Νῦξ**, **νυκτός**, night, *nox*. **Νύχιος**, nightly.—Dnn.  
allies it to **Λύγνη**, darkness, **Ν** and **Λ** being freq. inter-  
changed as **Νίτρον**, **Λίτρον**. See on **Νόσος**. (2) Allied  
to **Κατά-νυξ** drowsiness, **Νυστάζω** to droop the  
head in sleep: The time of thus doing. (3) Allied to  
**ΝΥβο**, **ΝΥμφη**, **γῆΝοφος**, **Νέφος**, &c.

**Νυός**, **nyus**, a daughter-in-law, bride.—Contr. from  
**Ἐννός** or **Ἐννός**, which see.

**Νύσσα**, a starting-post, turning-post in a race-course.  
—**Ν. νύσσα**: Where the horses are spurred. St. Gregory:  
‘Spur your horses about the *νύσσα*.’

**Νύσσα**, **ξω**, to goad, prick, pierce, spur.—As **Νυστά-**  
**ζω**, to nod drowsily, is prop. to go (downward), so  
**Νύσσα** is to make to go (onwards), make to move on.  
See the obs. on **ΝΑΩ**. (2) ‘Hebr. *naschach*, to bite:’  
Mrt. ?

**Νυστάζω**, = **νευστάζω**, **νέω**, *nuto*, to nod.

**Νύχιος**, by night: **Νύχια**, by night; so that there  
was **Νῦξ**, **†νυχός** as well as **νυκτός**.

**Νάγαλα**, **ων**, says Jones, ‘a cake or sweet-cake: from  
**νέον γάλα**, = **νέογαλα**: Made prob. of fresh milk.’ So  
**†Αφρό-γάλα** was frothed milk or whipped cream.

**Νωθής**. **ΝΩθης**, sluggish, and **ΝΩκαρ**, sloth, seem  
allied: for, (amid many conjectures) **Νώκαρ** may be  
from **νη**, **ώνης**, swift: **ώνης** being itself from **ώθω** **ώσω**  
**ώκα** to push, as **ώθειν** to push matters on, hurry.’ Lld.  
And **Νωθής** from **νη**, **ώθω**. (2) Dnn. says: ‘**Νώκαρ**,  
from **νη**, **σκαίρω**. But **Ω**? Yet so Mrt. derives **Νω-**  
**θης**, **νωθός**, ‘from **νη**, **δένω**, to run.’

**ΝΩ**, **νω**, we two.—The Hebr. *nū*, as in Emma-  
-**NU**-el, **GOD** with us.

**Νώκαρ**: in **Νωθής**.

**Νωλεμές**, unceasingly, continually.—From **νη**, **εἰλω**  
**εἶλα** to turn, roll: Steadily, firmly: ‘firmē,’ Steph. on  
Ap. Rh. 2. 605. (2) **Ν. νη**, **τόλειω**, **εἰλωμι**, to de-  
stroy: Indestructibly, for ever. As **Νώνυμος**. (3) ‘**Ν.**  
**νη**, **λείπω**, [λείπεμαι],’: Dnn. But **Ω** and the  
other **Μ**? Compare **ἀρτεμεζ**.

**Νώμα**, for **Νόημα** from **νέω**.

**Νωμάς**, to distribute, allot: **Ν. νέω**, **νένομα**. So  
**Στραφάω**, **Τραπῶω**. And, like **Νέω**, to direct, guide,  
manage, ply, sway,—move or revolve in the mind, ob-  
serve:—move oneself.

**Νόραφ**, **ορος**, gleaming.—From **νη**, **δρῶ**, **δράω**, to  
see: ‘Too bright to look at’: Lld. (2) From **έν**, **δρῶ**,  
**δρα**, the eye or face. For **Ἐνδράφ**: In which one sees  
one’s face. As **Ἐκεῖνος**, **Κείνος**.

**Νάτος**, **-ον**, the back.—Damm from **νω**, **νέω**, to heap  
(burdens). We comm. say, *The back* is equal to *the*  
*burden*. (2) ‘**Ν. νέω**, [or allied,] to incline:’ Mrt.

**Νωχελλῶς**, sluggish.—Usu. deriv. from **νη**, **δέλλω**  
= **κέλλω**, to drive: [One whom you cannot drive.]  
Passow and Daxlerlein from **νη**, **ώνης**, swift: Lld.—Or  
**Ν. νη**, **δχέω**: of a horse that won’t carry you.



## Ξ.

**Ξάινω**, to scratch, like **Ξέω**, to scrape;—then to card, comb, full, clean:—treat one as a fuller does cloth, beat, strike, scourge. **Ξάρμα**, carded wool, supposes a word  $\dagger \xi \acute{\alpha} \omega = \xi \acute{\epsilon} \omega$ . So  $\dagger \beta \acute{\alpha} \omega$ , **Βάινω**.

**Ξανθός**, gold- or pale-yellow.—As **Ἐκείνος**, **Κείνος**; **Ἐνεός**, **Νέρος**,—for **Ἐξανθός**, from **Ἐξ-ανθίω**, in the medical sense 'to lose its blossoms, to fade', (Dnn.) and so it agrees with **Flavus**, which some deduce from **Flaccus**, **Flaccivus**:—Of the color of faded autumn leaves. Or from the sense of 'efflorescence' in **Ἐξ-άνθησις**, and 'to break out into eruptions' in **Ἐξ-ανθίω**. (2) As **Ξουθός** is somewhat like **Ξανθός**, both may be thought allied to **Ξέω**, **Ξάινω**, **ἔξανθην**, to rub, polish, i.e. make bright.

**Ξένος**, **Ξένιος**, strange, foreign;—stranger, foreigner, guest. Also the host as stranger to the guest.—For **ἕξενος**, (as **Κτιδέη** for **Κτιδέης**), from **ἵκω**, **ἕζω**, to come. So **Ἑπ-ηλυσ** and **Ad-vena**.

**Ξερός**, = **ξηρός**.

**Ξέστης**, a measure, the Lat. *sextarius*:—transp. from **σέξτης**.

**Ξέω** seems formed from the harsh sound made by the letter ξ repeatedly pronounced: ξξξξ:—a letter called by Cicero 'vastior litera'. **Ξέω** then meant to scrape, plane, carve, polish, smooth.

**Ξηρός**, dry.—R. **ξέω**: As said of timber easy to be scraped. (2) Our *sere*.

**Ξίφος**, a sword.—'Accord. to Et. M. from **ξύνω**: [to polish, smooth]:' Ldd. Allied to **Ξέω**. And there was an obsolete **Ξίω**, as there were **Ψέω**, **Ψίω**.

**Ξόανον**, any carved work,—statue,—musical instrument.—R. **ξέω**, **ἔξω**.

**Ξουθός**, 'of a color between **ξανθός** and fiery-red, brown-yellow, tawny:—but in some places, as **ξουθὰ λαλῶν**, it is said of sound, as thin, fine, delicate:—prob. from **ξέω**, (**ἔξω**):' Ldd. In the last sense, smoothed, polished, as in **Ξίφος**. And the color perhaps from smoothing and polishing.

**Ξυλή**, a tool for scraping wood, plane, or rasp:—also a Spartan 'falcon', a kind of **Ξυφίδιον**, Steph.—And

**Ξύλον**, 'prob. from **ξέω**, **ξύω**: wood cut and ready for use, firewood, timber, piece of wood,—cudgel,—heavy collar of wood,—pole, cross,—bench, table:—measure of length:' Ldd. **Ξύλον** means *rasum*? Valck.

**Ξύλοχος**, woody country.—R. **ξύλον**; and **ἐχω**, **εχα**, to have.

**Ξύν**, the same as **Σύν**, 'together with.'

**Ξυνός**, common **ξύν** with, in common. So **Ἀντίος**, **Περισσός**.

**Ξυράω**, **Ξύρω**, to shave; **Ξυρόν**, a razor.—R. **ξύω**, to scrape.

**Ξυστός**, a robe of state, i.e. made fine, finely worked.—R. **ξύω**. A garment, says Humer, which Minerva **ἔξω ἀσκήσαα**.

**Ξυστόν**, the polished shaft of a spear:—a spear, dart;—chisel.—R. **ξύω**. **Ῥασίλις** hasta? Sil. **Ῥασαί**que hastilia virgæ? Virg.

**Ξυστός**, **xyztus**, a covered gallery for wrestlers and walkers: called from the floor being made particularly smooth and level.—And

**Ξυστρα**, a curry-comb; **Ξυστήρ**, graving-tool; **Ξυστρίς**, scraped or graved fluting of pillars, &c.—From

**ξύω**, like **Ξέω**, to scrape, plane, polish;—scrape off.

## Ο.

'Ο, 'H, 'TO, 'the'; and 'ΟΞ, 'H, 'Ο, 'who, which,' &c.—Primitive words. 'Hebr. *hu*, this, or *hâ*.' Mrt.

'Ο and our *Who* seem allied: 'Ον, *Whom*: &c.

'Ο, like A-, is 'together' or 'intensely.' And, as A- for **Ἄμα**, so O- for **Ὀμῶν**, together.

'Ο δ δ, exclam. in Aristoph.: from the sound, as it would seem.

'Οά, as **Ὀυά**, **Ὀυά**, *oh! ah!*—From the sound.

(2) **Ῥαί**, Hebr.: Mrt. 'Οί, *Hoi*, Hebr.: Schleusen.

(3) Our *voce*.

'Οα, a sheepskin: from **ὄς**, **ὀΐς**.

'Οαρ, **γ. ὄαρως**, a mate, consort, wife.—From O prefix, **ἄρω**, to join. As **Ὀμ-αῖρτέω**.

'Οαρίζω, to converse familiarly with: **Ὀοπος**, converse.—Above.

'Οδῆ, sight: for  $\dagger \delta \eta \tau \eta$  from  $\dagger \delta \eta \tau \omega \mu \alpha$ , as **ἐπιτομος** into **ἐβδαμος**.

'Οβελός, a spit in the form of a **βέλος**, dart, O prefixed: 'Ὀβελίσκος, a small spit;—an obelisk;—a mark of censure.

'Οβολός, a small coin: thought to be = **ὀβελός**, as being stamped with a spit. But Dnn.: 'In form like a spit.' Some think that 'copper nails **ὀβελοί** were used as money:' Ldd.

'Οβρία, **Ὀβρίκαλα**, the young of wild animals.—Many make **ὀβρία** = **ἐμβρία**, *embryos* and also things newly born. For  $\dagger \beta \rho \acute{\iota} \omega$  seems allied to **βρίω** through **βαρύς**. Compare **Βρίω**, **Βρίθω**. (2) 'Perli. allied to **Ὀβρίμα** [and **Βριαρά**] from **βρίδω**.' Mrt. and Wr. As said of young fierce animals, wolves, lions, &c.

‘Οθρμος, strong, mighty. — Allied to Βρίμη, might, violence; and ‘Οθρίμω, Hecate. (2) ‘Hebr. aber, strong:’ Wr.

‘Οθρίων, metal purified. — The O is prefix. ‘Βρίων and Βρίζω are the same, just as Βάων and Βάζω. The Greeks explain Βρίειν by ἀνα-βλύνειν, ἀνα-πηδᾶν, of things which cast out a foam in bubbling:’ Salmass. So that Βρίζω also may mean ἀνα-βλύνω. The P and Λ are often interchanged.

‘Ογδοος, eighth. — R. ὀκτῶ, ὀκτοος, ὀγδοος, as ἑλκταί, ἐλκιδαν.

‘Ογκα Πάλλας, Pallas or Minerva worshipped at Onca, a village near Thebes.

‘Ογκόμαι, to bray. From the sound ONK. (2) Dr. Jones from ὄγκος: ‘To swell oneself with sound.’

‘Ογκος, uncus, a bend, curve, hook, barb; — angle; — anything swelling out, as a tumor; — a lofty head-dress; — swelling spirit, arrogance, high dignity; — heap, mass, bulk. ‘Ογκωδέστερος is ‘more swelling out or rounded:’ — but, as used by Aelian of an ass, is explained by Ldd. ‘of a louder note, from ὄγκομαι.’ — As ‘Ογκος is allied to ‘Αγω, so ‘Ογκος to ‘Αγκος, ‘Αγκη, Αγκύλος, &c. See the next.

‘Ογμος, a furrow, row, line, orbit. — Just what would be meant by ἄγμος, ductus, from ἄγω ἄγμα, duco. So both ‘Αγέρω and ‘Εγέρω are found: so ‘Ακρις and ‘Οκρις, ‘Αμα and ‘Ομοῦ. The Schol. Nicand. p. 48 identifies ‘Αγμός, ὄγμος.’ See above. ‘Ογμον ἄγειν is in Theocr.

‘Οδαζω, to bite, sting: ο, δάκνω, ῥάδω. So ‘Οδακτάω to bite: from perf. pass. ῥήδακται.

‘Οδελός, form of Οσελός.

‘Οδῖ, Attic for ὄδῃ, ὁ δέ.

‘Οδμή, a smell, odor. — R. ὄζω, ὤδον, ὕδον. ‘Οδμή ὀδῶει Od. ε. 59. So ‘Οδωθῇ.

‘Οδδς, a way, path, road. And ‘Οδδς, Οὐδδς, a threshold. Lld. calls ἡ ὀδδς and ὁ ὀδδς ‘Kindred words’. And Damm calls the latter ‘a way into a house or chamber.’ They seem to come from ἔται and ἔται, pf. pass. of ῥέω, ῥέω, ἵμι, εἰμι: by which we send ourselves forward, by which we go. The O, as in κΟρμός, φΟρτος, ρΟστος: and Δ, as in βαΔίζω, ὕΔωρ, στάΔην, στάΔιος, ἀν-έΔην, &c. Compare insens Κέλλω and Κέλευθος. — They may be otherwise compared with ‘Εδος, a base, foundation. (2) ‘Chald. adu, to pass:’ Mrt.

‘Οδους, g. ὀδόντος, a tooth. — R. ἔδω, ὕδα: With which we eat. ‘Edens, edentis.’ (2) Danta Sanskr., dentis Lat.

‘Οδῶ, to show ὀδὸν the way.  
‘Οδύνη, pain, grief. — R. ἔδω, ὕδα, ἔδο. ‘Curas edaces,’ Hor. ‘Si quid est (edit) animum:’ ‘Te tantus edat dolor,’ Virg. So Homer: θυμὸν ἔδορτες, θυμὸν κατ-έδων, ἔδειαι κραδίην. (2) R. ο, and δύη, anguish. (3) R. δύω. ‘Οξείαι: ‘ΟΔΤΑΝΑ ΔΥΤΝΟΝ μένος, Hom.

‘Οδύρομαι, to be afflicted, grieve, deplore. — Allied to ‘Οδύνη, grief, ἰδύν, ἰδύναι: Dnn. See Δύη and Δύρομαι. (2) For ῥήδυνύρομαι, as ‘Ολοφύρομαι.

† ‘Οδύσσομαι, fut. δδύσσομαι, to be grieved at, angry. — ‘Allied to ‘Οδύρομαι to grieve, ‘Οδύνη, ἰδύν:’ Dnn.

‘Οδωθῇ, odor: in ‘Οδυθῇ.

‘Οζαίνα, an ozena, fetid polypus; — a strong-smelling sea-polypus. — R. ὄζω.

‘Οζός, bough, branch: — scion: ‘Οσδός, ‘Τοδός in Sappho. — As ‘Ο-τλος from τλάω, τλάω, so ‘Ο-ζος from ζάω, ζῶ: a living branch, opp. to a dead one.

‘Οζω, to have a smell or smack, to yield odor. — As † ‘Αω, ‘Αζω; † Έω, Έζω; so † ‘Οω, ‘Οζω, † Οῖω, οῖω: Simply, to carry with it (a smell). (2) As ‘Αωτος to breathe, supposes a form from ἄω τῶω, hence a form τῶζω, ὄζω. (3) ‘Hebr. hazi, it made to go out:’ Mrt.

‘Οθεν, whence: ‘Οθῃ, where: from ὅς, as Ούρανὸθεν, Ούρανὸθι.

‘Οθνεῖος, alien, foreign. — Many from ἔθνος: From another nation. Much as we say a Gentile. O, as pEudo, pOndus; ‘Ελασιον, Oleum. (2) R. ὁθός, ὁθνεῖος, ὁθνεῖος. As Φαράγον for Σφάγανον.

‘Οθνομαι, to have a care or concern for. — Hemsterh. takes ‘Οθω as = ὠθῶ, to impel: ‘To be moved on account of anything.’ So Damm explains ‘Οθῃ, care, ‘Res quæ me movet.’ (2) R. ἔθω, ὄθα: To have an habitual care or concern for, to be constantly thoughtful of.

‘Οθόνη, fine linen, linen veils, cloths, sails. — From ο, θείνω, τέθνω: Beaten fine: as ‘Ελληλαμένος from ἐλαύνω. ‘Mostly, fine linen:’ Dnn. (2) ‘Chald. atuma, funis, linteum:’ Mrt. ‘Hebr. aten, to spin:’ Wr.

Οθρίξ, with like hair: ο, θρίξ.  
Οἱ, oh! — ‘From the sound:’ Lenn. (2) ‘Hebr. hoi:’ Mrt.

Οἱ, to him: dat. of ὁ or δ, like οἱοΙ whence οἴκω, οἴκω. So

Οἶ, whither. — Dat. of ὅς: ὡἶ, φῶ. So Quò is used for Whither. So Εὖ and Ἰλλῶ; and our Where for Whither.

Οἶαξ, ἄκος, Οἶήιον, the handle of a rudder, the helm. ‘R. οἶω, fero:’ Mrt. and Wr. As the means of bearing on or guiding a ship on its way. The Etym. M. says, δι’ οὗ τὸ ΠΗΔΑΛΙΟΝ ΦΕΡΕΤΑΙ. Οἶηκες are the rings through which the reins are passed: ‘the reins,’ says Eustath., ‘which οἶακί(ζουσι) pilot the mules.’

ΟἶΒΟΣ, meat from the back of an ox’s neck, the best part. — Only in Lucian 2. 324. — Q. ?

Οἶγω, ξω, Οἶγνύμι, to open. — R. † οἶω, † οἶκα, (as τμήγν.) to carry up, lift the latch, as also ‘Αν-οἶγω. (2) As ‘Ογμος is found, and allied to ‘Αγω, so Οἶγω, to ‘Αγω, to carry up.

Οἶδῶ, Οἶδῶναι, to swell or make to swell. — Scheide well from τῶω, οἶω, ‘tollu, attollo: οἶδω, quod attollit se!’ Which carries itself up. Δ, as in ὕνειδος, ἐρείδω, σπεύδω, βαδίζω, ὕδωρ.

Οἶδρον, a fungus-ball. — Above.

Οἶζος, affliction. — From Οἶζω, to cry off oh! — wail. — So ‘ἦ, ὦζω.

Οἶη, a village. — ‘Prob. from οἶος, (οἶα,)’ Lld. By itself. (2) R. † οἶω, like Οἶκος which see.

Οἰήσιον: in Oiaξ.

Οἴημα, self-opinion. — R. οἴομαι, οἴημα.

Οἰκέω, to dwell in an οἶκος; Οἰκέος, belonging to one's house or family, private, one's own, as Private property; Οἰκέω, to make or claim as my own; Οἰκίζω, to establish a household or colony; &c. — From

Οἶκος, a house. — R. τοῖω, οἶσω, οἶκα: Whither one betakes oneself, a retreat, spec. after the day's labors. 'Domum se nocte ferebat.' Virg. 'Vespertinus pete tectum.' Hor. 'It is,' says Bp. Horne in a Sermon, 'like a warm and comfortable house, into which a man retreats, where he finds good provision,' &c. And thus Valck. and others from εἶκος, εἴκοι, to retire. Οἶκος is also used for a dining-room.

Οἶκτος, a wailing: — pity, commiseration, as this from Miser. — R. οἶζω, οἶκται.

Οἶμα, impetuosity, attack. — R. τοῖω, τοῖμαι: Which carries one on. So Οἶμα, to pounce upon.

Οἶμαι: in Οἶομαι.

Οἶμη, Οἶμος, a way, road, tract, course. — R. τοῖω, οἶμαι: 'Quā te DUCIT via,' Virg. 'Ἡ δὲ δὲ φέρεi eis ipόν, Herod. We say, That roads leads to such a place. So Ἀγυα.

Οἶμη, Οἶμος, a song; explained by Ldd. 'the path or course of a tale, the course or strain of song.' Above. Some say, as sung in the οἶμας streets. Dnu. compares Οἶτος.

Οἶμαζω, to cry Οἶ μοι, oh me! bewail.

Οἶνη, Wine, οἶνος. Also, the vine, producing the οἶνος, as many derive Μέλισσα from Μέλι.

Οἶνη, the ace on dice. Allied to Oia, alone. Lat. una. ΟΙΝΟΣ, wine. — Although the sense of 'impetuosity' in Οἶμα and Οἶστος, and the expression of Horace, 'Quō me, Bacche, rapis?', might point to τοῖω, to carry away, yet all derive from abroad: Hebr. YIN, Aram. jena, Teuton. wein, Sax. vin, Dutch vinn, Lat. vinum, our wine. So the Goth., Welsh, Cimbric.

Οἶομαι, Οἶμαι, Οἶω, to think, from the obseol. οἶω, 'duco', as 'duco' is used and Gr. ἄγω and ἡγέομαι. 'Ἐν γυνάμ τὸ δὲ ἐδάσασεν, E. Prom. 913.

Οἶος, such as. — From οἶ = φ, quo (modo), i.e. tali modo quo, in such way as.

Οἶος εἶμι, Οἶός τε εἶμι, lit. I am such as to do, i.e. I can do.

Οἶος, alone. — From ο, for, one: All-one, whence 'alone.' 'And I am all alone.' (2) R. οἶ, alas! expressive of desolation. Αὐτὴ πρὸς αὐτὴν πατέρ' ἀπομύσθῃ φίλον, Eur. Med.

Οἶς, οἶος, a sheep. — From τοῖω, οἶσω, to bear, carry, i.e. wool. In Latin lani-GER, from gero. So Dr. J. defines Sheep 'the animal that bears wool.' Ovid: 'Molle gerit tergo lucida vellus ovīs.' And, 'Vellera fertis, oves.'

Οἶσπη, Οἶσπῶνη, Οἶσπῆνη, 'sheep-dung, espec. the dirt which collects about the hinder part of (οἶς) a sheep. Prob. from οἶς, οἶς, though said also of a goat.' Ldd.

Οἶστος, borne. — R. τοῖω, οἶστα.

Οἶστος, an arrow: i.e. carried forward, when shot from the bow. — Above. So

Οἶστος, violent impulse, fury, desire. As carrying forward. Above. Also the gad-fly as driving cattle on and making them furious, αἶστρος.

Οἶστρον, any plaited work, rope. From ΟΙΣΟΣ, ΟΙΣΤΑ, an OSTER, Eng. and French. — Mrt. says, 'Οἶστρον, a rope, from οἶω, fero.' Then Οἶστρον would be The rope-tree? &c.

Οἶστρος: in Οἶσπη.

Οἶστρο, lot, doom. — R. τοῖω, οἶται: Borne or endured. 'Totque tui casus,' Virg. So Fors, Fortuna, from φέρω, πέφορται. (2) R. οἶ, alas!

Οἶφω, Οἶφέω, to come together in marriage, &c. — Οἶφω seems allied to τοῖφω, Οἶφωμαι, from τοῖω, οἶσω: Εἶω, co-eo, to come together. φ as in διφῶ, δέφω, γράφω, ξίφος, ψήφος. (2) Greg. allies it to Ὀπιῶν. (3) Note our Wife, as Οἶων, Wine.

Οἶχομαι, τοῖχόμαι, Οἶχέω, to go, go away, — perish. — Οἶχομαι as Ἐρχομαι. R. τοῖω, οἶκα: Carry myself on, as Ἀγε, Age, Ἐπ-άγω, Περι-ἡγω, and our Withdraw. X, as νήΧω, στενάΧω, αὐΧέω.

τοῖΩ, οἶσω, and τοῖΩ in Ὀμος, &c., to bear, carry. — A Primitive, perhaps through τοῖΩ allied to τοῖΩ, to send (on).

Οἶωνος, solitary bird of prey, as Sola cornix, Virg.: from οἶος, alone. As Τῶνός, Κοινῶνός.

Οἶκα, Πόκα. Doric of Ὀτε, Πότα.

Οἶκῆλλω, the same as Κέλλω.

Οἶκλαδίας, a camp-stool, admitting of its sinking with us, or simply as bent. — From

Οἶκλάζω, to crouch down on bended knees, sink, — slacken. — R. κλάω, to break: ο as Οἶκῆλλω. The knees seem broken under us. Indeed κλάω is explained to 'bend' in Ἀνα-κλάω, Περι-κλάω.

Οἶκνος, reluctance, slowness, sloth. — R. ἔχω, ὄχα, ὄχνος: By which we hold back. Homer: Ἰσχει ὄκνος. K, as δέΚα, δέΚομαι, φυλακή. (2) 'Hebr. ogen, to be detained.' Wr.

Οἶκος, Οἶκος, oculūs, the eye. — Eol. of τοῖσος, from ὄψ, ὄπος: as ἔπος, E. ἔκος, ἔκους.

Οἶκρίδομαι, am exasperated, as this from Asper. — R. ὄκρῖς, as

Οἶκρίδας, pulpit, scaffold. As Ὀκρῖς = ἄκρῖς, so τοῖΟκρῖς = ἄκρῖς, and βᾶς, as Λυκάδας. Going to, or by which we go to, a height. Also, a buskin, high shoe, ΟΚΡΕΑ.

Οἶκρίδεις: in Ὀκρῖς.

Οἶκρῖδεις, = κρῖδεις, with ο prefix, from κρῖός: Cold, chilling: — making one cold, horrible.

Οἶκρῖς, 'like Ἀκρῖς, Ἀκρά, a point, prominence, roughness. And Ὀκρῖδεις, rugged.' Ldd.

Οἶκτώ, octo, eight. — Pkh. says that Mrt. ingeniously derives it from ὄχα δύω, 'eminently two', because 2 x 2 = 8. Well: though more simply from ἔκτα, (as in ἔκτιος, Πλεον-εκτέω,) and ἔκτα, (as O in Ὀχμα, Ὀχθη, Ὀψέ, Ὀπτάω, κΟρῶς, φΟρτος,) from ἔχομαι, to be next to: Next to the number 7.

Οκχος, = ὄχος, as 'Οκχῆ = ὄχῃ.

'Οχαλ, Οὔχαλ, 'coarse barley, sprinkled with salt on the head of the victim before the sacrifice. — Usu. considered = δλαι, the whole unground barley-corns. But Buttin. from ἐλλα, ἐλα, ἀλέω, ἀλευρον, as bread-corn prepared for use by grinding, applied aft. to barley only: 'Ldd. (2) 'Hebr. *olec*, burnt offering: 'Wr.

'Οαθος, prosperity, felicity. — 'Prob akin to ῥάφω, ἀρφαίνω, to bring in, yield: 'Lld. And Passow allies it to ὀφέλλω, ῥέφω, ῥάφω. B, as ἐμφω, αἰνῶ. Better from ἐλλα, ἐλα, ἄλω, as ἔλα, ἔλα, σὺλῶ. A rolling together, accumulation. So 'Ἄλῃς, 'Αολῃς, collected together, 'Εόλητο, &c. Compare δάμβος, κλαμβος.

'Ολεθρος, destruction. — R. ῥάλεω.

'Ολέκρانون, = ὀλέκρانون.

'Ολερις, = θολερις, impure. As Γαῖα, Αἶα. See 'Ολός 1.

ῥόλειω, 'Ολλύμι, 'Ολλύω, 'Ολέω, to make to perish, destroy. — R. ῥέλω, ῥέλω, to take, and (like Ἀιρέω,) to take away, destroy. — Or from ἐλλα, εἰλω, ἐλα, to roll, i.e. to roll down, precipitate. 'Multi fortunis *provolcebantur*': Tac. 'Armenta viroque *in-volvens* secum': Virg. 'Voleo, prosterno': Virgil, *Semineces voluit multos*: Forcell. *το κούνον κυλιδετα*, Aristoph. Eccles. We say, He *in-rolled* many in ruin. Steph. explains 'Ἐλτέρα' ὅλματα, ὀλλυγτα'. See 'Εξ-ούλης. (2) From ο, and the obs. ῥάλω, ῥέλω, *lewi*, whence *de-leo*, to destroy. So *Λεάνω* is 'to destroy,' (Ldd.)

'Ολίγος, little, few. — 'Perh. from ο, λίγος, from ῥάλω whence *λίτος*, thin? Lenn. So *Λιστός* is, rubbed smooth: and see *Λίθος*, *Λίστος*.

'Ολίγων, less. — R. ὀλίγος, as *Μέγας*, *Μεῖζων*.

'Ολισθος, penis coriaceous. — Forsan, ut 'Ολμος, cylindrus: ad quam vocem vide Ldd. infra. Et quid est 'volubilis', 'lubricus', affinis sit voci 'ΟΛΙΣθος, et 'ΟΛΙΣθέω. BOΣ, ut δλΒΟΣ.

ῥόλισθῆω, -άνω, to slip; — slip or glide along. — Like 'Ολισθος and 'Ολμος, from εἰλω, ἐλα, ἔλα, to roll. — But Ldd. makes both 'Ολισθῆω, and 'Ολισθος slipperiness, smoothness, allied to *ΛΙΣτός*, smooth: ο prefix, as 'Οκέλλω.

'Ολκάα, a tail. — R. ἔλκω, ἔλκα; 'because it is trailed along: 'Ldd.

'Οκάς, a towed ship, ship of burden. — As above.

'Οκέσιον, the under part of a ship on which it is drawn along; — a large bowl or basin for washing cups, capable of being drawn along. — Above.

'Οκάς, 'a machine for hauling ships, — shed into which ships are drawn up, — strap or rein, [as drawing on,] — furrow, track, made by trailing along: 'Ldd. — Above.

'Ολλεῖ, a drinking-bowl. — Perh. allied to 'Ολμος, 'any bowl-shaped body', (Ldd.) Only in Athen. 494, and a rather doubtful word. — Note *Ολλῆ* Lat.

'Ολλύμι; in ῥ'Ολέω.

'Ολμος, 'a round smooth stone; — the human trunk,

without head, arms, or legs. — any cylindrical or bowl-shaped body, as a mortar, kneading-trough, the hollow seat on which the Prithia prophesied, a drinking-vessel, the mouth-piece of a flute: — No doubt from εἰλω, to roll: 'Ldd. 1. εἰλω, ἔλα, or εἰλω, ἐλα, ἔλα, whence ῥ'Ολμος, 'Ολμος.

'Ολοῦργον, 'an unknown animal, named from its note: thought to be a small owl, or the thrush, or the tree-frog: 'Ldd. From

'Ολοῦζω, to speak with a loud cry or noise. — 'Formed from the sound: 'Ldd. As *Uluo*. (2) R. ὑλός, ῥαυλός, ὀλοῦζω. (3) 'Hebr. *kelil*, ululäre: 'Mrt.

'Ολοῦς, an effeminate dissolute man. Redupl. from ῥόλειω, ῥέλω, Perdītus. As

'Ολοός, destroyed, undone; — destructive. — R. ῥόλειω, ῥέλω.

'Ολόπτω, to peel or pluck off, bark. — From ο, λέπω, λέλω, to peel.

'Ολός, = θολός. As Γαῖα, Αἶα.

'Ολός, = ὀλός.

'Ολος, the whole, all, entire. — Allied to 'Αολλῃς, collected together; 'Αολλήθην, in a compact body; and to 'Αλεις, collected. From εἰλω, ἐλα, to bring together. So Cunctus is Con-junctus. Compare *Οἶλος*, a sheaf.

'Ολοσχος, 'a leathern sack or purse. R. ὀλος, ὀσχη: Dnn. So

'Ολοφυκτίς, 'as Φυλκτανα, a pustule, blister. R. ὀλος, φυλός: Dnn. See above.

'Ολοφυγδών, as 'Ολοφυκτίς, and allied to Φυσάω, to inflate.

'Ολοφυνδός, wailing. — Allied to

'Ολοφύρομαι, to wail, weep, — weep for others, pity. — R. ὀλόπτω, ὀλοφα, to pluck off. The Etym. M. explains it to weep with plucking of the hair. 'Luctus evellens comam': Seneca. 'Ἀμφι-βρυφῆας in Herod.

Much as *Κόφονται* Revel. i. 7. Lat. plango from *plāssaw*, *παλάω*. (2) Enstath. from ὀλος, *φύρομαι*. See 'Ολοφυκτίς. But note *ὀλοφυνδός*.

'Ολη, 'Ολητις, olearium vas, an oil-flask: — a ewer. — The deriv. of the Gramm. was *ἐλαιον ὄνος*: As containing the juice of oil. Rather from *ἐλαιον* only, as *πύρη*. Curiously the Latin is *Oleum*. So *πύνδος* from *πῆνδο*. (2) Allied to 'Ολμος, 'Ολλεῖ. As *πύρη*.

'Ολυμπιάς, victory at the *Olympic* games. From 'Ολυμπος, Mount *Olympus* on the frontier of Thessaly, famed to be the seat of the gods.

'Ολυθος, a fig that seldom ripens, destroyed before the time. — Pkhl. from *ὀλλύμι*; or *ὀλέω*, to destroy. So Ewing: 'R. *ὀλλυμαι*: an early fig which is apt to fall; — the first figs which easily fall off by the wind'. 'As a fig-tree βάλλει τοὺς δύνθους αὐτῆς, casteth her untimely figs: 'Rev. 6. 13.

'Ολύρα, a kind of corn, distinct from wheat and barley, and perh. a kind of spelt: — compared by Ldd. with 'Ἀλευρον', flour of wheat and barley.

'Ομά, 'Ομοῦ, much as 'ΑΜΑ, together. See on 'Ογμος.

‘Ομαδος, noise or din of many voices;—crowd, concourse:—din of battle.—R. *δμαῖ*, together. Or from *δμάς*, *ados*.

‘Ομάδοι, fellow-hearers of the philosophers.—R. *δμά*, *ἀκούω* *ἡκούω*, to hear.

‘Ομαλός, even, level; of equal or like degree;—ordinary, average, i.e. like the great mass.—li. *δμά*, together; or *δμός*, common, joint:—i.e. of one common level or surface. As *χθαμῆλος*.

‘Ομάς, *ados*, the whole.—R. *δμά*.

‘Ομβρος, *imber imbris*, a heavy shower, storm.—Allied to ‘Ομβριος, ‘Οέριος, vehement, and perh. transp. from the latter, with the ejection of I: much as ‘Εκπαλος, ‘Εκπαγλος. (2) ‘For *ὄβρος* [as *λαμβάνω*,] from *ο*, and the root of *βρύω*: Lenn. I.e. *βαρέω*, *ἰβρέω*, to press weightily on. (3) An old deriv. was *δμου* *ρέω*, *ῶ*: *ὕμρος*, *δμβρος*, as *μεσημβρία*: Waters flowing in concert. (4) ‘Hebr. *ober*, a cloud:’ Wr.

‘Ομυρος, ‘from *δμός* or *δμου*, *ἔρω* (*ἥρον*), like ‘Ομαρῆς and ‘Ομήρης, joined together, united, a husband:—also a pledge, surety or security for the maintenance of union (or peace), a hostage:’ Lld.

‘Ομῖλος, a crowd, throng of soldiers or people.—R. *δμά*, *ἰλη*, a hand.

‘Ομίχλη, a mist, fog, smoke: *ο*, *μίγω*, *μίλω*, *μέμωχα*: As mixed, confused. ‘Turbid state of the air:’ Jones. Compare the French *Brouiller* and *Brouillard*. (2) Putt from the root of

‘Ομίχω, *-έω*, fut. *ομίξω*, as Lat. (*migo*) *miNgo*, *minzi*, to make water.—O prefix, and the obsol. *μέω*. (See *ΜΑΩ*.) preserved in Lat. *meo*, to pass, as we say To pass water, Lat. *meo*. And perh. *μείω* was an old Greek word, for *μοιχός* seems to Heinsterhuis to come from ‘Μείχω or *Μίχω*.’

‘Ομμα, the eye.—R. *ὀπτομαι*, to see, *ὀμμα*, *δμμα*. ‘Ομοιος and ‘Ομός, like, resembling, equal.—R. *δμά*, *δμου*.

†‘Ομόργω, ‘Ομόργνυμι, to wipe, wipe off, press out: allied to ‘Αμέργω, to pluck off, and ‘Αμέλω, to squeeze out.

‘Ομός: in ‘Ομοίος.

‘Ομού: in ‘Ομά.

†‘Ομάω, ‘Ομύνυμι, ‘Ομύνω, to swear, &c.—‘From *δμου* or *δμός*: To unite, bind together:’ Schneid. That is, so as ‘Ομο-λογέω to make an agreement by a solemn compact. Budæus quotes ‘Εν-όμοτος *ὁμολογία*, a sworn agreement. Compare ‘Ορκος and ‘Ερκος. ‘Our ancestors’, as Edwards renders it, Lat. Ex. p. 92, ‘did not regard any bond for ensuring an engagement to be more binding than an oath.’ Ezek. 17. 13: ‘And hath made a covenant with him, and taken an oath of him.’ Psa. 89. 3: ‘I have made a covenant with my chosen, I have sworn unto David.’ Josh. 9. 15. (2) ‘Chald. *omī*, he swore:’ Mrt.

‘Ομνυη, and perh. ‘Ομνη, food, esp. corn: ‘Ομνυα, cakes of meal and honey laid on altars. Lld. supposes it = *δπνη*, (as *λαμβάνω*), allied to *οψ*, *ορες*, *οπίμις*,

*ορίπατος*, &c.—It is allied also to ‘Επω, ‘Οπα, to be busy about, and to cook in ‘Αμφ-έπω: whence ‘Οπτάω, to bake.

‘Ομνυα, Ceres.—Above.

‘Ομνυος, nourishing,—hence abundant, large, huge.—R. *δμνυη*.

‘Ομφαλός, the navel,—centre,—raised boss or knob in the middle of a shield, *umbo*;—knob on the horse’s yoke to fasten the reins to.—As *χθαμῆλος*, *δμῆλος*. And, as ‘Αμα, ‘Ομά; ‘Αγμός, ‘Ογμος; (Schol. Nicand. p. 48.) ‘Αγκος, ‘Ογκος, so ‘Ομφαλός and ‘Αμφαλός from *ἀμφί*. (2) For *ὀφαλός* (as *ρίμφα*) from *ο*, *φά-λος*, ‘a knob, stud, something prominent or projecting,’ (Dnn.) (3) ‘As the fetus is nourished through the navel-string, some suppose an affinity to ‘Ομνυη, as Schol. Nicand.:’ Dnn. Or ‘Ομνυη, whence ‘Ομφαλος, ‘Ομφαλος. (4) ‘Hebr. *anbī*:’ Wr.

‘Ομφαός, *αγος*, ‘an unripe grape;—unripe, harsh, morose.—R. *ὤμος*, raw: Schneid. and Pass.:’ Dnn. Most add properly *φάγω* to eat: Unripe for eating.

‘Ομφή, a voice, esp. a divine voice, oracle, omen;—melody;—fame, report.—For *ὀφή*, (as *ρίμφα*) from *έπω*, *ῶφα*, to speak. (2) Mrt. from (*τό*) *δν*, *φῶ*, *φημί*: As foretelling the fact? (3) ‘Hebr. *anbā*:’ Wr.

‘Ομός, equally, alike.—R. *ὀμός*.

‘Ομας, equally for that, all the same for that, nevertheless.—Above.

‘Οναγρος, a wild ass: *ὄνος*, *ἀγρός*, *ἔγριος*.—Also, a machine for hurling stones. ‘For the wild asses, when hunted, kick up the stones behind them, and send them against their pursuers:’ Ammian.

‘Οναρ, ‘Ονειρος, *-ραρ*, *-αρ*, a vision in sleep opp. to a waking vision. Dnn. says: ‘A dream in opp. to a real appearance, something vain, illusory or transient.’ It is well known that Homer says *ὄνκ ὄναρ ἄλλ’ ὄναρ*: yet St. Matthew was from understanding ‘Οναρ as a false or vain dream: 2. 12. I give in therefore partly to Becinan who says: ‘The ancients formed ‘Ονειρος on the strength of a good omen, for they formed it from *ὄνειω* *ἐράνω*:’ i.e. from assisting and advantaging mankind by telling them something. Thus ‘Οναρ would be from ‘Ονειαρ. But better ‘Οναρ simply from *ῥόνδω*, *ἄντησα*, *ῥόνω*, to benefit. As *δένω*, *δένω*. ‘Ονειαρ is indeed both ‘a dream’ and ‘an advantage.’—We might however well adopt here the *euphemistic* or *propitiatory* sense found in Parææ, *Εὐ-ἄννητος*, *Εὐ-μενίδης*, *Ἀρίστερος*.

†‘Ονάω, ‘Ονημι, ‘Ονίμην, †‘Ονέω (whence ‘Ονειαρ,) to benefit, gratify, delight: But ‘Ονομαι, to vituperate, blame. Thus also ‘Ονειδος is both good fame and bad fame, glory and disgrace. These opposite meanings are found also in the Lat. *Honor*, honor, and the old French *Honi*, shame, which are compared by all.—Mrt. deduces ‘Ονομαι ‘from Arab. *hon*, to despise’. And †‘Ονέω ‘from *anī*, to profit’. (2) But both senses may flow from O prefixed to *ῥάω*, *νέω*, to heap up: *ῥάω* producing *Νάσσω*, ‘prop. to heap up, akin to *Νέω*, to heap:’ (Dnn.)

Then 1. to heap favors or delights on one, 2. to heap insults and bad names on one. (3) Dnn. supposes with Buttm. a verb †'Ovω, thought by Dnn. to mean 'to make mention of, good or bad,' but who can tell us about this †'Ovω? As to 'Ovομαι above, that may be contr. from †όνωμαι, a verb †όνω for ὀνόμαζον being authorised by Buttm.: And †όνω being from ο, νέω, νέμα.

'Oveiap, profit, advantage, succour. 'Oveiaτα, refreshments, victuals. — 'R. ὀνέω, ὄνημι: Dnn. See †'Ovάω. — A dream: See 'Ovap.

'Oveidos, good and bad fame, honor and disgrace: in †'Ovάω. Et as in ὄνειρα, Δ as in ὄδος, ὄδω.

'Oveipov: in 'Ovap.

'Oveúω, to lift up with an 'Ovos windlass.

'Ovθos, dung. — 'Prob. the same as 'Ovls, the dung of an ὄνος ass: Schneid. (2) For ὄθος, as λαθέσθω; then, (as 'O-ταρος,) from θέω, θέω, τίθημι, depono: A deposit.

'Ovθυλέω, 'to dress with forced meat, — to doctor wine. — Passow from ὄνθος: lit. to stuff with dirt: — comparing Germ. mästen, misten. Compare Πηλός: Ldd. Bedung — vitiate, adulterate — season. See Μίθηα.

'Ovínny: in †'Ovάω.

'Ovls: in 'Ovθos.

'Ovομα, a name. — From ο, νέμα, νένομα, to distribute, attribute, assign: What is assigned to us at our birth, That by which we are distinguished. (2) Dnn. from †όνω, †όνωμαι, 'to make mention of.' See on †'Ovάω. (2) Nam Sanskr. and Pers. 'Hebr. nam, to say: W.

'Ovομαι, to vituperate, blame: in †'Ovάω.

'Ovos, an ass. — Mrt. from †όνάω, †όνω, ὄνημι, to be a help to. As Jumentum is Juvamentum. Virgil of the dying ox: 'Quid laudat beneficentia JUVANT?' (2) From ο, νέω, νῶ, to heap up: On which burdens are piled up. So Lat. ONUS, a burden of things heaped up.

'Ovos, 'Ovliakos, also a kind of codfish, Lat. *asellus*, of which Ovid: 'Et tam deformi non dignus nomine *asellus*.' Applied also, like Latin Porcellio from Porcellus, to a woodlouse, and a kind of wingless locust, drawing itself up when touched into a round ball. — 'Ovοι are two stars in the breast of the sign Cancer. The asses? — Above.

'Ovos, 'from its being a beast of burden, meant a windlass, crane, pulley; — the upper millstone which turned round. — Also a beaker, wine-cup, prob. from its shape: Ldd. 'A kind of vessel with two long ears': W. — Above.

'Ovos, ' = ὄνη, the ace: Dnn.

'Ovτωs, as it is, in truth. — R. ὄν, ὄντος, part. of εἶμι.

'Ovny, υχος, a nail, claw, talon, hoof: — the *onyx* stone 'which has spots like nails when polished,' Dnn.: 'in color resembling the nail of the finger,' Enc.

Br. — 'Ovny is from †όνύσσω, i.e. O, νύσσω, ξω, to prick, pierce.

'Ovny, 'anything like an ὄνυξ claw, the hook of an anchor, an instrument of torture: — the white part at the end of rose-leaves, &c. by which they are attached to the stalk, as it were their nail-mark, Lat. *ungues rosarum*: — a thickening like a nail on the cornea of the eye; — a part of the liver: Ldd.

'Ovnyxízw, to examine ὄνυξ with the nail if a work is well done. The Latins say 'Factus ad unguem.'

'Ozls, a vinegar-cruet. — And

'Ozōs, vinegar, Fr. vinaigre, vinum-acre. — From

'Ozōs, ὄος, sharp. — R. ο, ζύω, to scrape, scratch.

(2) Allied to 'Αχη, a point, as 'Oγμος to 'Αγω.

'Oπάδος, 'Oπηδός, 'Oπών, a companion, attendant.

— From

'Oπάω, to follow. R. ἵπομαι, to follow; ὄπα, ἰπάω. Also, to make anything accompany a person, cause him to take it with him, and so present, give.

'Oveas, ἄω, ὄπας, an awl: 'to bore holes with,' Todd: i.e. to bore ὄπας.

'Oπῆ, an opening, aperture, hole. — R. ὄπτομαι, ὄπα, ὄπα: Through which one can see. (2) Todd compares *ope, open, opening*.

'Oπῆ, 'Oποι, 'Oπου, 'Oποῖος, &c., the same as Πη,

Ποι, Πον, Ποῖος, &c. See ΠΟΣ.

'Oπίας, cheese of milk curdled with ὄπς juice partic. of the fig.

'Oπίζομαι, to have ὄπις a care for.

'Oπίζω, to extract ὄπς juice.

'Oπικός, 'Lat. *opicus* (in Juvenal, &c.) with a play on ὄπῆ: Ldd.

†'Oπιν, in Κάτ-οπιν, 'Εξ-οπιν, at the back, behind. — R. ἵπομαι, ὄπα, to follow.

'Oπιον, poppy-juice, *opium*. — R. ὄπός.

'Oπιπτεύω, 'Oπιτεύω, to look about, stare about, observe, watch. — See in 'Oπτομαι. (2) R. ἵπτω, ἵπτομαι, redupl. ἵπποπτεύω, soft ὀπιπτεύω.

'Oπis, divine vengeance, retribution. R. ἵπομαι, ὄπα, to follow. 'Sequitur ultor Deus' Hor. Also, reverential regard, respect, awe, as Ob-sequor and Ob-sequium. (2) R. ἵπτομαι, ὄπα, ὄπα, to look upon (with regard).

'Oπισθε, 'Oπιθε, 'Oπίσω, behind. — Above. 'Oπισθεν ἔπασθε: Xen.

'Oπιστάτος, most behind: = ὀπιστάτος, from ὀπίσω behind.

'Oπλῆ, a hoof, the peculiar ὄπλον of the horse, &c. Nature, says Anacreon. 'Oπλῆς ἔδωκεν ἵπποισι.

'Oπλομαι, to provide myself ὄπλα instruments or means of living.

'Oπλον, a tool, implement, instrument; — of war, armour, weapon, shield; — of a ship, tackle, cordage. — R. ἔπω, ὄπα: By or with which we labor at, instrument for working. Compare 'Oργανον.

'Oπλότερος, younger; prop. more fit to carry ὄπλα arms. So ἑγέρ-οπλος confident in arms, &c.

'Ορός, juice, gum, fig-juice. — 'From the *δὴ* opening whence it flows.' Mrt. Thus also Steph.: 'Succus castratione, terebratione, vel alio vulnere effluens.' So Dnn. says of *Χυλός*: 'That which exudes naturally, or from incisions made.' (2) 'R. ἔπω, ἔψω, ὤπα, coquo.' Hederic.

'Οπτάω, to roast, broil, bake: 'Οπτός, roasted, &c.: allied to 'Οψον, broiled meat, fish, and to 'Ἐψω, to boil: 'Εφθός, boiled. — All from ἔπω, ἔψω, ἔπται and ὤπται, ὤψαι, to prepare with fire. O, as in *κΟρμός*, *φΟρμός*.

'Οπταίος, the eye. — From

†'Οπτομαι, ὄφμαι, 'to see, see to, look to, take care': Ewing. — In comparing this with 'Οπίσθαι (from *ὀπίς*, reverence, concern,) 'to stand in awe of, respect, follow upon, attend,' (Ewing,) and 'Οπιστεύω, 'to look at, observe with attention or curiosity,' we refer 'Οπτομαι (like 'Οπίς, &c.) to ἔπωμαι, ὄπα, to follow after i.e. with the eye, regard, look to. (3) As †Δάω, Δάπτω, so ὄλω, ἔλω, ἔλπτω, and ἔλσσω, ἔσσωμαι, (an older form, says Ldd.) to carry (the eye) to, like †Βλέω, Βλέπω, to cast (the eye) on. Virg.: 'Passim oculos per cuncta ferenti.' Sil.: 'Circum-ferre oculos.' Quintil.: 'Mittamus oculos.' (3) R. ἔπω, ἔπται and ὤπται, (as φΟρμός, 'Οπτάω,) to be busy in (with the eye).

'Οσύνω, 'Οσύνω, to marry, of the man. — 'Allied to 'Ἔνω, ὄνω, necto, connecto, conjungo (matrimonio):' Scheide. And to 'Ἀπνω, to join; and to 'Ἔκωμαι, to accompany. (2) R. ἔπω, to attend to; as *Æn.* 3. 136: 'CONNUBIIS arvisque novis OPERATA juvenus.'

(3) Ab *ὀπή*, forāmen (mulibre)? 'Οσάρα, the end of summer, fruit-time, full age of puberty. — Some from ὀπός, ὤρα: The time when the fruits of the earth are full of juice, &c. (2) R. ἔπωμαι, ὄπα, to follow: The season at the end of summer. (3) R. ο, πόρος, supplies.

'Οράω, 'Ορέω, 'to see, stand seeing, look at,' Dnn. — 'To look at an object as a fixed ὄρος mark or boundary,' says Lennep, i.e. To take a mark with the eye. As from *Templum* is *Con-templor.* (2) R. ὄρω, or ὤρω, (as in 'Οριάω and Hortic.) to raise or lift up i.e. the eye. 'Attollere oculos' is in Ovid and Propertius. So in the Psalms: 'I will lift up mine eyes unto the Heavens.' Compare Βλέω, to see, from †Βλέω, to cast the eyes on. (3) 'Hebr. *raah*, to see:' Mrt.

'Ορεκλάτων, the Lat. *orbiculatum*.

'Οργάω, to batter, beat, soften. — R. ἔργω, ἔοργα, ὕργα To work well. See 'Εόργη.

'Οργανον, an instrument, tool, machine:—instrument of music, *organ*. — R. ἔργω, ὄργα: By which we work.

'Οργάς, ὄδος, 'a fertile spot of land, esp. meadow-land, partially wooded:—a rich tract of land sacred to the gods;—adj. teeming, fruitful, of women:' Ldd. — R. ὄργάω, to teem, to be fruitful.

'Οργάω, to feel an ardent tendency to, a desire or passion for; from ὄρεω, ὀρέγομαι. Hence of trees, to burst with a kind of eagerness, swell and teem with vegetative power, become fruitful. Or stretch out.

'Οργεών, one who performed sacrifices, — a priest. — R. ἔργω, ἔοργα, to sacrifice. So *Facio* is to sacrifice.

'Οργή, impulse, temperament, temper; — violent passion, anger. — R. ὀρέγομαι, to desire. Aristotle defines it *ὁρεῖς μετὰ λύπης*. (2) R. ὄρω, ἔοργα: That which excites.

'Οργα, the *orgies* of Bacchus, from the furious transports of the worshippers.—Above. (2) R. ἔργω, ἔοργα, as Lat. *facio*, to sacrifice.

'Οργίζω, to make angry: ὀργή.

'Οργνία, 'Ορόγνία, the length of the outstretched arm, — measure of length. — R. ὀρέω, ὄρογα, ἰόρογνία.

'Ορέω, 'Ορέγνυμι, to stretch out in a line; — hence reach out, offer, give; — reach to, desire to obtain, 'Ορέγομαι; — reach to, obtain. — In comparing 'ΟΡῶς, straight, and 'ΟΡΙμος and 'ΟΡμαθός, a row or series, we easily see how 'ΟΡέω is to make straight or put out in a straight line. Comp. ἄρητῶν, τμητῶν, ψετῶν. (2) Germ. *reck-en*, to stretch. (3) 'Hebr. *oreg*, to stretch out:' Wr. 'Chald. *areg*, desidero:' Mrt.

'Ορεῖς, appetite. — R. ὀρέγομαι, ἔομαι, to desire.

'Ορεῖς, a mule for the *δρος* mountain.

'Ορέω, to watch, guard. — R. ὄρεω, *dw*, to see to.

'Ορεχθέω, to lie panting, heaving, stretching oneself as in the agonies of death; — of the sea, stretch itself, rolling to the beach. — R. ὀρέω, ὀρέχθην. Some understood it formerly as = *ροχθέω*.

'Ορθός, 'Ορθίος, erect, high, steep; — lifted up, loud, — straight up, upright, — straight on, right. — R. ἴδρω, ὀρθῶν: *orior*.

'Ορθοῦμαι, to succeed: i.e. go right on, or direct, regulate things well. — Above.

'Ορθρος, dawn of day. — R. ἴδρω, ὀρθῶν: *orior*, *ortus solis*.

'Οριγνάνομαι, = ὀρέγομαι.

'Ορίζω, to divide, limit, bound, define, settle, ordain, decree. — R. ὄρος.

'ΟΡΙΝΔΗΣ, bread made of 'ΟΡΙζα, rice. Perhaps they are allied. ?

'Ορίνω, ὀρνύμι, to raise, rouse, from ἴδρω, *orior*. As 'Αγώ, Ἀγινέω.

'Οριον, = ὄρος.

'Ορκάνη, = ἐρκάνη, ἔρκος, enclosure, fence; — net, trap: Ldd.

'Ορκος, 'Ορκιον, an oath, allied to 'Ερκος: for an 'Ορκος is an 'Ερκος fence or security to engagements. See the next and the last.

'Ορκαίρος, = ἐρκαίρος: ἔρκος and ὄρκος being orig. synonym: Ldd.

'Ορμαθός, 'Ορμος, a row, chain, string as of beads. — Allied to 'Ερμα, the same, from ἔρω, *Sero*, to join, *Series*, pl. ἔρμαι, ὄρμαι. So *Εἰρμός* is a train.

'Ορμαίνω, 'Ορμάω, to excite, set in motion, rouse; — turn over, ponder in the mind. So 'Ορμη, excitement, impulse, passion, &c. — R. ἴδρω, ὄρμαι, ὄρω, to rouse, and Lat. *hortor*.

'Ορμιά, a fishing-line: allied to 'Ορμαθός and 'Ορμος, a string, chain.

'Ορμος: in 'Ορμαθός.—Also, a roadstead, anchorage, haven, place of shelter or refuge, 'from ἔρμαι, pl. of ἔρμα, to join, as the other 'Ορμος: as it is nothing but a place where ships are fastened: 'Ldd. 'Moored by cables': Dnn. So 'Ορμος is also a cable. O, as φέρω, φέρτος.

'Ορμος is also a dance performed in a ring.—See in 'Ορμαθός.

'Ορνις, ἴδιος, 'Ορνειον, a bird:—spec. a cock or hen.—'Prob. from ἴδρω, ὀρνίμι (orior):' Ldd. As rising in the air.

'Ορνίμι, to excite, stir up, rouse: from ἴδρω: orior, ortus, &c. So 'Ορνίω.

'Οροβός, a chick-pea.—Mrt. perh. rightly from ἐρέπια, to eat, ἐρεθον, ὀροβα.

'Ορδάμνος, 'Οραμνος, ramus, a bough.—R. δρω, orior, as rising or springing up, growing. Scheide considers -δαμνος a termination. Much as μυεΔΑΝΟΣ. Comp. 'ΟΡπηξ. (2) Lenn. seems to suppose it a pompos word, 'subdued on the mountains': ὕρος, δαμνάω.

'Οραθίνω, like 'Ορίνω, 'Ορνύμι.

'Ορμαι, to watch: referred by Ldd. to ὀράω: but perh. is the middle of ἴδρω: To rouse oneself.

'Opos, eos, a mountain: from ἴδρω, whence orior, to rise.

'Opos, Oἶρος, a bound. Oἶρος, 'marking stones, bearing inscriptions. And stone slabs set up on mortgaged property: 'Ldd.—Lenn. allies it to ὀπος, a mountain: and Scheide to δρω or ὀρω, as anything RISING high, as a mountain, &c. Aspirate, as in 'Ορμάω. (2) R. ὀρώ. That is, as far as you can see, as ὁ ὀρίζων, the horizon, is the line bounding the view. So Τέλος (from τένω, τείνω,) is as far as you can stretch out, the furthest extent. Some say, as visible boundary marks. (3) R. οὐρός, a trench or channel, then a bound generally.

'Opos, 'Ορρός, serum of blood, whey of milk.—'Prob. from ο, ῥέω, ῥῶ, as 'Ο-τλος from τλάω, τλῶ: Of a liquid, fluid nature, running matter. (2) 'Separated from the coagulum by an action signified by δρω, to raise: 'E. Valpy. (3) 'The form Οὐρός is found in Nicander, which may indicate a relation to Οὐραν, urine: 'Ldd.

'Opos, 'Ορβός, 'the end of the os sacrum on which the Οὐρά tail of beasts and birds is set:—of man, the space between the anus and the Αἰδοία:—gen. the tail, rump. Akin to Οὐρά: 'Ldd. Or to 'Opos, a bound.

'Ορούω, to rush, hasten: gen. to rise, as orior, ὀρομαι.—R. ἴδρω, ὀρίνω: 'Ldd.

'Οροφος, reeds used for thatching houses: R. ἐρέφω, ὀροφα. Also a roof.

'Ορπηξ, 'Ορπηξ, a sapling, young shoot or tree:—a goad, lance, made of such.—'Usu. deriv. from ἴδρω, for ὀρῶπηξ [somewhat as πορΠΗ:—acc. to others from ὀρπη, so that the orig. notion would be a point or spike: Lat. urpex, a harrow: 'Ldd. 'ΟΡπηξ and 'ΟΡῶμας both from ἴδρω: 'Schneid.

'Ορβός: in 'Ορός.

'Ορβώδιε from ἔρβος above and δέος fear: from dropping the tail as dogs: i.e. to fear. But Passow 'from the sound, as Lat. horreo, horridus.' 'Αρβώδιε also is found. So 'Οστακός and 'Αστακός. (2) 'Hebr. rod, to tremble: 'Wr.

'Ορσάλαος, 'eager for the fray, tempestuous, of Mars.—Said to be derived from ἴδρω, (δρῶω,) and λαός, λόφος: Bristling the mane: but prob. only a poetic form from ἔρσω, and so sometimes written 'Ορσάλαος, and 'Ορσάλαεύω, to provoke, assault: 'Ldd.—'Oρσω: to raise the λαός peel or skin with a whip: gen. to afflict, vex, provoke: 'Dr. Jones.

'Ορταλῖς, 'Ορτάλιχος, the young of any animal: click.—Ldd. allies it to 'Ορνίς, and so to ἴδρω, ὀρταί, as springing up in the nest. 'Ορταλίζω, to begin to have feathers, to begin to grow and RISE, 'Nugent.

'OPTA, the gut, — guts or intestines chopped up into mince as sausages.—Q. as connected with 'Opos the end of the os sacrum? For the Gut is 'the long pipe reaching from the stomach to the vent', (Dr. J.).

'OPTZA, ὀρτζα, rice.—Q?

'Ορμαγῆδός, loud noise, din, rattling, confused inarticulate sounds.—R. ὀρνούμαι in Steph., fremo, as 'Ἦρνω. The Γ is inserted for sound, as it is merely a poetic word. (2) R. ὀρούω, to rush.

'Ορυξ, a pickaxe or sharp tool for digging. And an antelope, from its sharp-pointed horns. R. ὀρύσσω, ῥω. And so probably 'Ορυξ, a great fish, acc. ὀρυγα, Lat. orca, orc or ork.

'Ορύσσω, ῥω, to dig, dig up.—From ἔρύω, ἴδρω, to draw (up). (2) Ldd. allies it to 'Αράσσω, to break (the sod). As 'Ακρις and 'Οκρις, &c.

'Ορρανός, left orphan, bereft:—ὀρφός.

'Ορρηνη, darkness.—R. ἐρέφω, ὀροφα, (δρφα,) to cover. (2) 'Hebr. oreb, night: 'Wr.

'Ορφός, bereft, orphan.—'Akin to 'Ορρηνη, darkness, 'Ορφνός, black: Dnn. That is, from ἐρέφω, ὀροφα, to cover. From the gloominess of desolation. See partic. in 'Αχλὺς. (2) 'Αν-ερείπωμα was to snatch up and carry off: ἐρέπτω was to feed on. These appear allied: suppose ἐρέτω or ἐρέπτω to snatch away, perf. ἔρεφα, ὀροφα: then ὀρφός, ὀρφανός. (3) Scheide allies it to 'ΑΡΙπάω, 'ΑΡΙπια, 'ΑΠΠη. So 'Ακρος and 'Οκρις, 'Αγω and 'Ογμος, 'Αγκος and 'Ογκος, &c.

'Ορχαμος, 'first of an ὄρχος row, file-leader: 'Ldd. —Or ἀρχή, τάρχαμος, as 'Αγω, 'Ογμός: 'Ακρος, 'Οκρις.

'Ορχάς, 'Ορχις, a kind of olive from its ὄρχις shape. 'Ορχέομαι, to dance: 'Ορχέω, to make to leap. 'Ορχήστρα, part of a theatre on which the chorus danced, orchestra.—R. ὄρχος: A row of dancers. (2) The sense of leaping agrees better with the usual deriv. from ἴδρω, ἴδρωκα, orior.—Or even ἴδωργω, ἴδωρχα, to stretch out (hands and feet).

'Ορχις, testiculus:—an orchis, from the form of its root, comm. called fool-stones. 'It has a remarkable resemblance to the scrotum of animals: 'Enc. Br.—



' Some Etym. from *ὀρέγωμαι*, to desire: perf. act. *ὄρεχα*. So *ὀργάνω*, 'tuneo cupidine, special. venerā': (Dnn.).

' *Ὀρχος*, *Ὀρχατος*, 'a row of trees, place planted with such rows, orchard, Milton's *orchard*, garden': Ldd.

— Allied to *ὀρθός*, straight; *Ὀρχος*, *Ὀρχαυός*, a row. (2) *Hebr. orék*, to arrange': Wr.

† *Ὀρω*, *ὄρω*, to stir up, excite, rouse.—Allied to *ἄρω*, 'ἄειρω, to raise, 'ἔρω, 'ἔρνω, to draw.' (2) 'Chald. *awr*, to excite': Mrt. 'Hebr. *or*, to raise': Wr.

\* *Os*, who, which. See in 'O.

\* *Os*, his: short from *Ἑός*.—R. *ē*, acc., as *Ἑμέ*, *Ἑμός*.

\* *Όσιος*, hallowed and sanctioned by the laws of God or nature, of God or man:—pious to the gods, devout, and so thought to be from *o*, and *σιός* Lacon. for *θεός*: = *ἰθύσιος*, god-like, godly. See *Σίθυλλα*. *Σ* and *Θ*, as our love's, loveTH. *ἱερὰ καὶ ὅσια* is the property of gods and men, sacred and profane. (2) R. *ἔω*, *ἔσαι*, whence *ἔδω*, to let be, let alone and free for religious purposes. (See *ἱερός*.) † *Ἔσιος*, *Όσιος*, as *ἔρμα*, *Ὀρμος*; &c.—Wr. from *ἄω*, to stand in awe of. As *Ἄκρος*, *Όκρῖς*. (3) 'Syr. *chasi*, sanctus': Mrt.

\* *Όσιώω*, to make holy, hallow, purify, consecrate.—Above.

\* *Όσμῆ*, smell, odor, *ὀσμῆ*.—R. *ὄω*, *ὄσμαι*, to smell.

\* *Όσος*, *Όσους*, how great, how much or many.—R. *δς*, redupl. into *δσ-ος*, like Lat. *quis-quis*, quot-quot, &c., and means 'who-soever, what-soever', &c. As *Όσαι νύκτες τε καὶ ἡμέραι εἰσι*, 'Whatever nights and days there are, i.e. how many soever.'

\* *Όσπριον*, pulse, vegetables.—As from *πλάω* is *Ό-πλος*, so from *σπείρω ἔσπαρον* to sow is † *Ό-σπάριον*, *Ό-σπριον*: Any common sowing or seed.

\* *Όσσα*, a warning or prophetic voice, from *δοσσαι*, to forebode:—any voice, report, ruinous, —sound.

\* *Όσσε*, the two eyes, for *ὄσσε*, as *Μέλε*, *Μέλε*,—from *Όσσομαι*, 'an older form of † *Όπτομαι*, *ὄψομαι*, as *Πέσσω* of *Πέπω*: To see, look on:—see in spirit, in my mind's eye, presage, forebode': Ldd. See *Όπτομαι*.

\* *Όστέον*, a bone.—R. *ἴσταν*, *ἴστημι*: Dnn., i.e. *ἴσταν*, *ἴσταν*, to stand firm, with O prefix. 'So the Arabians called a bone from its compact and hard nature': Scheide. Compare *ἄστυ*, *ἄστεος*.

\* *Όστις*, whosoever, whatsoever:—i.e. *ὅς* and *τίς*: Any one who it may be.

\* *Όσταλγῆ*, *Ἄσταλγῆ*, a curled flame, flash, spark:—a curled clod of hair, bunch of grapes, tuft of flowers.—For *Όσταλγῆ*, (as *Σ* in *βόστρυχος*, *δακτύλῃς*, *ὀσφύς*), from *ο*, *τέλλω*, *τήλλω*, *τάλλω*, i.e. *ἀνα-τέλλω*, to spring up. Thus *Όσταφίς* and *Ἄστ*. for *Σταφίς*. (2) Lenn. from *σταλάω*, as we say *To drop* in curls. For *δσταλγῆ* is found, but a 'suspecta vox'. (3) Greg. from *ἄω*, *ἄωσται*, *ἄωσταλός*, burnt, warped. As *caUda*, *cOda*: *caUdex*, *cOdex*.

\* *Όστρακον*, hard shell of snails, muscles, tortoises, eggs;—allied to *Όστέον*, bone, and *Όστρεον*, oyster. Also tile or potsherd, earthen vessel, voting-tablet, &c.

\* *Όστρεον*, an oyster:—purple from it.—From *Όστέον*, or allied to it. (2) R. *ο*, *στερέω*, firm.

\* *ΌΣΤΡΙΜΟΝ*, a stable.—Schneider from *Όστρον*, *Όστρεον*. But?—Very rare and out of the way.

\* *Όστρία*, *Όστρυς*, 'a tree with very hard wood, like the horn-beam': Ldd.—Allied to *Όστέον*, *Όστρεον*, *Όστρακον*.

\* *Όσφραίνομαι*, † *Όσφρόμαι*, to smell, scent: *Όσφραίνω*, to make to smell.—All say, allied to *ὀσέω*, *ὀσμή*. Perh. *ἴσφρῆς* = *ἴσσομαι-φρέω*, *ἴσσομαι-φρέω*, to convey an odor. Or even for *ὀ-φρέομαι* (as in *ὀσφύς*), simply from *φρέω*, to carry (an odor) with it.

\* *Όσφύς*, *g. ὀσφύς*, as *ἔσχω*, for *ὀφύς*, *ὀφύς*, from *ο*, *φύω*, to produce: O, as in *Ότλος*. The loin, as Ingen from *ἱngenio*, Ingenui. So, 'of the fruit *τῆς ὀσφύς* αὐτοῦ of his loins', Acts 2. 30. 'He was yet *ἐν τῇ ὀσφύϊ* in the loins of his father', Heb. 7. 10. See *ὀσφυλγῆ*.

\* *Όσχη*, *Όσχος*, a sucker, shoot, branch. As *ἔσχω*, from *ἐχω*, *ὄχα*: Adhering to the trunk. *Όσχη*, from *σρωμ*, *corpori adhaerens*. Dnn. says: 'A branch of vine with grapes; spec. the scrotum'.

\* *Ότε*, *Τότε*, 'when', 'then'.—For *ῶ-τε*, *τῶ-τε*: Quo tempore, eo tempore, *χρόνῳ*. 'What time as . . .', l's. 81. 7.

\* *Ότι*, *Ότ*, Lat. *uti*, *ut*, that.—'Origin the neut. of *δοτις*: i.e. *διὰ τούτο ὅ τι*, *δι' ὅ τι*, hence often written *[ὅ τι ὅ τι]*, *δ τι*: Dnn.

\* *Ότι*, why:—because.—I.e. *δι' ὅ τι*, Propterea quod, Propter quod.

\* *Ότλος*, labor, suffering: *ο*, *ἴτλων*, *τῶ*, to endure: Much enduring.

\* *Ότοθος*, *Όττοθος*, loud wild noise, din of battle, rattling of chariots, sound of the flute.—'From the sound,' say Ldd., Dnn., and Lenn. (2) Or K dropped. For *Κότταθος*, the *cottabae*, or Sicilian game, Passow mentions another form *Ότταθος* 'allied to *Όττοθος*'.

\* *Ότοτοί*, *Όττοτοί*, *Τοτοί*, exclam. of pain and grief,—from the sound, as *Ότοθος*. (Dnn.)

\* *Ότοτώω*, to wail, cry *ὀτοτοί*.

\* *Ότράλος*, *Ότρηός*, quick, nimble, ready.—Allied through *ἴτρω*, *ἴτρεω*, to

\* *Ότρώω*, to push on, as *trudo*, stir up, excite. 'Trudo, push, urge, move forward': Ridd.—'Perh. from *τρώω*: Lenn. With a prefix. As *trudo* is used above.

\* *Τρώω* is 'to molest, vex', Dnn: also 'to bore a hole, perforate': and *Ότρώω* is 'to spur, goad', (Ldd.) Compare the Latin *Fodio*, *Fodico*.

\* *Όττεύομαι*, = *ὀσσομαι*, *δοττομαι*.

\* *Όττις*, sight: Above.

\* *Όύ*, *Όύκ*, *Όύχ*, *Όύχι*, (as *Ναί* *Ναίχι*), not, no.—*Όύκ* is prob. from *ὀβ γ'*, *ὀύγ'*, as from *νύν γε*, *νύνγ'* is *nunC*, from *δ-γε*, *δγ'*, is *hoC*. So *Εύ γε*. And *Όύ* seems nothing but the imperat. of *ἴδω*, *ἴστω*, *οἶστω*, i.e. *ἴδε*, take it away, like *Ἀπ-αγε*, *Ἀπαγε*. *Ἀπο-πέμνομαι ὄφιν*, Enr. Hec. 72. Compare *Ἀπρίομαι*. (2) From *οὐκ*, a natural sound of aversion.

Οἷ, where: gen. of ὅς, 'which,' Lat. quā, where. Prop. οὐ (τόπου). The gen. resembles the Lat. gen. in Domi, Militie, Humi.

Οἶα, *oia*, an exclam. of astonishment and horror. — I suppose from the natural sound: *Whah!* — Hebr. *auach!* 'Wr.

Οἶαί: in 'Οαί.

Οἶας, Οἶς, ἴΟας, ὦας, οἶατος, ὠτός, the ear. 'Ἀμφ-  
-ώης, having two ears or handles. — Many from ὠ, αἶα, to hear. From ὠ, says Damm, is ὄσος, ὄας, οἶας. The Laconic is ἄλς. (2) From the obol. ἴδω, ἴοιω, to carry; Into which sounds are carried. Plautus: 'Neque id immitto in aures meas.' 'Ne aures immittas tuas.' So 'Nescit vox missa reverti,' i.e. missa in aures.

ΟΤΤΓΙΑ, Οὐγκία, Ὀγκία, *uncia*, an ounce. 'From the Latin, says Steph. That is, *unica, uncia*. 'A Sicilian word, says Pollux. 'Arab. *ukia*, Turton. 'Irish *unsa*, Llyud. Says Scaliger: 'As from *νός* is Οὐγκία, *uncia*, so from *νός* is Νοῦγκιος, *nunciu*.' But how is this?

Οὔδας, ἴΟῖδος, the ground, earth, pavement, floor. — Dnn. compares 'Ἔδος; 'a seat, basis, foundation.' The ἴΟῖδος is a 'Ἔδος. So 'Ἐδαφος is the ground or pavement. R. ἴω, ἔδω, ἔδα. So 'Οὔδος, Οὔδός.

Οὔδος, a way, ὁδός.

Οὔδος, a threshold, ὀδός.

Οὔθαρ, gen. οὔθατος; the udder, breast:—fertility. — For οὔθα, (as ὄρος, ὄτρος,) ἔθατος, from ο, θάω, τέθαται, to suckle: like 'Ο-κέλλω. — AP as ἔθAP. Compare Οὔτρω. (2) Germ. *uder*, our udder. Sanskr. *udar*.

Οὔκ: in Οὔ.

Οὔλα, the gums. — As being οὔλα soft.

Οὔλαί: in 'Ολαί.

Οὔλαμῶς, a crowd, troop, band. — R. οὔλος, in a mass. In form, as 'Ορχαμος.

Οὔλη, a wound healed, scar: from οὔλος, whole or sound.

Οὔλος, for 'Όλος, whole, as 'Όρος, Οὔρος.

Οὔλος, Οβλῖος, pernicious. — R. ἴόλέω, ἴόλω, to destroy: as 'Όλοός.

Οὔλος, curled, — rolled, round, in a mass, thick. — R. εἴλω, εἴω, εἴα, to roll.

Οὔλος, woolly, downy, soft. From the senses above. (2) Allied to our wool.

Οὔλος, a sheaf of corn, as rolled or bound round by an 'Ἐλληδανός band. — Above.

Οὔλος, a song in honor of Ceres who was hence called Οὔλῶ and 'Ιουλῶ, 'the goddess of sheaves; Ldd. — Above.

Οὔλος, of full force, able, substantial; — said of sound, continuous, incessant: Ldd. — From the sense of WHOLE: ὅλος.

Οὔλω, I am ὅλος whole or sound.

Οὖν, therefore. — R. εἶν, οὖν, it being so. 'Quæ enim ita sint.'

Οὖνεκα, = οὐ ἔνεκα.

Οὖνεγγος, a hymn to

Οὖνις, 'Όνις, 'Όνις, Diana: — also a companion of hers. — R. ἔνω, ἔνω: As attending to women in child-

birth. (2) From her retributive character, as the same with Nemesis. See 'Όπις.

Οὐρά, a tail. — Lenn. from οὔρος, ὄρος, a limit, end. (2) Schneid. allies it to 'Όρος, 'Όρρος.

Οὐρανός, Heaven. — R. οὔρος, a boundary. (2) R. ὄρῶ, to see: As far as we see: or the visible Heavens.

(3) R. ἴδρω: Raised up, as Heaven is Heaved. (4) 'Chald. *ora*, light: Mrt.

Οὐραχός, the οὐρά hindmost part, butt-end.

Οὐρον, *urina, urine*. Οὐρέω, to make water. Οὐρή-  
-θρα, *urethra*. — 'Either from ὄρῶς, whey: or ὄρῶς, ἔρῶς: Dan. Both seem improbable. (2) Οὐρέω may be for 'Ορέω, (as 'Όρος, Οἶρος,) from ο, ῥέω, to (make to) flow. See Οὔτρω.

Οὔρος, Οὔρον, the same as 'Όρος, bound.

Οὔρος, a watcher, guard. — R. ὄρῶ, to see, to see to.

(2) R. ὄρω: An impeller, leader, director.

Οὔρος, a fair wind: from ἴδρω, as exciting, impelling the sails and ship. So Οὐρίσω, to waft on one's way: Οὔριος, said of a good or prosperous voyage. (2)

Viger from οὐρά, the tail, in a ship the poop, as Fr. le vent en poupe. Virgil: Surgens à puppi ventus.

Οὔρος, a mountain, ὄρος. And a wild-bull, *urus*, perh. from its mountain life.

Οὔρος, a trench or channel for hauling up ships ashore, and launching them again. — R. ἐρύομαι, ἔρρω, to launch ships. (2) R. ὄρω: By which a ship is impelled into the water.

Οὔς: in Οὔας.

Οὔσια, that by which we are, essence, matter: — that which is or belongs to us, property. — R. ὦν, οὔσα, being. So Παρ-οὔσια.

Οὔτρω, -ημι, -ῶ, to hit, wound. — For ἴτρω, from ο, ἴτρω, ἴτρω, *tenio*, to aim a dart, as 'Ορέγω is to aim a blow at. The ὴ disappears in 'Ἰτεῖλη, a wound. O, as 'Ο-κέλλω.

Οὔτιδανός, being οὔ τι nothing, powerless, worthless. As 'Ἐλληδανός, 'Πργεδανός.

Οὔτος, Αὐτή, Τοῦτο, this: = ὁ αὐτός, ἡ αὐτή, τὸ αὐτό: 'The same.'

Οὔτω, Οὔτως, in this manner. — Old dat. sing. and plur. of Οὔτος.

Οὔχ: for Οὐκ before Aspirate.

'Οφέλλω, to increase, multiply, augment, — augment the resources of, help, serve: and 'Όφελος, advantage, help, service, kind office. 'Όφείλω, to assist. — Thiersch mentions 'ῥελλεῖν as connected with 'εἰλέω to roll.'

Hence ὁ-φέλλω, ὀφέλλω. Ldd. makes Εἶλλω to 'crowd thickly together': hence to increase, &c. — This more right than viewing ἴ-ἔφ-έλλω an independent verb ἴ-ἔφ-έλλω, ἴ-ἔφ-έλλω, as 'Ἀπειλέω, 'Ἡτεῖλουν, &c.

(2) Hemsterh. fancifully speaks of a verb ἴ-ἔφ-έλλω 'whence ὀφέλλω, ὀφέλλω. Allied to ἔπτω, to join, ἔφα, ἄφω, &c. O, as 'Ἀγω and 'Όγμος. We find in Isaiah, 'Voe unto them that join house to house.'

Here is the idea of 'adding to, increasing.' (3) 'Germ. *voll, full*: with O: Thiersch.

'Οφέλλω, 'Οφέλω, 'Οφείλω, 'Οφλισκάνω, I owe: I ought. Also, I wish that, i.e. how *ought* it to be so!—Perhaps, as above, to increase, multiply (expenses), and so get into debt. — Or thus: Ewing says: 'Χράσμαι, I have for my use, I borrow, receive for use.' And so Χρέος is a debt, Χρήζω, to lend. No wonder then, if to 'Οφείλος, *utitū*, is allied 'Οφέλω, 'Οφέλλω, to borrow, owe. Or to 'Οφέλος, kind service.

'Οφέλλω, to sweep, i.e. 'increase, heap up together,' Ldd. — Above.

'Οφέλτρον, a broom. — Above.

'Οφθαλμός, an eye. — R. ἴστρομαι, ὀφθην: By which we see.

'Οφίασις, a bald place on the head, of serpentine form. — From

'Οφίς, a serpent, snake. — As Δράκων from δέρκομαι, so 'Οφίς from ἴστρομαι, ἴστρο act.: from its power of sight. Pkh. says: 'A serpent's eye was a Proverb among the Greeks and Romans.' (2) Todd compares our *eff, eel*, eel. 'Hebr. *epha*, a viper:' Dahler.

'Οφίς, a serpent-like bracelet; — a creeping plant, 'serpens.' — Above.

'Οφλισκάνω: in 'Οφέλω.

'Οφρα, with a view to, to the end that, in order that; up to the point that, until, while. — Mrt. from ὄς. O much as in 'Ότε, for 'Ό (χρόνος). Then ΦΡΑ? For φορά neut. pl. adv. Thus 'Οφρα is, to what point bearing: Τόφρα, to that point bearing. As Quo-versum, Quosum. (2) R. ἴστρομαι, pf. act. ἴφα, whence 'Οφίς: With a VIEW to.

'Οφρύς, ōos, the eyebrow, — brow of a hill. — 'Sansk. *bhru*, Pers. *abru*, our *brow*: Ldd. (2) R. ὄπα, ὄπα, the eye, and ῥύωμαι, ῥύομαι, ἐρύομαι, to guard: The eyeguard. I.e. ὀφ-ρύος.

'Οχα, and 'Εξ-οχα, eminently, by far. — R. ἔχω, ὄχα, ἐξ-έχω, to hold oneself out from or among.

'Οχανον, handle of a shield. — R. ἔχω, ὄχα, to hold.

'Οχέα, = ὄχη, a cave.

'Οχευός, a conduit, canal, water-pipe: from ὀχέω: as carrying water forward. So 'Οχετ-ηγός is conducting water by a canal: from ἄγω which ὀχέω means.

'Οχεύς, anything for holding or fastening, band, strap, clasp, bolt. — R. ἔχω, ὄχα, as Homer has ὀχῆες εἶχον the gates.

'Οχέω, de equo equam ascendente. Vide 'Οχέω. 'To cause to be covered:' Ewing.

'Οχέω, as 'Εχω, (ὄχα pf. m.) to hold, support, bear, endure, — carry, — let another ride on one.

'Οχη, support, sustenance: from ἔχω, to hold, sustain. — Also a cave, like 'Οχέα: which may be called from simply holding, containing. Others compare Χεῖδ.

'Οχθέω, 'prop. to be heavy-laden, but only used met. to be heavy or big with anger or grief, vexed in spirit, heavy at heart. Prob. from ἀχθος: and is to 'Αχθόμαι as 'Όγμος to 'Αγω, &c.' Ldd. (2) 'From ὀχθη: The mind rising and swelling with passion:' Steph.

'Οχθη, 'Όθος, the bank of a river or of a dyke, any rising ground. — R. ἔχω, ἔχθην or δχθην, = ἐξ-έχω, to stand out, project: or as κατ-έχω, to keep off, close in.

'Οχλεύς, a lever, bar, bolt. — R. ἔχω, ὄχα, or δχέω, ὄχω, to support, lift up (loads). So 'Όχεύς is a bolt.

'Οχλεύω, 'Οχλίζω, to move with an ὀχλεύς layer, move a great weight.

'Όχλος, a throng, crowd, multitude: — tumult. 'Eol. ὀλχος, Cret. πόλχος, *vulgus*, *vulgus*, Germ. *volk*, our *folk*: Ldd. — R. ἔχομαι, ὄχα, to hold together: as Συν-εχῆς, closely crowded.

'Όχμα, as 'Εχμα, a hold, band, and

'Όχμάζω, as 'Εχμάζω, to bear, support; — bind fast, gripe. — R. ἔχω, ὄχα.

'Όχος, anything which ἔχει holds, as a harbor; or which ὀχεῖ carries, as a ship, a carriage.

'Όχυρός, as 'Εχυρός, firm, strong, secure. — R. ἔχω, ὄχα, to hold.

\*Όψ, g. ὀπός, a voice. — R. ἔπω, ὄπα, to speak.

\*Όψ, g. ὀπός, the eye. — R. ἴστρομαι, ὄπα, ἴσπα, to see.

'Όψέ, late, at length, late in the day, &c. — R. ἔπομαι, to follow, ἔψαι or ὀψαι, as O in 'Όψον: So as not to keep up, but to follow behind. 'Akin to 'Όπισω:' Dun.

'ΌΨΙΑΝΟΣ λίθος, 'a black stone, perh. a kind of agate, *obsidian*, Pliny's *Lapis Obsidianus* or *Obsianus*: Ldd. Found in Ethiopia, says Pliny, by one *Obsidius*?

'Όψις, sight. — R. ἴστρομαι, ὄψομαι.

'Όψον, 'boiled meat, opp. to bread, from ἔψω, (ὄψα), to boil: — then anything eaten with bread, as a relish, — seasoning, — dainties, — fish, the chief dainty of the Athenians, — the fish-market:' Ldd.

'Όψάνιον, *opsomium*, provisions, esp. supplies for an army, pay in the shape of provisions. — Above.

## Π.

†Παγέω, †Πήγω, Πήγνυμι, to fasten, fix, make fast, firm or stiff: Lat. (*paço*), *pa* *Ngo*, (*pagtus*), *pactus*, *com-pactus*, *compact*: to pack close: so Teuton. *pack*. — From the obs. †πάω, †πέσκα, πάβω, πείω, πείβω, to press close, †πίω, *πυκνός*, &c. Compare Πάσσαλος, Παχύς. See †ΠΑΩ.

Πάγη, Πάγλις, that fixes or holds fast, a noose, trap, net. — Above. So Πηκτή is a net or cage for birds, from πέπηκται. Dun. says of Πηκτή, 'Composed of pieces put together,' i.e. fast, tight. See on Παστών.

Πάγος, *compact* or solid ice, hard frost; — salt, —

thick scum, — membrane. — R.  $\dagger$ παγών: so Πάχυν, also from its compactness.

Πάγος, a mountain peak, — a hill — 'A firm-set rock: R. πηγύμι': Lld.

Πάγουρος, 'a kind of crab, from  $\dagger$ παγῶ, as having a solid coat; or  $\dagger$ παγῶ, οὐρά, hard-tail, shell-tail': Lld. Some call it *rungrar*.

Πάγχυ, i.e. πάνχυ, (as  $\dagger$ πάλκαλον is πάν-καλον,) from  $\dagger$ πᾶν: altogether, entirely.

$\dagger$ Πάθεω,  $\dagger$ Πήθω,  $\dagger$ Πέσσω,  $\dagger$ Πένθω,  $\dagger$ Πείθω, Πάσχω, to experience such and such feelings, feel towards another, am affected by anything good or bad, am treated well or ill, suffer ill. Πάθος, feeling, suffering. — 'From  $\dagger$ πέσσω,' says Matthiae, 'is πέσσοτε for πεπόσθατε, but others for πεπόνησθε, or indeed from  $\dagger$ πῶω'. 'From πῶω': —indeed we recognize among these verbs not only  $\dagger$ πῶω, but  $\dagger$ πᾶω, ἐπὶ δὴν,  $\dagger$ πέσασκα,  $\dagger$ πείω,  $\dagger$ πείω. Thus of Ταλαί-πωρος says Hemsterh.: 'Πῶρος is contr. from Πῶρος from  $\dagger$ πᾶω whence  $\dagger$ πῶω,  $\dagger$ πῆθω'. These seem to proceed from  $\dagger$ πᾶω, πᾶμαι, to taste, to have tastes or feelings towards, to feel towards or on account of, as Dr. Johnson explains To taste 'to feel, have perception of'. So 'Εἴπερ ἐγέσασθε if you have tasted that the Lord is gracious' (N. T.), 'εἰς τὴν ἐστίαν', says Schleusner, who states it to be a common expression, as Γεύσθαι πόνον, μόχθον: to taste of suffering.

Παθῶν, a pathic, i.e. 'passive' from 'patior'. — Qui patitur, non agit. — Above.

Παῖαν, Παχών, Παῖον, *Peon*, the physician of the gods: — a physician, gen. deliverer, savior; — a *pean*, choral song to Apollo the healer; — triumphant song. — 'The Schol. Aristoph. from  $\dagger$ παῖω [rather  $\dagger$ πᾶω,]  $\dagger$ θεραπεύω: good, if such could be proved to be a true sense. Bos assents, and there is some reason for it, for among the ancient Greeks  $\dagger$ πᾶω or  $\dagger$ πᾶω [as  $\dagger$ Μᾶω,  $\dagger$ Μαῖομαι,] existed, whence *pasco*, *pari*, i.e. *curo*, and so, *sano*. — Much better this than the Gramm. deriv. from the words of Apollo's mother Latona calling out to him to destroy the serpent Python. 'Ιε παῖαν, βάλλε παῖαν:  $\dagger$ παῖω meaning to strike. — Better than this is the deriv. from  $\dagger$ παῖω, to make to cease i.e. diseases, &c.: Hemsterh. So Lenn. from ' $\dagger$ πᾶω, *curo*'. Allied to  $\dagger$ βῶω,  $\dagger$ βόσκω, and Ποιμήν. See *Paia*.

Παῖγμα, a play, sport. — R. παίζω,  $\dagger$ πέπαγμα.

Παιδεία, the education παιδός of a child.

Παίω, to play as a παῖς child. *Zech.* 3. 5. We say, Child's-play.

Παῖπαλα, places rugged and steep. — R.  $\dagger$ πάλλω, redupl.  $\dagger$ παιπάλλω (as  $\dagger$ Μᾶω,  $\dagger$ Μαῖμᾶω,)  $\dagger$ παιπαλώ, to shake: Shaking, jolting. So

Παιπαλόεις, craggy, rugged. — Above.

Παιπαλῶ, redupl. of  $\dagger$ πάλλω.

Παῖς, g. παιδός, a boy, girl. — 'R.  $\dagger$ πᾶω, *curo*': Lenn.

'R.  $\dagger$ πᾶομαι, nutritio': Mrt. See in *Paivn*.

Παιφάσσω, 'to look wildly, stare about, am mad; — run wildly about, rush, quiver': So Lld., who reduplicates it from  $\dagger$ φᾶω,  $\dagger$ φράσσω,  $\dagger$ παιφάσσω, — allied to  $\dagger$ φᾶω

the eye. — Grove says, from  $\dagger$ παῖω,  $\dagger$ φᾶω: To strike with the eye, dart a glance or look quickly.

Παῖω, to strike, beat. — 'R.  $\dagger$ πᾶω,' say well Dnn., Mrt., Lenn. See the obsolete  $\dagger$ πᾶω, to press firm: allied to  $\dagger$ Παγῶ, Πήγω, and to  $\dagger$ Μᾶω,  $\dagger$ Μᾶσσω, to squeeze, knead. Some compare  $\dagger$ βᾶω,  $\dagger$ βιδῶω, to make to go on.

Παῖω, some consider to mean, to eat, taste, like  $\dagger$ Πᾶομαι. Παιών, in Παιών, — ΠΑΙΩΝ meant also, the foot called a *Peon*, — — — — —, or — — — — —. But whence, Q. ?

Πακτώω, to make fast or close. — R. παγέω,  $\dagger$ πᾶω,  $\dagger$ πέπακται,  $\dagger$ πήγω, Lat. *compactus*.

Πακτῶν, a boat which admitted of being taken to pieces. — 'As made of sticks and pieces of wood fastened and compacted together.' Salmas. — Above.

Παλάθη, 'a ball, cake: a cluster of dried figs pressed together.' Ewing. — Prob. allied to Πάλλα, a ball. So Παλάσιον.

Πάλαι, formerly, of old, long ago. — Allied to Πάλιν, back.

Παλαιῶν, to abrogate as  $\dagger$ παλαιὸν old, Lat. *antiquo*.

Παλαιστή, the same as Παλάμη, palm of the hand; — a palm, four fingers' breadth.

Παλάμη, D.  $\dagger$ πάλαμα, *palmata*, the palm of the hand: — art, contrivance. — R.  $\dagger$ πάλλω,  $\dagger$ παλῶ. By which weapons are braided and hurled. (2) Jones and Wr. from  $\dagger$ πάλη: 'The instrument of wrestling.'

Παλαμναῖος, whose  $\dagger$ πάλαμα hands are defiled with another's blood; — also the avenger of such.

Παλάσιον, =  $\dagger$ παλάθιον, dimin. of  $\dagger$ παλάθη.

Παλάσσω, to draw  $\dagger$ πάλος lots.

Παλόσσω, to scatter, besprinkle, moisten; — stain, defile. — 'Prop. to throw  $\dagger$ πάλη fine dust over anything. (2) Lld. from  $\dagger$ πάλλω: To sprinkle by shaking or swinging about.

Παλεῖω, to decoy, or catch by decoy-birds: — gen. to ensnare. — Some say, prop. to decoy by sprinkling  $\dagger$ πάλην flour to catch birds. — But Lld. allies it to Παλαίω, Πάλαισμα 'a bout in wrestling, — a struggle, — a trick or artifice.'

Πάλη, finest meal or flour, as well  $\dagger$ παλλομένη shaken or sifted. — R.  $\dagger$ πάλλω,  $\dagger$ παλῶ.

Πάλη, wrestling, 'from  $\dagger$ πάλλω, to swing round.' Lld. So Παλαίω, to wrestle; Παλαίστρα, *palaestra*, wrestling school.

Παλία, the feast after the wedding-day. — R.  $\dagger$ πάλι,  $\dagger$ πάλιν: A repetition, Lat. *re-potinum*.

Πάλιν, Πάλι, back, back again, again, on the contrary. — Valck. from  $\dagger$ πάλλω,  $\dagger$ παλῶ, to shake backwards and forwards. Hoogew. makes it an accus.: 'retrogrado motu.'

Παλίωξις, a pursuit in turn. — R.  $\dagger$ πάλι,  $\dagger$ ἰωξις =  $\dagger$ ἰωχός and thought =  $\dagger$ διωξις.

Πάλλα, a ball for playing with. — 'R.  $\dagger$ πάλλω.' Dnn. and Wr.

Παλλάδιον, image of *Pallas* or *Minerva*.

Παλλάκη, a concubine, as also

Πάλλας, *akos*, a youth;—a maiden; mostly a concubine.—R. πάλλω, as prop. one who can brandish a spear: like Ὀπλότερος. 'From the vigor enjoyed in youth:' Riemer.—R. πάλη: Mrt. (2) 'Hebr. pillegesch, pellex:' Dahler.

Παλλάς, Minerva.—R. πάλλω, as being warlike and brandishing the spear.—But Hemsterh. supposes it properly to mean a maiden unmarried, (see Παλλάς,) which was the characteristic of Minerva.

Πόλλω, to shake, toss, brandish, wield, whirl;—midd. to quiver, leap, bound.—Allied to βάλλω, to throw, i.e. backwards and forwards. So Πίπτω, to throw; 'Πιπτάζω, to fling to and fro. Allied also to Πάϊω, to beat.

Πάλμη, a shield.—R. πάλλω, πέπαλμαι.

Παλμός, palpitation: Above.

ΠΑΛΜΤΣ, a *Lydian* word for king.—Very rare.

Πάλος, the lot shaken and thrown from a helmet; one's lot.—R. πάλλω, παλώ.

Παλόν, a brandished spear.—R. πάλλω, πέπαλται.

Παλύνω, to sprinkle, smear: = παλάσσω.

Πάμα, property.—R. πάμαι.

Πάμπαν, altogether.—Πάν πᾶν, as Προσπῶ, Lat. quiquis, French 'bon bon,' our 'so so.'

Παμπήδην, entirely.—R. πᾶν, πάομαι, †πήδην, as Βόδην, Στάδην. I.e. the whole property, as Παμπηρία: Above.

Παμφαίνα, to shine brightly.—Redupl. from φαίνω, i.e. παφαίνο, παμφαίνο, as λαμβάνω: To appear clearly and visibly. (2) R. παν-φαίνο: πᾶν, entirely.

Παμφαλῶ, to look around, esp. in fear.—R. πᾶν, φάη the eyes.

Παμφανών, = παμφαίνο.

Πανδελίτειος, 'devouring the sentiments of *Pondeletus*, noted for his litigious and slanderous writings:' Brunck.

ΠΑΝΔΟΥΤΡΑ, a musical instrument with three strings, *pandure* and *bandure* which is found in the Catalogue of Charles I.'s collections. 'The *pandore* and the *theorbo* strike:' Drayton.—Q ?

Πανεῖα, festival of *Pan*:—also *panic* fears, a *panic*, from *Pan*, as Polyzenus tells us. So τὸ Πανικόν.

ΠΑΝΕΜΟΣ, ΠΑΝΗΜΟΣ, one of the Corinthian and Macedonian mouths. Some make it July. If so, perh. from πᾶν, ἡμαρ: 'When it's all day, and no night.'

Πάνθηρ, a *pantther*.—'Perh. πᾶν, θήρ: altogether ferocious:' Dnn.

Πάνυχος, all night.—R. πᾶν, νύξ †νυχός = νυκτός.

Πανός, *panis*, bread.—R. †πάω, *pasco*, *pavi*. See in Παίδν.

Πανός, for Φανός.

Παντοῖος, of πάντων all kinds. So Ἀλλοῖος.

Πάνυ, entirely.—R. πᾶν.

Πᾶξ, hush! still!—enough! So *Pax*! in Plautus and Terence. 'Πάξω in Hesych. is Πάω. From the Lacon. πᾶξαι for παύσαι comes Πᾶξ, be quiet, hush:' Dnn.

†Πάομαι, to taste, to eat:—to possess: in †Πᾶω.

Παπαῖ, exclam. of surprise, as Lat. *Pape* in Terence. Also of delight, even of dissatisfaction, and sorrow.—Bp. Blomf. makes it the plur. of πάπας: Ye fathers, ye gods! Dnn. allies it to Πότοι. Compare Βαβαῖ.

Παπαῖς, 'a stronger expr. than Παπαῖ, of distress or vexation, impatience, delight:' Dnn.

Παπάξω, to call any one πάππας *papa*.

Πάππας, *papa*, father, 'mostly voc. πάππα, as Ἀππα, Ἀπφᾶ, Ἄττα, Τέττα. Formed to imitate the first sounds of children:' Dnn. 'Chald. *abba*:' Mrt., as in Rom. viii. 15.

Πάππος, 'a grand-father: metaph. the down on the cheek,—the down on the seeds of thistles, &c.:' Dnn.—Above.

Παπαῖνω, to look round about carefully or timidly.—For παν-οπαῖνω from ὅπαμαι. Πάντη παπαῖνω, Hom. 'Passim oculos per cuncta ferenti' Virg. (2) R. πᾶν, πτήσω, ἴττειν, παπαῖνω.

Παπαλῶν, = παπταῖνω.

ΠΑΠΤΡΟΣ, the *Egyptian papyrus*, of which *paper* was made.

ΠΑΡΑ, Πᾶρ, Παρά, by the side of, alongside of, as in *par-allel* straight lines:—from the side of, from beside, aside. In things put side by side or compared, some are like; others unlike and contrary to each other. Hence Παρά is 'contrary to,' as in *para-dox*, contrary to expectation. So Παρά is either on this side, or beyond it.—'Bonar allies it to *par. paris*. The Fr. *parer* un cap, to double a cape, is to leave it on one side: to *parry* a blow, is to turn it aside:' Dnnb.

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΣΟΣ, a garden, park. *Paradise*.—'Pers. *pardes*:' Mrt.

Παρά-κοπος, 'struck falsely, prop. of money, counterfeit, from κόπτω. Metaph. mad:' Ldd. 'Prop. of a harper, beating out of time:' Bp. Blomf. So Παρ-παῖω we go mad.

ΠΑΡΑΣΑΓΓΗΣ, a *Persian* land-measure.

Παράσρηπος, white παρά along the side. This word seems now generally read Παρά-σημος from σῆμα.

Παράσιτος, a *parasite*, flatterer, eating σίτον food παρά beside another, at other persons' tables.

Παράδακός, wet.—Voss, and Ldd. for ἀρδακός from ἔρδω to water. Say ἐπ-αρδακός. Dnn. παρ-αρδακός. (2) R. πείρω, πέπαρται, to pierce, run through: Penetrated with water, or permeated. Δ as ἀνα-φανδόν: And so Πάρδος, παράδαλις, a *pard*, *leopard*.—I think from πείρω, πέπαρται, to pierce, as being pierced with spots, as to Distinguish (from Stinguo) is from στί(ζω, ἔστιγον, 'to puncture, mark, spot,' (Dnn.). I.e. πεπαρμένος.

So Pkh. from Hebr. *PRD*, to divide, 'from its distinct marks.' See above.

Παρεία, Παρήσις, Παρήιον, the cheek.—R. παρά, by the side of: As being by either side of the face.

ΠΑΡΕΙΑΣ, -ώας, a reddish-brown snake.—'Supposed to be called from having inflated παρείας cheeks: or from its raising its cheek and face, creeping with its hinder part alone:' Forcell.??

Παρήορος, either 'hanging beside,' from ἀείρω, ἥορα, as Μετέωρος; or 'joined beside,' from εἰρω, ἥορα, ἥορα, to join: Said of a horse drawing by the side of the regular pair, 'lying along, sprawling, hence helpless: and beside oneself, mad': Ldd.

Παρθένος, a maiden, virgin. — 'R. παρ-δέω, παρα-δεῖναι, to lay up, set apart: alluding to their retired life in the East, and among the ancient Greeks': Pkh. (2) 'As sho παρ-δεῖ runs still by her mother's side': Mrt. (3) Scheide à πείρω, ἐπαρθην: Penetrabilis, quippe que sit ὥραια.

Πάριος, of Parian marble.

Πάρμη, 'the Latin Parma': Dnn.

Πάροιθε, = πάρος.

Παροιμία, 'a proverb, saw, common saying; from παρ-ομιος, at the road-side': Ldd. — R. οἶμη.

Παροιμακός, a *paromiac*, a line combining a system of Anapaests, as well fitted for a proverbial saying. — Above.

Πάρος, before. — 'Akin to Παρά': Dnn.

Πάροχος, one who furnished necessities on the public account to travellers. — R. παρ-έχω, παρ-οχα, hold out, give.

Παρήρσια, for Παν-ρησία, liberty of speaking everything; — freedom. — R. πᾶρ, βέω, ῥήσω, to speak. So παΝουδῖν, παΣουδῖν.

Παρών, a pinnace, light ship. — The Schol. Aristoph. from the isle of *Paros*: Steph.

Παρώας, Παρώος; in *Παρείας*.

Πᾶς, Πᾶσα, Πᾶν, all, every. — As "Ααξ is derived by Pott from α, φάγω, φάξω, πῆγγνυμι, 'close and joined together,' (as Παχὺς,) so φΠᾶξ, that is φΠᾶγος or Πᾶς. So Cunctus is Con-junctus. Compare "Ολος. (2) 'Hebr. *pasch*, a multitude:' Mrt.

Πασπᾶλη, = κασιπᾶλη. Dnn. from πᾶς, πᾶλη. Better, πᾶλη, φπᾶπᾶλη, then Σ as in δασπᾶλης, βόσπᾶλ-χος.

Πάσσαλος, Πάσσαξ, a peg to fix anything on, from φάσσω, φήσσω, φῆξω, to fix: — a pin or bolt to fix by: — 'from the likeness of the form of a peg, a gag; the fall of a mouse-trap; a wooden peg or pin for boring; a sucker or cutting for planting': Ldd. Compare φΠάγω, φΠήγω, Παχὺς.

Πάσσω οἶνος, the Lat. *passum*, raisin wine. *Pando*, *panem*, *passum*, to stretch out, dry.

Πάσσω, to sprinkle, strew, powder; — sprinkle with embroidery. — Short for Πάλασσω. (2) Ewing says, 'Also Doric for Πήσσω, to fix in.' The sense of 'embroider' seems to agree with this: then to add on in any way. A as Πάσσαλος.

Πάσσων. Παχὺς, πᾶσσων, as βαθὺς, βάσσων.

Παστὰς, a porch in front of the house; — a hall next to the porch; — chamber, nuptial chamber. — As having the walls wrought with embroidery, παστὸς, from πᾶσσω. (2) Passow makes it = παρα-στὰς, ad-stans, adjoining.

Παστόρ, bridal chamber; — chapel or shrine of a god. — Above.

ΠΑΣΧΑ, the *Hebrew* passover. — 'Hebr. *pasach*, to pass over:' Mrt.

Πάσχω; in φΠαβίω.

Πάταγος, a clatter: πατάσσω.

Πατήνη, *patina*, a hollow dish, platter. — 'R. πετάω, to lay open:' Mrt. Transp. φπατίω, as in Lat. *paleo*, *patulus*. Thus μιστῆλη and μιστῆλος, μιστῆλος and μιστῆλος.

Πατάσσω, 'to strike, beat, hit, pat, palpitate, throb:' Grove. To *patter*, Ewing add. *beat*, *catter*, Fr. *battre*, and their northern affinities, are mentioned. Mrt. from πατέω: at least allied to it. And all from φπάω, φπέπαι, φπαγώ, φπήγω, φπίω, φπιδώ, φπέω, to press tight. (2) R. φβᾶω, φβέεται, βιβάζω: To make to go on.

Πατίομαι, to taste, feed on, eat. Πάομαι.

Πατίω, to tread, tread on, walk: Πάτος, a *path*. — R. φπάω, φπᾶω, φπέω, to press close: — or even φβᾶω, to go. See Πατάσσω.

Πάτηρ, *pater*, a *father*. — 'Prop. a nourisher, from φπάω, φπέπαι, *pasco*, *pavi*, [see in Παιδν], to feed, nourish': Lenn. Allied to φβῶω, βόσκει, Ποιμῆν, &c. Thus Eurip. in Ion: τὸν βόσκοντα, for father. (2) Our word *father*. 'The northern languages give *fader*, *vader*, *fater*. Persian *pader*:' Todd. *Pitara* Sanskr.

Πάτηρ, = φάτηρ.

Πάτος, a *path*. — R. πατίω.

Πάτρα, Πατριά, Πατρίς, &c. fatherland, lineage, &c. as *Patria*. — R. πατήρ.

Πάτρως, the Lat. *patrōnus*.

Πάτρως, paternal uncle, *patruus*. — R. πατήρ, πατρός.

Παῦλα, a resting-point. — And Παῦρος, small in number or size. — R. παύω: Having stops or intervals, 'few and far between.' (2) See in Φλαῦρος.

Παύω, to make to cease, to stop. — Παύω and Πάζω (in Hesych.) are allied to φΠαγέω, Πήγω, Πάσσαλος, Πατίω, Παχὺς, &c. and mean to keep fast or tight, hold back, 'premo, reprimō,' repress. So *Premo* for *Re-primo*. 'Vestigia pressit', Virg. 'Dolorem rex pressit', Curt. — In form as Λαύω, Ψαύω. (2) 'Hebr. *peal*, a corner, end': Mrt. ?

Παφλάζω, to bubble, froth: — storm, bluster. — 'R. φλάζω': Dnn.

Πάχην, congealed dew, congealed blood. — R. παχὺς, φπαχύν: *Compact*.

Παχὺς, thick, coarse, fat: i. e. closely *packed*, *compact*, from φπάγω, φπέπαχα, φπέπακται, πακτός, πηγνύμι.

φΠάω: 'φΠέπαμαι, to acquire, possess. Compare Πατέομαι: though Passow considers them as different. Hemst. and Valec. assign both of them to φπάω, to feed, fodder, pasture; then φδομαι, to feed, graze, and keep cattle for one's own use: from this, to possess, the earliest sort of property being cattle: — to enjoy possession, to eat: — In aid of this deriv. compare Lat. *pasco*, [*pavi*,]:'



Πελεκάν, the wood-pecker, and a water-bird of the pelican kind. Jones calls it 'the AXE-bird, with a bill capable of scooping trees' R. πέλεκυς.

Πελεκίνος, 'a water-bird of the pelican kind.' Lld.: 'the pelican or some species of bittern.' Dnn. Also 'a plant, axe-fitch, axe-wort.' Grove. See above. And 'a species of joiners' work, from the form: Lat. securicula, (non securis,) swallow's-tail.' Steph. — R. πέλεκυς.

Πέλεκυς, a hatchet, axe; Πελεκυδαί, to hew with it: — derived by some from Hebr. *pileg* or *palach*, to divide. — But Dnn. makes it 'akin to Πελεμίζω, Πολέω, Πάλλω.' Thus Virgil: 'Quatiens Tarpeia securim.' ΠΕΛΕΚΥς in form somewhat as ὀλέκω. There is also Πέλυξ, an axe. See Πέλω.

Πελεμίζω, like Πάλλω, Παλῶ, to shake, swing, quake. E as in ΠΕΑΤΗ; κατα-ΠΕΑΤΗ; Πελαμών; ΒΑΛΛω, ΒΕΛω; κΕΛυφος; ΒΕΒΑΛα. See Τέλα.

Πεληδός, Πεληός, = πελός.

Πέλλα, a skin, hide. — As Μορφό, Forma, so λεπίς (a skin) became φελίς and πέλλα and Lat. *pellis*, much as λωτός became φολός. See Φελλός 1.

Πέλλα, Πελλάς, Πελλάς, Πελλάτη, Πέλις, Πέλιξ, a bowl, basin, cup. Allied to Πέλλα above. So 'Ασκός is 'a wine-skin, and a bottle made of goat's-skin': Dnn. Who observes of Πέλλα that it is 'the skin considered as a vessel containing the intestines: Lat. *pellis*.' (2) Our *pail*, Span. *patia*.

Πελαστή, a leathern bandage worn by runners next the foot and ankle. — R. πέλα, a skin.

Πέμα, ατος, the sole of the foot: — any extremity. — R. Τέμα, the end: Ernesti: Dnn. Thus Πίσσυρες for Τέσσαρες, σπάδιον for στάδιον, λίτρα into λίπρα, λίβρα. (2) For πέμα, from πένω, the ground, as Solum and Solea, the sole. Δ, as in Δασός and Δάσιος; Δάκρυμα, Lacryma; οδυσσεύς, uLysseus, &c. (3) An old deriv. was from πελόν: the sole being dingy from its treading on the ground. (4) As Ταρός is both the palm of the hand and the sole of the foot, Παλάμα, the palm of the hand, might be the sole of the foot, contr. into Πάμα, Πέμα; E, as ΠΕΑΤΗ, ΠΕΛΕΜΙΖω, grEssus. But the genders vary. ?

Πελός, Πελλός, Πέλως, Πέλειος, Πεληδός, black, dark, ash-colored, livid. — As λύκος, lupus, the same as φέκλος, Κελανός, Κήλεος. (2) A dialectic variety of μέλας, black; as Μερά, Πέδα; ὀμμάτα, ὀπίπασα; our Molly, Polly; Meggy, Peggy. (3) R. πελεός, a dove, from its color: but the converse is generally supported.

Πέλτη, 'a small light shield; — a shaft, pole. R. πέλλω, [πέπαλται]; Dnn. For Πάλητη, as grAdior, grEssus. So κατα-ΠΕΑΤΗΣ. See in ΠΕΛΕΜΙΖω. Πέλατας πάλλουσι, Eurip.

Πέλω, Πέλωμαι, φπλόμαι, to move or be in motion: πόλις, the poles on which the world turns. Also, as Lat. Versor from Verto: thus, Age and death ἐν ἀνθρώποις πλονται, versantur inter homines, attend upon or employ are among men: and so Πέλω, Πέλωμαι are often 'to be.' — Allied to Πάλλω, Πελεμίζω, to shake to and

fro, change position, as Verto, Verso, Versor, Conversor, Gr. στροφάσμαι. See Πολέω, Πολέω, &c.

Πέλωρ, a monster, prodigy. — Dnn. says, 'Akin to, or from πέλω, venio, ventito. The idea is a hobgoblin or monstrous being HAUNTING a person. 'Foul spirits haunt my resting place.' Fairfax. In form as φέλω, 'Ελωρ. — Mrt. says: 'R. πέλω, vorto, as our Wunder (Wonder) from Wenden (to Wind).' (2) *Pele*, Hebr., is, mirabile.

Πελωρίς, the giant-muscle. — Above.

Πέμμα, dressed food, esp. pastry, cakes. — R. πέπτω, πέπεμαι.

Πεμπάζω, to reckon on the πέμπε five fingers, count by fives; — count.

Πέμπε, five. — R. πέντε, πέπτε, πέμπε. As Τέσσαρες and Πίσσυρες.

Πέμπελος, very old. — Dnn. for φέπελος (as τύμπαλον,) from πέπω, πέω, to ripen: Fully ripe. (2) Some say: Ready to be conveyed (by Orcus): πέμνω.

Πέμπος, fifth. — R. πέμπε.

Πέμπτη, a street in a camp for market, as Lat. 'quintana.' — Above.

Πέμψω, to send, send forward, convey, accompany as in a procession called (from πέπομα) πομπή, πομπή, a splendid show. — As τύμπαλον and πέμπελος: — for φέπω, and this from the obs. φέω, (as δρέπω, βλέπω,) allied to φέω, βέωμαι, βιδάω, to make to go on. Compare ἄμμιπ, σΕΜΒΩ, μΕΜΦομαι. (2) Or from φέω, φέω, πέω, βία, βιάω, See Πέδω, Πέα, &c.

Πέμφις, Πεμφίς, Πομφός, Πομφάλευ, a vapor, ray, pustule, bubble; — departed soul, a mere breath. — R. πέμψω, πέπεμα, 'like ἄνα-πέμψω, to send up.' Lld. Or 'Εκ-πέμψω: What bodies send up or out. Something emitted. (2) Dnn. compares Βομδός, Βομβυλίς.

Πενίστης, a laborer, servant. — R. πένομαι. (2) Lld. from *Pentestia* on the borders of Macedonia: A Thessalian serf.

Πένης, poor — R. πένομαι.

Πενθήρς, a father-in-law: brother-in-law: son-in-law. — As Κηδεστής from κηδός, so Πενθήρς from πέθος: Taking Πένθος as Πάθος, from πάσχω 'to have a feeling for.' (2) Lld. 'from Sanscr. *bandhu*, relation, *bandh* to join, our *bond*, *bind*.'

Πένθος, suffering, misfortune, grief, sorrow. — Πάθος, Πένθος, as Βάθος, Βένθος.

Πένομαι, and perhaps Πένω, to work for one's daily food, toil; — am poor and needy; — work at, get ready. — Στείν is mentioned by Lld., and Περι-στέιν, to be busy about. Now, as φέω, φέωμαι, φέω, φέω, Γέω, so might be φέπρω, φέπρωμαι, then Πένομαι, as Στέγω and Τέγω, Τέγο; Σφιν and Φιν; 'Κάπετος for Σκάπετος', Lld.

Πέντε, five. — 'Nature, says Gouget, has provided us with an arithmetic instrument, our fingers. These were used to assist in mensuration. May we not then derive with Mrt. πέπτε from πάντες, as equal to ALL the



fingers on either hand?': Pkh. Thus Σ is lost in Lat. quatuor, i.e. from *ἑλ. κίετορε* for *κίετορε*. E, as grAdior, grEssns; *πᾶλλω*, *πᾶλη*. (2) R. *παύω*, *πέ-παινω*: as they *stopped* at the fifth finger in counting.

Πέος, penis.—'Compare [antiq. *πῆς*, *pes*, et] *πῶς* & *πέος*: Lenn. Ut affine sit *τῷ* *πῶς*, *πέος* ut *πῆς*, &c. Nota *com-pressisse* Ter. Hec. 5. 3. 30. Mirum est quod Euripides similiter usurpet ἀκού *τὸν* *προβ-χοντα* ΠΟΔΑ, Med. 677. Sic et est Ποδών.

Πεαίνω, to make mellow or ripe.—R. *πέπω*, whence *Πέπων*, ripe.

Πεπαρέω, to show, manifest: an uncertain word, adopted by Boeckh in Pind. P. 2. 57. If genuine, from *πέρω*, as *πεπαρέω*, pierced, i.e. opened, laid bare.—Boeckh allies *páreo*, *apáreo*.

ΠΕΠΕΙΡΩ, mellow, soft.—Allied to *πεπαίνω*.

ΠΕΠΕΡΙ, pepper.—'The Persians to this day say *biber*': New Steph.

Πέπλος, a cloak, robe:—sheet, veil, hanging.—'For *πέπλος*, from *πέλω*, verso: [or *πολέω*, *πέπλος*, *πέ-πλος*] i.e. in-volucrum [from in-volvo]: Lenn. The Et. M. says: *περί-πολός τις ὂν*, δ *περί τὸν φοροῦντα* *περί-πέλωμενος* καὶ *εἰδομένος*, rolled round the wearer.

Πεννῦμα, 'to have breath or soul, [Compare *Ἄνεμος*, Anima and Animus; and Spiro and Spirit.] met. am wise, prudent. From *πνέω*, *ἀπνέω*, &c. *Πεννυμένως* in later Prose, *ζῶν καὶ πεννυμένως*, to live and breathe': Ldd.

Πέτω, Πέττω, Πέσσω, to boil, cook, digest, soften:—cherish, cherish in the mind, brood over:—nurse, heal:—digest an affront.—Dnn. has '*Ἐφ-έτω*, to follow, to attend to, pursue an occupation.' And again, '*Ἐπέτω*, to follow, Ion. for *Ἐφ-έτω*.' Now this *Ἐπέτω* or *πέτω* is our *Πέττω*, for Dnn. says again, '*Πέπειρος*, from *πέτω*, *πέττω*.' In *Πέττω* understand *πυρί*: 'to be busily engaged over the fire,' to cook, boil, &c. Or to boil, as said of the fire Il. σ. 348, *πῦρ ἄμφ-ΕΠΕ*.

Πεπωμένη, ἥ, what is fated, *πεπερατωμένη*. (2) Schneid. from *πόρω*. ?

Πέπων, as Πέπειρος, ripe, mellow, soft, tender, gentle:—'in a good sense, as a term of endearment:—in a bad sense, soft, weak.—'Ω *πέπρονες*, Hom., Ye weaklings': Ldd.

Πέπων, a pompon, pumpkin.—As soft: Above.

Περ, entirely, altogether, thoroughly, thoroughly. Πάτω ἅ-περ λέγει, All things soever which he says. He went to Cyrus ἡ-περ ἦν, just exactly as he was. Tydides faced the enemy αὐτὸς περ ἑών, being quite alone, altogether alone as he was, though entirely alone. 'Ολίγον περ, ever so little, though very little.—'R. *πέρω*': Dnn. I.e. *πέρω*, *περῶ*. And so Hoogerveen, who explains it 'penetrandō', 'penitū'. (2) 'R. *περί*-, valde': Hern.

Πέρα, Πέραν, quite through or over, across, beyond. And

Πεπαίρω, to bring or carry *πέρα* through or across, complete, finish:—extend, reach.—Allied to

*Πέρας*, the end; in *Πείρα*.

*Περάω*, to pass through or across, pass beyond or surpass:—penetrate, pierce, reach.—li. *πέρω*, *περῶ*.

*Περάω*, *ἡ* *Πέρα*, *Περάσσω*, *Πέρηνμι*, to sell, to pass or carry goods over the sea for sale, as *Περάω* above is to pass.

*Περγαμνῇ*, parchment, as made at *Pergamos* in Asia.

*Πέργαμον*, 'a citadel, that of Troy.—Akin to *Πόργος*. From it *Βέργη* in Thrace, and *Πέργη* in Pamphylia. The Germ. Philol. note the affinity of the old Teutonic *Purg*, and the more modern *Bergh*, whence *Burgh*, *Borough*': Dnn. So *Edin-burgh*, St. Peter's-burg.

*Πέρδω*, -ομαι, to break wind.—R. *πέρω*, *περῶ*, to pass (out). So *μέλδω*, *ἄρδω*, *ἐλδωμαι*.

*Πέρθω*, *Πορθέω*, to ravage, destroy.—Buttm. allies it to *Πρήθω*, *ἡ* *Πήρθω*, to burn. (2) 'The Etym. M. from *περί-θω*, [*περιθῶ*, *περθῶ*] from plunderers and besiegers running round a city.—I prefer it from *περάω*, *περῶ*, transeo, pervado': Greg. Or *πέρω*, *τέπερην*, to pierce through, i.e., penetrate with flame or sword.

*Περί*, round, round about:—about, concerning, in regard to.—Boiss. well for *Περάτι*, -αί. In the boundary or limit all round, as the 'Οπίζων horizon or bounding line goes all round us and about us. 'In the utmost limits': Lenn. And see *Πέρα*.

*Περί*, over, beyond, more than others, as *Πέρα*. So

*Περί*-, very: allied to *Περάω*, *Περά*, to pass: Surpassingly. Above.

*Περί*-, negligently. For he who throws his eyes or mind on all things *περί* about him has an unsteady, unfixed attention.

*Περίβαρις*, 'a kind of woman's shoe [partic. of maid-servants].—R. *περί*, *βαρίς*, a canoe': Dnn. From its shape, as it seems.

*Περίξ*, the same as *Περί*.

*Περισσός*, which is *περί* over and above.

*Περισστέρα*, a dove, pigeon.—'For *Περισστέρα*: as very abundant or producing abundantly': Bos. 'So quick their increase, that in 4 years 14,760 pigeons may come from a single pair': Enc. Br.

*Περίωσιος*, 'prob. Ion. for *Περί-όσιος* from *περί-ών*, (*περί-ούσα*): immense, vast': Ldd. *Περί*, beyond, surpassingly: -όσιος as in *Παρ-ούλα*.

*Πέρκη*, 'a river fish so called from its dusky color, the *perch*, *perca*': Ldd. The Encycl. Brit. speaks of its 'BLACK bands as very conspicuous,' and this was probably the exact cause of the name: from

*Πέρκος*, *Περκνός*, dark-colored, dark, dusky: *Περ-κάω*, to turn black as fruit, and met. of young men 'whose beard begins to darken their faces': Ldd. So *Περκνός*, a black hawk or eagle.—Mrt. from *περί-κάω*, to burn round: rather *περί-καῖς*, (*περκίς*), quite burnt. (2) 'Marked with black spots or streaks,' Steph. says, 'from *πέρω*, *πέπερκα*, to pierce;—and so spot, like *Στίξω*. See *Πάσθος*. (3) Compare Fr. *percer*, our *pierce*.

*Πέρρα*, a ham: in *Περόνη*.

Πέρνημι : in Πέρνα 2.

Πέρνη, a clasp, buckle, as piercing through, from *πείρω*, *περώ*, to pierce, as Figo, Figibula, Fibula : — a pin for twisting ropes, — linchpin, — the small bone of the arm or leg, (Πέρνα above being therefore allied by Ldd. to Περώνη) : a sea-fish, 'because like a pin in shape.' Ldd.

Πέρπερος, talking absurdly, vain-glorious. — Redupl. of Πέρη whence Περίσσος, or of Πέρα, over and above. Περὶ *περὶ*, for animation, as in Fr. bon-bon. (2) Mrt. from *περι-φέρωμαι*, to be hurried away, be led astray. (3) Πέρπερος is no doubt allied to Lat. *perperam*, rashly, wrongly. Schleusen. derives the Greek word from the Latin. But whence then that?

ΠΕΡΡΑ, a barbarous word for the sun in Lycophron. ΠΕΡΣΕΑ, the peach tree, *Persian* apple. — And an Egyptian tree, 'fructu noxio in *Perside*, says Pliny.

Περσικός, *Persian* : 'hence αἱ Περσικαί, thin shoes or slippers : Περσικός ὄρνις, the common cock [others say, the peacock.] : τὸ Περσικόν, the peach, mālum *Persicum* : αἱ Περσικαί, *Persian* nuts, walnuts.' Ldd.

Πέρυσι, in the past year. — Ldd. and Don. from *πέρας*, an end. The year last ended. Grove : 'Perhaps from *περῶν*, to pass.'

†Πεσέω, †Πετέω, †Πτώ, †Πέτω, †Ππέτω, Ππτω, †Ππτόω, †Ππτόω, to fall. — From the sense of hovering over in Πέτομαι, ἵπταμαι, we may trace its affinity to Πέτω, to fall : the action of birds in expanding the wings in descending from flight is imitated by persons falling, who spread the hands to break the fall : Dnn. (2) Allied seem Lat. *ex-peto*, *im-peto*, to fall or light upon. Virgil's 'Submissi *petimus* terram' may be added. And so †πέτω may be allied to †βητώ, (as ἀμφισβητώ,) in Plantus *deco, bito*, to go towards, and spec. here in a downward sense.

Πέσσμα, a fall. — Above.

Πέσκος, a hide, skin, prop. a fleece, = πέκος. As ἔσχω.

Πεσός, Περτός, 'an oval-shaped stone for playing a game like our draughts ; — the board on which it was played : αἱ πεσσοί, the place, and the game : πεσός, any oval body : — in Strabo, a cubic mass of building to hold the piers of arches : Ldd. — Πεσός is brought by Eustath. and Hesych. from *πεσέω*, to fall. The latter explains Πεσός not only by stones for draughts, but by *βολαίς, κύβοις*, and Eustath. says that the ancients by *πεσσοίς* meant τὰ βόλια κυβιστῶν. So we find *Πεσοῖς βόλος*, and *Πεσο-ριπτιώ*. And Ldd. says that Ππτω is said of the dice, 'to fall in a certain position.'

Πεσός, a *pessey* ; 'called from the shape of the [above] Πεσός : Dnn.

Πέσσω : in Πέπτω.

Πέταλον, a leaf ; prop. expanded, from

Πέταλος, expanded, growing up, said of calves, young girls, &c. And Πεταλίς is a full-grown sow. From

Πέταμαι, Πετόμαι, Ποτόμαι, Πτόμαι, †Ππτάμαι, †Ππτόμαι, ἵπταμαι, to fly : prop. to expand (the wings). R. *πέταω*, to expand.

Πέτασος, a broad-brimmed hat ; — broad umbellated leaf. — R. *πέταω*, to expand.

Πέταυρον, Πέρευρον, a pole, perch for fowls to roost on : from †πέδαυρος, Æol. for *μετέωρος*, raised. See Πέδα. Also, a stage for rope-dancers, or, as others, a machine from which they darted their bodies. (2) R. *πέταω*, to stretch out.

Πέταχρον, a broad flat cup. — R. *πέταω*, *πεπέτακα*, like Pateo, Patara.

Πέταω, Πετάνωμι, to stretch out, lay open, expand. — As Πέρι-τασις, so †Περι-τάω, Πετάω. *Τάω* Herm. and Matthias acknowledge. (2) Compare Πείθω to press or urge on, Πείθω to press out or elicit, †Πείθω or Πέρω to press out at length, 'premo, ex-primo.' (3) R. †πέτω, *πίπτω* ; prim. to make to fall down on the ground, to make to fall flat, (as in Josh. 6. 5.) to cast down at length. So Cadaver is a body fallen and stretched out the ground. (4) 'Chald. *petach*, to open.' Mrt.

Πέταμαι : in Πέταμαι.

Πέτρα, a rock ; Πέτρος, a piece of rock, stone, rock. — As Πέσσμα, is a falling body, and Πέτω and Cadaver are a fallen dead body, so Πέτρος, a falling or fallen piece of rock, from †πέτω, †πέτω, *πίπτω*. (2) Scheide from πέταω : as a cliff spreading wide, stretching out on high ; — Virgil : 'Hinc atque hinc vastæ rupes, geminique minantur In cœlum scopuli.' — Or R. πέτωμαι, as seeming to hover over the abyss. (3) 'Hebr. *BTR*, to divide, separate, or be craggy.' Pkh.

†Πέτω : in †Πεσέω.

Πεύδομαι, Πυνθάνομαι, to ask, enquire ; — learn by enquiry. — Ernesti and Pott derive Πυνθάνομαι from *πύνθαξ*, *fundus* : to search to the bottom, fathom, as Lat. *per-contor*. But N is clearly foreign to the root, as appears by Πεύθω. Rather then from the obs. †πέτω, †πέτω, allied to Πείθω, †Πίω, Πέζω, premo, i.e. ex-primo, to press out, get out by asking. See on Πέταω. 'Cùm a me *premeretur*', says Cicero of a boy interrogated by him. (2) Mrt. from *πῶθος*.

Πευκάλμιος, 'lengthened form of Πυκνός : Ldd. Compare *Λευγαλός*.

Πευκεδανός, Έχω-πυκνός, Περι-πυκνός, 'not bitter, but keen, piercing : Ldd. For Butt. thinks the rad. notion of Πεύκη is not that of bitterness, but of sharp-pointedness, from its pointed shape or its spines : as in our *pike, peak*. Yet Πεύκη and Πικρός, (through Πέκω, Πείκω,) are prob. allied, just as *πῆδω* and *πιδύω* are the same. See especially on Πικρός.

Πεύκη, a torch or tablet made of Πεύκη of fir. See above.

Πευστονός, learnt by enquiry : *πυθόμεαι*.

Πέφνω : = †φένω, †φεφένω.

†Πέω, obsol. = πέλω : See Πάω.

Πη, fem. of †πῶς, any, some, allied to obs. †πῶς, gen. του, dat. τη. See Πῶς.

Πῆ, which way; ποῖ = πῶ, whither? — Allied to the above. As Qud?

Πήγανον, rue. — 'Prob. from πήγων, πήγνυμι: From its thick fleshy leaves.' Ldd.

Πηγή, a fountain. — Nearly all from πηδάω, and some add γῆ; Springing from the earth: but, as παρ-δΑΚΗ, so παρδΑΚΗ, contr. †πηγή, πηγή. Γ as πλάΚα, πλάGa. Compare Πίδαξ. (2) 'Hebr. PG, to pour out.' Pkh.

Πήγμα, a platform joined together; — congealed mass; &c. — From

Πήγνυμι: in Παγέω.

Πηγός, from πήγνυμι: firm, solid; hence strong, powerful, huge. Some add 'white,' which was 'prob. from the fact that Πάγος, Παγετός, Πηγγτός, Πηγυλός, hoar-frost was white.' Ldd.

Πηγυλός: in Πηγός.

Πηδάδιον, a rudder. — Dnn. from πηδών, a 'rudder': both derived. It seems, from ΠΗΔΟΣ some tree of which, says Etym. M., they were made.

Πηδάω, to leap, bound; — i.e. to strike the πίδαω ground; — or throw up my †πέδας = πόδας, pedes feet: See Πέδιλον. Horace: 'Ter pede terram,' &c. Ποσ-σιν ἐπὶ ἡδᾶ, Hom.: jumped with his feet. Πήδημα πη-δῆσας ποδοῖν, Eurip. 'In country footing', Shakspeare, for dancing.

Πηδών, the blade of an oar: — oar. The Lat. 'insurgere remis' might be translated πηδῶν ἐπὶ πηδοῖς. Indeed Ldd. thinks Πηδῶν may be from πηδάω. — Or the same R. as the sense 'a rudder': See in Πηδάδιον.

Πηκτός, like παγός, a trap-cage for birds: R. †πήγω, πέπηκται. Also, congealed, curdled milk, cheese: from the same: Com-pacta.

Πηκτός, a shepherd's pipe, joined of several reeds: As above. Com-pacta. It was also a harp, introduced from Lydia: perh. as joined of several strings.

Πηλαυός, -ίδος, a kind of tunny. 'A species of this fish is at this day called *Palmeye* by the fishermen at Marseilles.' Dnn. and Ldd. — All say, as born and living in Πηλός, mud.

Πήληξ, a helmet. — R. πάλλω, ἐπηλα, to vibrate, from the nodding of the plume, as Κορυθαίξ. (2) Dnn. compares it with Πέλις, Πέλιξ, and adds: 'It is found written Πίληξ, and may be referred to Πίλος, a cap.' So Πηδάω = πίδαω.

Πηλίκος, how gret: i.e. ἡλίκος with πός, or πῆ. So Πηνίκα.

Πηλός, potter's earth, clay, mud. 'Also thick or red wine, from its muddy appearance.' Schrevel. — Mrt. from πηλός, dark-coloured. (2) R. πᾶλη, fine flour: From the color of clay.

Πῆμα, suffering, misery. — R. †πήθω, πέπημαι, πά-σχω, to suffer. Πήμαθ' & πάθες, Eurip.

Πηνέλοψ, a kind of duck. — R. πῆνεα, a web: Web-footed. So

Πήνη, Πήνος, thread, woof; plur. the web. — R. πέ-νομαι, to labor at.

Πηνίκα, at what time: i.e. ἡνίκα with πός or πῆ. As Πηλίκος.

Πῆς, Πῆς, a kinsman, esp. by marriage. — 'R. πᾶ-ομαι: Acquired by marriage. The Greeks said γαμ-βρόν πεπᾶσθαι: Valck.

Πῆρα, a knapsack, pouch for victuals. — 'R. πᾶομαι, to feed: †παέρα, πῆρα: Valck.

Πηρός, disabled in a limb, maimed; — blind, — stupid. — Allied by Schneid. to Πημα, injury. Thus: †πήθω, †πηθερός, πηρός. (2) 'Hebr. poor, to break: 'Wr.

Πῆχυς, the fore-arm from the elbow to the wrist, and, as a measure, to the point of the little finger. — Thought by Ldd. and Passow allied to ΠΑΧΥΣ, thick. Compare the senses of Πυγμή and Πυκνός. — Mrt. and Ewing from †πήγω. And so Pkh. who says: 'R. †πήγω, to fix: Which in reclining is fixed on some support, as Cubitus from Cumba.' 'Et cubito remanet PRESSO.' Hor.

Πῆχυς, 'the centre-piece which joined the two horns of an ancient bow, the handle'; — plur. the horns or sides of the lyre, opposite to the bridge; — in the balance, the beam; — a cubit-rule; — an angle: Ldd. — Above.

Πιάω, Πιέζω, to press, press hard, squeeze; — lay hold of; — oppress, repress. Πιάω seems much the same as Βιάω, 'to press hard', (Ldd.). See the obs. on Βία and the second †Πιάω.

Πιαίνω, to make fat. Πῆρα, fat, tallow. Πίον, Πί-ερα, fem., fat, plump. Πιμελή, fat. — All allied, through the obs. †πίω, to Πιάω, Πιέζω, to press close. See Πίσσα.

Πίδαξ, a spring, fountain: R. πίδαω, 'as our Spring is used in both senses: Ldd.

Πίδαω, to sprout, — to make to gush forth. — Compare with Πηδάω and Πηδῶν, to spring. I like that in παλινθος, παλίσσομαι, Lat. rltus from βΗτὸς, formica from βύρμηκα.

Πιέζω: in Πιάω.

Πιθάνος, persuasive. — R. πείθω.

Πίθηξ, Πίθηκος, an ape. — 'Doubtless,' says Ldd. 'from πείθω, πιθάνος, as Μιμῶ, (an ape). I.e. from the middle πείθεμαι, to comply with, follow, therefore to imitate, as we say To ape the manners of another. See Πίσυνος.

Πίθος, a cask, tub. — Valck. from πείθω, which, he says, orig. meant 'to bind': i.e. from †πέω, πιάω, to press close. See Πείσσω, and Πίσσα. (2) Ewing from †πίω, πίνω, to drink: 'A large vessel of liquor.'

Πικέριον, butter. — Prob. allied to Πιρα, fat, and Πι-μελή. We say, As fat as butter. (Hare.)

Πικρός, sharp, pungent, bitter. — It seems allied to Πείρω, to pierce, Πιέζω, to press, Πείλω, to pluck, twist, &c. Lenn. from the obs. †πίω, [πέπικα], figo, pungo'. (2) Allied to French *piquer*, our *piquant*. (3) 'R. πείνη, or Chald. *pekar*, scindo: Mrt.

Πιλνάω, Πίληναι, the same as Πελνάω, as †Σκεδάω, Σκίδνημι; Κέρδι, Κίρημι.

Πίλος, wool or hair wrought into felt; a felt-hat, *pileus*; — felt-cloth for carpets, mats, tents; — felt-cuirass.

—'R. *πίεζω*, for *Πίελος*.' Greg. Or the obs. *πίω*, whence *Πιέζω*: as *Ψίω*, *Ψιός*.

*Πιλόω*, to felt *Πίλος* wool, press close.

*Πιμελή*, fatness: in *Πιλιώ*.

*Πιμάλω*, *Πιμάλω*, *Πιμπλήμι*, redupl. of *πέλω*, *†πελο*, *im-pe-lo*, to fill. See *Πλέω*. So

*Πιμπράω*, *Πιμπρήμι*, = *πρήθω*. — Above.

*Πίναξ*, a board, plank, tablet, table. — Valck. and Hemsterh. suppose an obs. word *ΠΙΝΟΞ*, *pinus*: As made of *pine*. '*Pinea claustra*,' Virg. So 'a table of *PINE*,' Longfellow's *Standish*, l. 16. — Or perhaps *πίτυς*, *pinus*, *πιτύνο*, *πιτύναξ*, contr. *πίναξ*.

*Πίνα*, a shell-fish of the muscle kind. 'The silky filaments by which it *adheres* to rocks were used for ornaments.' Dnn. Hence from obs. *†πίω*, *πιέζω*, to squeeze, as *Βαλίνα*, *Γέννα*.

*Πίνον*, 'a liquor made from barley, beer. R. *πίνω*.' Dnn. (2) Root as *Πίνω*

*Πίνος*, 'filth, dirt, partic. of grease; prop. the oil on the body of the gymnasts: — met., an antique diction, vigorous and simple, like that of the ancients, possessing a rude but masculine beauty. Allied to *Πίνω* [and *Πίω*].' Dnn.

*Πινύσσω*, to make wise: *πινυτός*, wise. — Allied through *†Πινύσσω*, to *Πέννυμαι* to be wise. So I in *salina* from *Μνᾶ*, sibi from *σφί*, U in *Ἐσκαπίας* from *Αισκλήπιος*.

*Πίνω* and *†Πίω* and *πίω*, to drink. — Allied to *Πιέζω*, to press close: 'Bibe *pressis* labris,' Lenn. Compare *Πώμα* a lid. (2) 'Hebr. *pi*, the mouth:' Mrt. and Greg.

*Πιπίσκω*, to give to drink. — R. *†πίω*, *†πίσκω*, *πίνω*. *Πίπος*, a young piping bird. And *Πινώ*, a kind of wood-pecker. — 'Perh. from the sound:' Lenn. and Greg. So

*Πιπιζώ*, *πιπίω*, to pipe or chirp as a *Πίπος*.

*Πιπράσκω*, to sell: = *περάω*, *†πρώω*, *†πράσκω*, *πιπράσκω*.

*Πίτω*: in *†Πιτέω*.

*Πίσον*, *Πίσος*, *πισύμ*, a pea. — Mrt. and Greg. well from *πίσιω*, 'most prob. orig. *πίσιω*,' (Dnn.) as *πτόλις*.

*Πίσος*, moist ground, meadow. — R. *πιπίσκω*, a. l. *ἐπίσω* to give to drink, here to drink, as in *Πίστρα*. As imbibing moisture. '*Sat prata biberunt*,' Virg.

*Πίσσα*, *Πίστα*, pitch, — turpentine: — fir. — From *πίω*, *†πίω*, *πιέζω*, to press close: answering to Lat. *spissa*. (2) 'From *πίος*, or *πίτυς*, a pine: or *πίσσω*, *πρήννυμι*, to coagulate:' Greg.

*Πίστις*, trust, belief. — R. *πέπεισται*, *πειθόμεαι*.

*Πιστός*, trusty. Above.

*Πίστρα*, trough for watering cattle. — R. *†πίω*, *†πέπισται*, *πίνω*, to drink: allied to *πιπίσκω*.

*Πίσσυγος*, a shoe-maker. 'R. *πίσσα*, pitch? Perh. we should read *Πίσσυγος* with Dind.: 'Ldd.

*Πίσυπος*, trusting in. — R. *πειθόμεαι*, as *Πιστίς*.

*Πίσυρες*, *ἄολ*, of *Τέσσαρες*.

*Πίτνω*, from *†πέτω*, *†πτεσέω*, to fall, as *Πίτνημι*, to stretch out, from *πετάω*. The same as *Πίττω*.

*Πίτυλος*, beating of the water by oars: — blows given in boxing, — any violent or continued noise or motion.

— Ldd. thinks *Πίτυλος* called from the imitation of the plash of oars. (2) Transp. for *Τύπιλος* from *τύπος*, a blow, impression. As *Φόσγανον*, *Σφάγανον*. (3)

Dr. Major from *πίττω*. Or *†πέτω*, *†πέτυλος*, *πίτυλος*.

*Πίτυρα*, husks, bran, refuse: — dandriff. — Soft for *Πίτυρα* from *†πέτω*, to fall, or *Πίτυρα* from *πίττω*.

'When the head is rubbed, there *ἀπο-πίττει* fall out thin *πίτυρα* bran, whence the disease *πιτυρίασις*, scaly eruption.' Hippocr. (2) Allied to Lat. *pituita*, spit.

What is spit out in winnowing: *πύω*, *†πύρα*, *πίτυρα*, as I is added in *πυνύσσω*, *μίνα*. (3) R. *πίσιω*, orig. *πίσιω*, *πίττω*, as Dnn. thinks. — Comp. *ἀγκύτρω*.

*Πίτυρς* *ἐλαία*, 'small olive of the color of *πίτυρα*.' Ldd.

*Πίτυς*, the pine-tree. — 'R. *πίος*, [and *πιμελή*], fat, with which it abounds:' Greg.

*Πιφαίνω*, to make manifest, show, declare. — *†φάω*, *φάσκω*, (as *Βάω*, *Βάσκω*.) *†πιφάσκω*, as *Διδάσκω*: Either as *φημί*, *φάσκω*, *for*, *fari*, to speak: or as *φαίνω*, *φανέω*, to show.

*Πίω*: in *Πιλιώ*.

*Πιλαγγόνιον*, a kind of ointment. — R. *πλάσσω*, to smear. So

*Παγγώνιον*, wax-doll. — Ldd. and Dnn. from *πλάσσω*, to form, which should rather make *Παδών*: but, as in *πλάζω*, we may suppose a fut. *πλάζω*. So in *Πιλαγγόνιον*. — Or as smeared over: Above.

*Πλάγιος*, oblique, transverse, perverse. — R. *πλάζω*, *πλάγῳ*: Wandering out of the straight way. (2)

Schneid. from *πλάγος* or *πλάγος*, a side: Side-ways. But this out-of-the-way word seems to have the same origin.

*Πλαδαρός*, and *Βλαδαρός*, moist, flaccid, flabby: *Παδός*, moisture. — Prob. all allied to *φλέω* and to *Βάω*, *φλέω*, to gush, teem, overflow: and *φλάζω* whence *Παφλάζω* to froth, foam. See *Πλύνω*. (2)

With *Βλαδαρός* compare *ΒΑΛΞ*.

*Παδδῶς*, 'to talk nonsense: perh. from *πλάττω*, *flat*, like Des platitudes in French: or an imitative word, as Lat. *blatero*, Sc. *blather*.' Ldd.

*Πάζω*, *Πανάνω*, 'to cause to wander, drive forth, to wander, drive about:' Ewing. — R. *πάλλω*, *παλῶ*, *†πλάω*: To move to and fro. Allied to *Πέλω*, *Πελεμίζω*, *Πολέω*: and, if there was *†Πολάω*, (as there was *ἔμ-πολάω*.) then again *†πλάω*. (2) R. *κέλλω*, *†τέλλω*, the Lat. *pello*, (as *λύκος*, *λύπω*; *κοῖος*, *κοῖος*.) to drive about.

*Παθάνη*, a platter, dish or mould in which bread or cakes were baked. — R. *πλάσσω*, *†πλάσθην*, to mould. (2) R. *πλάττω*, *flat*: *†πλάσθην*.

*Πλάθω*, the same as *Πέλω*, *†πλάω*, to come *πέλας* near.

*Παλίσιον*, an oblong figure or body, — a square. — Thought allied to *ΠΑΛΥΣ*, *flat*. Grove says, for

Πάσιον, from πλάσσω, πλάσω, to mould: 'A mould to form bricks, the shape of a brick.'

Παλακέρως, broad as a Πλάξ, ακός, board.

Παλακός, a flat cake, like Πλάξ, παλακός. Acc. παλακούττα: Lat. *placenta*.

Παλάνω: in Πλάδω.

Πάδρος, a deceiver, i.e. leading astray: Above. Or vagabond, liar.

Πλάξ, g. παλακός, a flat body, plank, board, table; — leaf; — plate, — flat space, plain, acc. πλάκα, Lat. *plaga*; — flat cake. — R. παλῆς, πλάταξ, (as Ὁρπαξ, Δόναξ,) πλάξ. (2) R. πλάσσω: Dnn.

Πάσσω, to smear, cover over, plaster, for Παλάσσω, to besprinkle, stain. Also, to cast figures i.e. with plaster, give form to, mould. (2) R. πηλός, mud: ἡ πηλός, as Ἀνδρῶς.

Πάσστιγξ, perh. for Πάδτιγξ, 'from παλῆς, flat, broad: A dish, scale of a balance, draught-board: Grove. Also, a splint for keeping broken bones in their place: — a yoke for horses, called from a pair of scales or balance; — the scale on which the wine was thrown in the cottabus; — from the likeness the shell of an oyster: Ldd. The scale struck in the cottabus by the wine thrown, was perhaps, like the other sense of

Πάσστιγξ, Πλήσστιγξ, a whip, allied to Πλήσσω, to strike.

Παταγή, 'any noise caused by the collision of two flat bodies: from παλῆς: Ldd. (2) R. παλῆς: as prop. the dashing of water by oars. See Πανυγίω.

Παταγών, a clapper, rattle. And

Παταγώνιον, 'petal of the poppy and the anemone: for lovers took omens from it by striking it with the right hand, and its burst with a loud crack was a good omen: Ldd. — R. παταγή.

Παταμών, a flat stone; flat beach; flat reef of rocks. And

Πάδανος, *platanus*, the plane tree. From its broad leaves. R. πατός.

Παταία, a broad street, *platen*; flat of the hand. — Fem. of πατός. 'The broad places thereof', Jerem. 5. 1.

Παταειάω, to speak broad or with a brogue. — Above.

Πατήρ, the flat blade of an oar; any flat body. — R. πατός.

Πάτῃς, Πελάτις, a wife; — concubine. — From πελῶς, ἡ πελῶς, sc. τῇ ἀνδρὶ. Thus, 'I produce a son, παθεῖς' Ἀχιλλεύος πατρί', Eurip. So ἔμ-πελάττειρα.

Πατυγίω, 'to beat the water with the πατῆρ broad end of an oar, — make a splash, sputter, swagger: Ldd.

Πατῆς, flat, level, wide, broad: — 'salt, brackish, rob. because orig. used of the wide sea: Ldd. — R. λάδω, to move or roam about, — hence, be at large, expatiate free: Spacious, extensive, ample. 'Spacious in latitude: Valck. (2) Our flat, plat, plate. 'Flat, Iscl. *Flad*, Dan. *Flat*, Fr.: 'Toid.

Πέθρον, Πέλεθρον (πῆλ.) 100 feet; race-course of this length: — 10,000 square feet, as a measure. —

R. prob. πλῆθω: Passow. A plenary number. E, as κενός. (2) Πέλεθρον from πέλω, πέπολα, to drive round with the plough, as τρί-πολον Il. 6. 542: στρέφοντες 544-6.

Πλείν, 'for Πλείον, more, as Δείν for Δείον: Ldd.

Πλείστος, most, greatest. — R. πλείων.

Πλείων: in Πλείων.

Πλείων, a year: i.e. 'a full time or period, from πλέος, πλείος: Ldd. 'Si tener PLENO cadit hœdus ANNO,' Hor. 'Centum totos regnabit annos,' Virg. 'Two full years', Jer. 28. 11. And 2 Sam. 14. 28: 27. 7.

Πλέκος, wicker-work; Πλεκτών, coil, wreath; Πλεκτή, cord, fishing-basket: &c. — From

Πλέω, *plico*, *plecto*, to knit, plait, weave, fold. — R. πολέω, ἡ πλέω, (whence δι-πλέος,) to turn round, then πλέω as ὄλλω, ὀλέω. (Thus Blomf. on Matth. Gr. Gr.) 'Plicat cogitque in orbem,' Seneca. 'Quæ plicatus, invertimus et flectimus: Greg.

Πλέος, *plenus*, full. ἡ πλέω, im-pleo, re-pleo, πλήθω, to fill. — Allied to πολός, πολέος, much. (2) Allied to φλέω, φλώω, to overflow.

Πλεύμων, *pulmo*, the lungs. — For Πνεύμων, as Νίτρον, λίτρον. R. πνέω, to breathe.

Πλευρά, a side — a wife, i.e. one's rib. — R. πολέω, ἡ πλέω, to turn round, (whence the πόλοι poles): As the ribs turn (vertuntur, versantur) round the body, encircle or gird it. So Ἀμφι-πολέω, 'to stand round, to surround' (Dnn.). (2) R. πολός, πολέος, many. There are as many as 24 ribs. (3) R. πολυ-επύς.

Πλέω, to fill: in Πλέος.

Πλέω, πλεύω, to sail. — Dnn. allies it to Πλέω, and to φλέω, φλώω, *fluo*, *fluito*, to float. So Πλωίω is to swim or float, and Πλῶς a swimmer. (2) Contr. from Πωλέω, to traffick, ἔμ-πωλέω: To go on the sea for traffick. See the end of the obs. on Πούρος. (3) R. πολέω, to turn or drive hither and thither: Lenn. 'The ships are turned about with a very small helm: N. T. So Thiersch compares Πωλέω, Πλέω.

Πάων, Πλείων, many in number, more, greater. — R. πολός, πολέος, many, much: ἡ πωλέων, πλείων. Or πλῶς, πλείων: more full.

Πληγή, a stroke: πλῆσσω, πέπληγα.

Πλήθω, to fill. Πλήθος, great number or size. — In Πλῶς.

Πληκτίζομαι, to fight, i.e. strike blows, from πλῆσσω, πέπληκται, Lat. *plecto*, to beat.

Πληκτρον, an instrument to strike with, a quill, *plectrum*; — cock's spur: — punting-pole. — Above.

Πλήμη: the same as Πλήσμη.

Πλημμελέω, to commit a fault, err. — As ἔκ-μελῆς is 'out of tune,' 'absonus,' so Πλημμελῆς is πλῆν (i.e. πλείν, πλείον,) beyond or beside the μέλος tune; and the verb is to make an error in singing, and so to trans-gress generally. So

Πλημμυρίς, a flowing beyond. R. πλῆν, μέρω, as Πλημμελέω. Hence, a flood, flood-tide. (2) R. πλῆθω,

πέπλησμαι, to fill full. Some would read Πλημυρίσ. See Πλήσμη.

Πλήμη, the nave of a wheel, the hole in which the axle turns.—All derive from πλῆθω, for πεπλημένη: The nave as filled up by the axle. (2) Yet it may be for πεπολημένη, turned round in, allied to the Πόλοι, poles.

Πλήν, except,—the same as Πλείν, Πλέον, more. Thus, 'There is no other πλὴν ἐγώ,' more than I, but I, except me. 'Tell me what you wish πλὴν ἐνός, except this one thing.' So Πλήν is but, save, unless, except if, except when, &c.

Πλήρης, plenus, full.—R. πλέος.

Πλησιος, near.—R. πλέως, †πλάω, †πλήσω, to come near.

Πλάσμη, Πλήμη, the flood-tide.—R. πλῆθω, πέπλησμαι, to fill.

Πλησμονή, as Πληθώρα, plethora, re-pletion.—Above.

Πλάσσω, to strike, to beat, to stamp.—As Percutio, to strike, from Quatio, so πάλλω, παλά, †παλέω, †πλέω. Or πλάω. (2) Dnn. allies it to Πλάσσω. (3) R. κέλλω, †πέλλω, (as Κοῖος, Ποῖος; Λέκος, Ιαΐος,) pello, to drive. (4) Allied to †βλέω, †βλάσσω, 'to strike, beat,' (Dnn.) So Βλαδάρδης and Παδαρδός. (5) 'Hebr. pallets, to terrify.' Mrt.?

Πλίνθος, a brick, tile:—plinth, ingot of metal:—plinth of a column.—Allied to Πιάδωρος, a mould. As βῆθος, ΒΕΝθος; πάθος, ΠΕΝθος, so †ΠΑΕΝθος seems to have been formed, then πλινθος, as I in the next word πλίσσω and πλικο. So 'Εν, Ια. See Αλεριφίς.

Πλίσσω, ξω, πέπλιχα, 'like PLICO, to fold; midd. to cross one's legs in walking, and hence to stride, step out. Akin to Πάεκα': Ldd., †πλίκω, Plico. 'To go at a round pace,' adds Dnn., i.e. to trot, amble, which agrees with Virgil's 'Insultare solo, et gressus GLOMERARE superbos,' i.e. says Forcell., 'celeri passu et CONVO-LUTO gradu incedere.' Πλιχθείς agrees with Πλεχθείς, com-PLICATUS.—Πολέω, Πλίσσω, as Ελάεω, 'Ελίσσω.

Πληχάς, the inside of the thighs, which is chafed by walking.—R. πλίσσω, πέπλιχα.

Πλοῖον, a ship; Πλόος, sailing.—R. πλέω, πέπλοα. Πλόκαμος, Πλόκος, a lock or curl of hair:—twisted rope.—And

Πλόκανον, anything twined:—a wicker sieve or fan.—And

Πλοκή, a weaving.—R. πλέκω, πέπλοκα.

Πλόος: in Πλοῖον.

Πλοῦσιος, wealthy.—R. πλούτος above, as 'Αφροδίτη, 'Αφροδίσιος. (2) R. πολυ-ουσία: Schrevel.

Πλούτος, wealth.—Valck. for πολύ-ετος. R. πολὺς, ἔτος: A copious year, Ἀννόνα. Or the produce of many years. (2) Lenn. from πλέω, πέπλοα, πλῆθω, to fill.—Jones from πλέω, to sail: Voyage-money.

Πλούτων, Pluto, 'the god of the nether world; orig. epith. of Hades, because corn, the πλούτος wealth of

early times, was sent from beneath as the gift of Hades: hence Pluto was confounded with Plutus': Ldd.

Πλύνω, to wash, rinse.—Dnn. says: 'Prop. to wet or soak in water.' Then for Παλύνω, 'to wet,' (Dnn.).—However he adds: 'From πλύνω, another form of πλέω, πλέω, to flow, to swim.' Allied to φλύνω, φλέω. Compare Lat. pluo, pluvia.

Πλύνω, to abuse, revile. As Fr. laver la tête à quelqu'un. To Asperse from Ad-spargo is much the same.—Above.

Πλάς, a swimmer: in Πλέω.

Πνεῦμα, breath, spirit, wind.—R. πνέω.

Πνεύμων: in Πλεύμων.

Πνέω, to breathe, blow. Germ. pfnegen.—Prop. 'to be faint or exhausted from exertion', a sense given by Dnn. to Πονέω: as from Κόπος, labor, is Κοπίω, 'to be exhausted from fatigue, to cease.' Then to puff, blow. Conversely, to Breathe is 'to take breath, to rest.' Dr. J. And Ποιπνέω from Πνέω is 'prop. to pant for breath, put oneself out of breath by exertion,' (Dnn.).

Πνίγω, ξω, to stifle, suffocate.—Schleusn. from πνυό, †πνύω ἀγγύμι, to break the breath: †πνυόγω. (2) Better thus: As Σινάω, to sift, from Σείω, so from the obs. †πνίω, whence πνέω, to press close, might be †πνινώ, †πνινώ, πνίγω, as τέμνω, †τεμνέω, †τμέω, τμήΓΩ. Observe too τείρω, τερώ, †τερίω, †τρίω, τρίβω. (3) As Πνύξ has gen. πυνκνός, evincing its relation to adj. πυνκνός, close: so πυνκνός might produce †πυνκνίω, †πνίω, or πνίγω: To pack close, compress, as Πυκνέω. (4) 'Hebr. pne, the face:' Mrt.?

Πνύξ, breath: πνέω.

Πνύξ, g. πυνκνός and πυνκνός, the Pnyx where the assemblies of the people were held.—R. πυνκνός, crowded, packed.

Πόα, Ποία, herb, grass:—allied to Βοράνη, Βοσκω, and Pasco. See on †Πάω. And see Ποιμήν. (2) R. †πώω, whence πώσις, to drink: as imbibing moisture. 'Sat prata bibérunt.'

Ποδάπης, 'of what country or race?'—Valck. from πός, δάπος, as meaning Δάπεδον, 'Εδαφος, Τόπος. (2) 'Passow from ποῦ, ἀπό, Δ euphon. Where from, like French d'où: Dnn. Δ, as in proDest, proDit. Or for δέ, as in Τῆδε. But observe ἄλλω-ΔΑΠΟΞ.

Ποδεών, any extremity, as Πούς, ποδός: 'plur., the ragged ends in the skin of animals, where the feet and tail have been; sing., the neck or mouth of a wine-skin, formed by one of these ends, the others being sewn up;—neck of the bladder': Ldd. And = πείος, which see.

Πόθεν, whence? As 'Οθεν.—R. πός.

Πόθος, Ποθή, ardent longing for, deep regret for the loss of.—Allied to Πάσχω, to have feeling for, or †Πάθος, suffering, Πένθος. ΠένΟυθα, ΠένΟσχα, ΠένΟυθε. Compare ΒΟΘρος, πΟρθαίς, Βροχέας in Sappho; δαμῶ, dOmo.

Ποί, whither, as Οί.—R. πός.

Ποιέω, Πόω, to do or make: to make verses: Ποίημα, ποίημα, a poem: Ποιητής, ποίτα, a poet. Spenser: 'Her

peerless skill in MAKING well.' Dryden: 'A poet is a MAKER.' — Pkh. from ποῖος: 'To endue a thing with a certain quality. As, Make His paths straight.'

(2) Ποῖω short for Ποῖω: To labor at. (3) R. ἔω, to be employed about, οσα whence Ὀρμα, Ὀρμα: then ὀσῶ, (as ὀσῶ), and ποῖω, as 'Ἀδύρμα for 'Ὀδύρμα', (Ldd.) — Or, as Σπῆν and Περι-σπῆν are acknowledged by Ldd, then ἴσπῶ, ἴσπῶ, as 'Ῥῆ, Ἐρῶ: ἴσπῶ, ποῖω, as 'Ῥάπετος for Ῥάπετος' (Ldd.). So Στῆγος, Τῆγος, Τῆγο.

Ποικίλος, many-colored, spotted; of varying turns of mind, changeful, artful; — of varying art, elaborate. The Ποικίλη, Ποικίλη, a portico at Athens adorned with paintings. Ποικίλλω, to execute skillfully in variegated embroidery. — As Στῆγω, to prick, is 'to mark with stripes, to variegate', (Dnn.) so Ποικίλλω from πῆκω, πῆκω, is striped by lines drawn as in combing or carding. (2) Ποικίλος 'artificially wrought', and Ποικίλλω 'to execute with art and skill', from ποῖω, ποῖω, ἴσπῶ: Wrought, e-laborated, τετυγμένος.

(3) Allied to Πόκα, Πόκος, 'clever, skilful' (Dnn.).? Ποιμήν, a shepherd, as Βοτῆρ: Ποιμήν, a flock. — See Πόα.

Ποιή, 'a compensation, satisfaction, punishment, pain. Orig. the compensation was a ram given to the relations to be sacrificed. From φόνος, φθῆνω.' Dnn. So Φοινὴς is bloody.

Ποῖος, of what kind? As Οἶος. R. πός, ποῖ, πῶ. And Ποῖος, of some kind: R. ποῖ.

Ποῖνῶν, am busy, serve. — R. πνέω, ἴπνῶν, (whence Πέντῶν) redupl. ποῖνῶν as Παιπῶν: To breathe hard, pant, run about, a sense given by Ldd. to ΠΟΙ-πνέω and to ΠΟΙφύσω. Thiersch brings the ΠΟ from πολύ. (2) R. ποῖνῶ.

Ποῖφύσω, to PUFF, blow. — From φυσῶ. See Ποῖνῶν. (2) From the sound, as PUFF.

Πόκα for Ποτε, as Όκα for Ότε.

Πόκος, a fleece. — R. πέκω, πέποκα.

Πόλεμος, fight, war. — As Bellum is Duellum from Duo, so Πόλεμος from Πολὺς, πολέος, many. In form as ἄρρημος, ἄρρημος. (2) In defence of one's πόλις, πόλεως, city. (3) 'For Πολ-όλεμος, from πολὺς, ὀλέω — Or with Damm from πολέω, the hand.' Pkh.: much as Pugna from Pugnus. So O in Ἐολ. σὀρβαλις. (4) R. ἴσβαλις, βάλλω, to throw darts. (5) Allied to Πελεμῖς, to brandish (darts or spears).

Πολεῖω, Πολεῖω, to turn round, — turn the soil, plough; — go round or about, range over, frequent, as Lat. Versor, and Gr. Στρωφάω. — Dnn. allies Πολεῖω, Πόλεως, Πέλω, Πέλωμαι. See in Πέλω.

Πολὺς, hoary, white. — R. πολέω, to turn, here to turn in hoary. We say, 'Too much care will turn a young man grey.' (2) Ewing from παλαιός.?

Πόλις, a city: i.e. where men μελοῦσι, παλῶνται, versantur, con-versantur, dwell or have their conversation together. (2) R. πολὺς, many, in opp. to the scattered and scanty inhabitants of villages.

Πολίτης, a citizen. — Above.

Πολίχνη a little Πόλις.

†Πολλός: in Πολὺς.

Πολλοστὴς, very little. — As Πεντηκοστὴς, the 50th, is one out of 50; so Πολλοστὴς is one only out of many. Above.

Πόλος, a pivot, hinge, on which anything turns: a pole of the earth; — orbit of a star; — earth turned by a plough, &c. — R. πολέω.

ΠΟΛΤΟΣ, porridge, pottage, *pols* or *puls* *pultis*, *poutice*; (*pultimentum*), *pulentum*. — Q. if transp. from Πλωτός, (Πωλτός), floating: as said of pot-herbs, &c. floating in water. Thus Porridge is from Porrum, a leek.

Πολύθεστος, much-desired. — R. πολὺ, θέσσωμαι, pass. ἴθῆσσαι, to pray for.

Πολύ-πους, the *polypus*, fish with many feet.

Πολὺς, much, many. — As Vastus from *Vastu*, i.e. large as a city: — as In-gens from Gens: — as Oppidō, much, from Oppidum, ('Quod vel oppido satis,' says Festus.) — and as we say Nation large, so Πολὺς from Πόλις. (2) 'Many', from Πολέω, Πόλεωμαι as Στρωφάωμαι, versor, con-versor. See Πόλις.

Πόλφος, porridge, πόλτος: *pulpa*. Πόλτος perhaps became ἴπλτος, (as σῆδιον, Ἐολ. σῆδιον, s'latium; ἄλτρα, Ἐ. ἄλτρα, libra,) then Πόλφος.

Πομπή, a conveyance, procession; show, *pompa*, *pompe*. — R. πέμπω.

Πομφός, Πομφόλυξ: — πέμφιξ.

Πομπρός, laborious; — laboring under disease of body, ill, — and of mind, bad, deprived, as Wretch compared with Wretched. — From

Πόνος, toil, trouble. — R. πίνωμαι, πέποννα, to toil.

Πόντος, the sea, *pontus*. — As Τάρφος transp. from τρέφω, and Δράκω from δρέκω, so Πόντος for πνόντος from πνέω: Blown upon by the winds, Perflatus ventis.

Πόπανον, a baked cake. — R. πίπτω, πέπονα.

Πόπαξ, 'an excl. of surprise and anger. Akin to Πόποι': Ldd. and prob., says Dnn., to Πύπαξ.

Πόποι, 'an excl. of wonder, anger, distress: ὦ πόποι, = ὦ θεοί, πόποι among the Dryopes meaning this [peri. allied to Πάπας, father:]: an excl. of complaint, as Παπαί': Dnn. (2) 'Hither, from the sound, an echo to the sense, as Παπαί': E. Valpy.

Ποποι, the cry of the Έποψ, Έποπος, *hooroo*. Έποποι ποποπό ποποι ποποι, Aristoph.

Ποπνύω, 'to whistle or chirp with the lips compressed: hence 1. to call to, coax, encourage: 2. applaud, flatter: 3. smack, kiss loud; 4. make an inarticulate sound on hearing thunder, &c. 5. play ill on the flute;' Ldd. — It seems an imitative word. Thus Dr. J. says of our word POP: 'A small smart quick sound. It is formed from the sound.'

Πόρβαλις: — πάρβαλις.

Πορβή, crepitus ventris. — R. κέρβω.

Πορθῶς: — πέρθω, κέπορθα.

Πορθμός, ferry, strait, &c. as Πόρος: Πορθμῆω, to carry or ferry over.

Πορίζω, to convey, pass, bring, furnish, supply, get ready. Like Πορεύω in Πόρος.

ΠΟΡΙΣ, Πόρις, Πόρις, a heifer, calf, bullock, stag. — Etym. M. from its ὀρίεῖς πόριαν καὶ νομήν ἐρχομαι. (2) Ρ. πόροι, resources, revenue. ?

Πόρκης, a ring or hoop round which the iron head of a spear was fastened to the shaft. — Ρ. πείρω, πέπορκα, to pierce (with nails), as Περώνη from πείρω is a clasp. Compare ΠΟΡΠΗ.

Πόρκος, a hog, *porcus*; whence our *pork*. (Very rare.) Ρ. πείρω, πέπορκα: from its perforating the ground with its snout. Formed like Πόρκης. (2) From the Πόρκης in its nose.

Πόρκος, a fishing-net. — I.e. pierced and perforated, as Πόρκης.

Πόρνη, a harlot. — Ρ. πειράω, to sell: As selling herself. So some connect Whore with Hire. Ldd. says: 'Because the Greek prostitutes were usu. bought slaves.'

Πόρος, a passage, way through: from πείρω, πέπορκα, to pass. Also, a *pore*, passage of perspiration: — means or place of passing, a ferry, strait, frith; — way or means of doing anything; — ways and means, revenue: &c. So Πορεύω, to make to pass, ferry.

Πόρις, 'the handle of a shield, prob. a ring inside the shield which could be taken out at pleasure; — part of the head-gear of a horse.' Ldd.—From

Πόρτη, 'that part of a clasp in which the Περώνη was fastened, hence gen. a clasp, buckle, brooch.' — No doubt from πείρω, to pierce: Ldd. Πέπορκα, πόρτη, as τολύπη, τρύπα, and perhaps ἀγάπη.

Πόρρω, forwards, further on, far off: Lat. *porro*, furthermore. — Ρ. πρὸς, πρόσω, πόρσω, πόρρω.

Πορταίνω, Πορτύνω, like Πορίζω, ἴσω, to supply, furnish, get ready; furnish supplies to, attend to, wait upon, pay our regards to.

Πόρις: in Πόρις.

Πορφύρα, the *purpura*, purple dye of the shell-fish ΠΟΡΦΥΡΑ: — a purple dress: — also a maiden, in that out-of-the-way writer Lycophron, perhaps so dressed? And Πορφυρίς, a red water-fowl, and a red vest. — See Πορφυρία.

Πορφυρία, to have a *purple* or dark color, as when the sea is agitated and dark from a storm: — then to be disquieted in one's mind and in doubt. — Conm. deduced from the above; yet the *converse* may be true, as Πορφυρία sounds as much Greek as Μορμύρω, and may be redupl. from φύρω, 'to put into confusion, embroil, perturb'. (Dnn.).

Πόρω, = πορίζω, paro.

ΠΟΣ, ΚΟΣ, ΤΟΣ, some, any: also, who? what? Moreover we find Ποῦ and Ὅπου, Ποῦ and Ὅση, &c. — Q. ?

ΠΟΣΕΙΔΑΩΝ, Neptune. — 'Herod. seems to think it an African word, and Bochart attempts so to explain it.' Scheide.

Πόσθη, præputium; — et idem quod πέος. — 'Prob. à πρόσθε.' Dnn. Ut ποτὶ pro ποτὶ. (2) Ab obs. πῶω,

τέποσθη, unde Πῶμα, operculum, affine τῷ Μότος, Βῶω, Πῶλη, &c.

Πόσθια, tuberculum in palpebris: 'forsitan quod τῷ ἀκρο-ποσθίω non abissimile est, quod et ipsum ab hordei grano non multum differt.' Steph. Vide sup.

Πόσθων, cui est magna Πόσθη: unde est verbum comicum pro puerulo.

Πόσις, drink, *potus*. — Ρ. πίνω, τῶω, πῶσω, to drink.

Πόσις, maritus. — Ρ. τῶω, πόσις, *potus*, ποτίζω, ut πιπίσκω, bibere facio ac γῆας τῆς γυναικὸς, ut Ἀρσῆν Mas ab ἄρδω irrigo, Στείρειν γῆας, Ἀρῶω ut Soph., τὴν τεκοῦσαν ἥΡΟΣΞΝ, et Ἀρσῆν parens.

Πόσος, how great? like ὅσος. As ὅλος, Ποῖος.

Ποσταῖος, on what day? — Ρ. πόστος: as Πεμπταῖος, on the fifth day.

Πόστος, what number? how many or how few? — Πόσος, Πόστος, (as Μίστος), Πόστος.

Ποταίνω, newly told of, new, fresh, — unheard of. — Ρ. ποτὶ, αἶνος, a tale, story. Ποτὶ, 'towards,' is here 'near to,' 'near in time,' 'just or only now.' So πρὸς in Πρόσ-φατος.

Ποταμός, a river. — Ρ. ποτὸς, drinkable, in opp. to sea-water. Æschyl.: εὐ-ποτον βίος. And, ἄρδει πιδιον εὐ-μενέι πότῳ. 'Potis rivis,' Virg.

Ποτῶμαι, to fly, πέταμαι.

Ποταπός, 'same sense and Ρ. as Ποδαπός.' Dnn. Πότε, when: Ρ. πός, πῶτε (χρόνῳ), as Ὅτε is ὅτε.

Πότερος, which of the two? — Ρ. τῶς, which, and ἕτερος, one of two: Which one of two?

Ποτήρ, Ποτήριον, a drinking-cup; Πότης, a drinker; Ποτὸν, drink, *potus*. — Ρ. τῶω, πῶσω, πόσις, πίνω.

Ποτὶ, soft for Ποτὶ.

Πότιμος, drinkable, fresh, therefore sweet and pleasant. See Ποτήρ.

Πότμος, what falls to one's lot, or befalls us; — lot, destiny. — Ρ. τῶω, πέποτα, πέτω, to fall: τῶτμος, πότμος. As Casus from Cado.

Πότνα, Πότνια, honorable, revered, lady, mistress, powerful over, as πότνια θηρών, like Hor. 'potens Cyprī.' — As Πότμος, from τῶω, πέποτα, to fall: Before whom one falls down.

Ποτνια above is applied to many goddesses: but Πότνια is partic. said of Ceres and Proserpine, and Ποτνιαδες of the Furies and the Bacchantes.

Ποτνιαόμαι, to cry to the Πότνια, invoke, implore. Much as Veneror from Venus, Veneris.

Ποῦ, where? που, anywhere, anyhow. — Like Οὔ. — Ρ. Πός.

Πούς, g. ποδός, *pes pedis*, a foot; — the lower part, as of a mountain: — Πόδες are the two bottom corners of the sail; and the ropes fastened to them, the sheets: Ldd. — From obs. τῶω, τῶω, πῶω, to press firm or close. See τῶω in τῶω, and Πῶμα, a lid. So from τῶω were τῶες, πέδες, *Pes*, πέδιλον, Πέδα, Πέδον, &c.: — dos, as Θέμις, Θέμιδος. (2) 'Chald. *peash*, incēdo.' Mrt. (3) Ποδ-, allied to *foot*, *fol* Icel, *voet*



Dutch, &c., called by Senerius 'a very ancient word, seen in all the Scythio-Scand-dialects.' *Pada*, Sanskr.

†*πίω*, to press hard: in †*ΠΙΩ*.

†*πίω*, to drink: in *ΠΙΩ*.

*Πράγμα*, *ατος*, a thing done or doing, deed, act, transaction, occupation, business, trade.—R. *Πράσσω*, *πέπραγμα*.

*Πραγματεύομαι*, am engaged in, busy with, traffic, &c.: *Πραγματικός*, *pragmatic*, conversant in business.—Above.

*Πράγος*, as *Πράγμα*, a thing, affair, public affairs, weal.—R. *πράσσω*, *πέπραγα*.

*Πραιτωρίον*, the Lat. *prætorium*.

*Πράκτωρ*, an exactor of debts and fines.—R. *πράσσομαι*, *πέπρακται*, to do one out of, extort.

*Πράμνεος*, *Pramnian* (wine), from Mount *Pramné* in Icaria.

*Πρᾶν*, for *Πρώαν*, *Πρόην*. Formerly;—lately, i.e. a little before. Allied to *πρὸ* and *Πρίν*.

*Πρῶς*, *Πρᾶς*, mild, soft, meek.—For *Πέραος*, from *περάω*, 'to penetrate or pierce right through.' Ldd., so opposed to impenetrable. Greg. from *περάω*, 'trans eo: i.e. εὐ-περσitos, accessible.' (2) 'R. *ῥᾶος*, easy:' Dnn. But the Π? Elsewhere he refers it to *πρό*: Inclined to, disposed to. Rather from *παρά*, *ῥαρά*, Lat. *pra*.

*Πραπίδες*, the midriff, diaphragm.—heart, mind.—'Allied to *πράψω*, [*πράδομαι*, to think,] *φρήν*:' Dnn.—Or to *φράσσω*, whence *ἀδ-φραγμα*. (2) For *παρ-απίδες*. See *Ἀπίδας* in *Ἀπίδης*. (3) Some from *πρᾶος*, as *Εὐ-φραν* from *φρήν* shows an affinity between *Πρᾶος* and *Πραπίδες*. Mrt. from *πρᾶος*, transeo, penetrate.—In form, compare *ἐπιπῖς*, *ἐπιπιδέξ*.

*Πρασία*, a bed in a garden.—'Perh. from *ΠΡΑΣΟΝ*, a leek: A bed of leeks:' Ldd. 'So *λαχυνεία* was said. Some from *πέραι*, an end, border:' Dnn.

*Πράσις*, a sale.—R. *περᾶω*, *ῥαράω*, to sell.

*Πράσσομαι*, to require, exact, extort, i.e. DO one out of.—From

*Πράσσω*, to do, act.—R. *περάω*, *πράω*, as *†τάω*, *τάσσω*: To go through, accomplish. And *Πρῆσσω* is to accomplish a journey, which Dnn. thinks corroborates the above. (2) R. *πέραι*, *περάσσω*, as *Ἀνάσσω*: To bring to an end. (3) 'Hebr. *brá*, creavit:' Mrt.

*Πράος*: in *Πρᾶος*.

*Πρέμων*, the root or bottom of anything; bottom of the trunk of a tree.—'No doubt akin to *Πρυμνός*:' Ldd. (2) Scheide for *πέρων*, burnt, from *πρήθω*. E as *ἔδνα*, &c. Or used for burning.

*Πρέωω*, am conspicuous or distinguished in look, or voice, or scent, or dress:—also in conduct and behavior am seemly, fitting, worthy.—'R. *πέρω*, *πέρωω*, *περᾶω*:' Buttin: i.e. *ῥαπέω*, *πρέωω*, as *βαίλω*, *δρέλω*. Buttin. understands the prim. sense of *ῥαπέω* 'to break forth, become perceptible.' 'To pierce, prop. to force through:' Dnn.—Or *περάω*, to pass, and so surpass.

*Πρέωω*, am like. Thus 'She *ῥαπέω* is as conspicu-

ous as a queen to look at,' i.e. she is like a queen. Thus *Εἶδομαι*, 'to appear,' is also 'to be like,' and *Videor*, to seem like.—Above.

*Πρέσθω*, old, aged;—a chief, prince, ambassador, as gen. elderly.—For *πρέσθω*, as *λέσχω*: from *πρέωω*, (as B in *ῥέβωω*), to be distinguished among others, just as *Γέρων* is allied by Dnn. to *Γέρας*, honor. 'The hoary head is a crown of glory,' &c.: O.T. (2) Scheide allies it to Lat. *PRISCUS* through *πρίν*, &c. Compare *Πέρυσσι*. (3) Pkh. from *†προ-εσ-βάω*, as advanced in years. (4) Bos from *πορ-σέθω*, from *πέρω*, *παρ-σέθω*, as conciliating veneration.

*Πρεμνής*, of a mild temper.—R. *πρήν*, *πράδ*, gentle; *μίνος*, *mens*, disposition. For *πρημνής*.

*Πρηγορέω*: for *Προηγορέω*.

*Πρήθω*, *σω*, *Πίμπρημι*, *Πρημαίνω*, to blow out, swell out, force out:—blow out into a flame, set on fire.—As *Δαίω* is to burn, from *ῥδω* to divide, so *Πρήθω* from *περάω*, *ῥαράω*, to pierce, 'prop. to force through,' (Dnn.) (2) R. *πυρῶς*, *ῥαυρώω*, *ῥαρεύω*: To set on fire.

*Πρήν*, *πρην*, steep. *Πρῶν*, *πρήν*, a prominent part of a mountain. 'R. *πρήν* for *πρήν*, *πρό*:' Dnn. 'Πρήν, R. *πρό*:' Ldd. The adverb *πρήν* is rather contr. from *Πρῶν*, before: so *Πρᾶν* is for *Πρών*. There is also *Πρώαν* (= *Πρήν*), which from *πρό*, or *πρὸ ἄν*, or, as some say, *πρ-ῶν*.

*Πρήσσω*: in *Πράσσω*.

*Πρηστήρ*, a fiery whirlwind. R. *πρήθω*, *πέπρησται*. Also, a poisonous serpent which inflamed the body. 'Rabor igneus ora Succendit,' says Lucan of it.

*Πρίαμαι*, to buy.—'Akin to *Περάω*, *Περάω*:' Dnn. i.e. to pass over to myself. Indeed all derive from *περάω*: to *Πράω*, *ῥαράω*, *πρίω* in Etym. M.

*ΠΡΙΑΤΟΣ*, *Príapus*, the god of gardens, worshipped in a licentious manner, and used for *Πέος*.—Q.?

*Πρίν*, before;—before thát.—Allied to *πρό*, and perh. short for comparat. *ῥπρίων*, like *ἄκτιον*, i.e. *príus*.

*Πρίστis*, 'a large fish, as if *Πρήστis* (which some read), the Spouter, from *πρήθω*: according to Buttin. it never = *πρίστis*, the saw-fish.—A ship of war, prob. from its shape; and a cup, for the same reason.' Ldd. 'A ship,' as in Virgil: 'Velocem Mnestheus agit acri remige *prístin*:' where Pierius derives it from *πρίω*, *πέπρησται*, from cutting the waves.

*Πρίω*, 'to saw, cut through, divide;—gnash the teeth;—bind fast;—become inflamed with anger, which may be referred to the sense Gnash.—Buttin. after the Etym. M. establishes an affinity with *Πρήθω*. Compare also *πρίστis* and *πρήστis*:' Dnn. And allied to *Περάω*, *πράω*, to pass through, then *πρίω*, as in the allied word *πρίαμαι*. As *τείρω*, *τέρω*, *ῥαίρω*, *ῥαίω*, *ῥίω*, *ῥίωω*, so *πέρω*, *πέρωω*, *ῥαίρω*, *ῥαίω*. Buttin. before:—for.—As *ἀναι* and *ἀνω*, so *παραι*, *ῥαρω*.

*Πρόβατον*, a sheep, a goat; even a horse, but espec. the others, and from *πρό*, *ῥβδω*, *βαίνω*, as walking forward as it eats. Yet perh. of cattle going before

the shepherd: 'The flock before him stepping to the fold.' Thomson. 'The oxen *προ-γέγοντο*, and the shepherds *ἔποντο*, Il. σ. 525. Thus in the O. T.: 'I took thee from following the sheep.'

*Προ-βοσκis*, *proboscis*, an elephant's trunk. — *R. βόσκα*.

*Προ-γορεύω*, a bird's crow. — *R. ἀγείρω, ἡγορα*: Where first the food is collected.

*Προῖξ*, a gift; — dowry. (*Κατὰ προῖκα*, by gift, without cost, gratis. — Hemst. from *πρὸ, ἵκω ἴκω* to go. As Gen. 32. 20: 'I will appease him with the present that goeth before me.' Shaksp.: 'If money go before, all ways lie open.' (2) *R. προ-ἵσσομαι, ἵκωμαι*.

*Προίσσομαι, ἵκωμαι*, to ask a *προῖκα* gift. — Referred by Dnn. to *Προ-ἵσχω*, to hold forth the hand. Then transp. *προῖσσομαι, προῖσσομαι*.

*Πρόκα*, instantly. — Lenn. from *πρὸ*, much as *αὐτίκα, ἡνίκα*. Right forward. (2) For (*κατὰ*) *πρόκα*, (as (*κατὰ*) *Προῖκα*), from *πρὸξ* a fawn. 'Like the bounding roe.'

*Πρόλοθος*, 'the crop of a bird: equiv. to τὸ *προ-λαμβάνειν* [or *προ-λαβεῖν*] τὴν τροφήν. Written also *Πρό-βολος*: Dnn. O, as *τέττορα*, *marmoria*.

*Προ-μῆθης*, fore-thinking: allied to *Μῆτις*.

*Προ-μνηστικοί*, one by one, one after the other. — *R. μένω*, to wait: Each waiting for the one before. Buttm. writes *Προμνηστικοί*. Or *μνηνέω, μνηνέω*, formed like *μνῶν, μνῶμαι*.

*Πρόμος*, 'the foremost man, champion: lat. a chief *Πρόξ*: Ldd. So *Εὐνός, Ἄπιος*. Or for *Πρόμαχος*.

*Προνωπής*, forward, headlong. — Supposed = *προ-ωπής*, N added; from *ὤψ ὠπός* the face: With the face forward. But, as N is wanting, better from *πρὸ, ἐν-ωπῇ*. Thus

*Προνώπιος*, before the walls. — *R. πρὸ, ἐνώπια* walls.

*Πρόξ, προκός*, a roe-buck, or fawn. — Mrt. for *Προ-διξ, προ-άκος*, as impetuously rushing forwards. In form as *Πρώξ*.

*Προ-πετῆς*, falling forwards. — *R. πέτω, ἡπιέτω, πίπτω*.

*Προ-πληκίζω*, to fling *πηλόν* mud in one's face, treat with indignity.

*Πρό-πολος*, as *Ἀμφι-πολος*, one serving before his master. — *R. πολέω*.

*Προπεινός*, = *προ-πρηνής*, forward, inclined to do. See *Πρηνός*.

*Πρός*, towards, to; — near to, at; — in addition to; — in regard or respect to; — from towards, from. — For *πρός*. (2) For *πρὸξ*.

*Προσελέω*, to ill-use, maltreat. 'Dawes from *πρός, ἔλος*: To beirne, like *Προ-πληκίζω*. But *προσ-* is long in this word. Dawes refers it to the digamma, *Προσ-φελέω*, supported by *Velia* derived by Dion. Hal. from *ἔλος*. Porson proposed *Προσελέω*, as the Gramm. give *Προσελέω* as an old word: and is followed by Blomf. and Dind. and the Ravenna MS. of Aristoph.' Ldd.

*Προσηνής*, kindly, well disposed; — inclined to, suit-

able to. — *R. πρὸς, ἐνῆς*. (2) *R. ἡνία*: Coming readily to the bridle: opp. to *Εἰ-φρένεια*. (3) *R. προσ-ενός*.

*Πρόσθε*, before. — *Πρός, Πρόσω, Πρόσθε, Πρόσθε*, as *Ὀπίσσω, Ὀπίσθε*.

*Πρόσ-παίω*, striking upon, sudden, new, recent. — *R. παίω*, to strike.

*Πρόσπαθεν*, = *πρόσθεν* in *Πρόσθε*.

*Πρόσ-φατος*, recently slain. — *R. φάτος*, as in *Ἀρη-φατος*: *πρός*, near to, near in time. Compare *Προ-αίνιος*. And see *Πρόσπατος*.

*Πρόσω*, forward. — *R. προς*. Ewing from *πρὸ*. Dnn. curiously thus: 'R. (πρός), πρό.'

*Προταίνιος*, recent: like *Προταίνιος*, for *Ποτλ* is the same as *Προτλ*. But *Προταίνι τῶν ταξίων* in Eurip., 'before the ranks': which Ewing from *προ-τείνω*: rather *ταίνω*, whence *ταΐνια*.

*Πρότερος*, before. — 'R. πρόξ': Dnn. As in *Ἡμέτερος*: Or a comparative: More before. Compare *Πρώτος*.

*Προτλ*, as *Πρός*, towards, before. Perhaps *προ, τι*: 'a little before.'

*Πρό-τανος*, ropes extended from the masthead to the bows of a ship, &c. — *R. τείνω, τενῶ, tendo, τέτονα*.

*Προβνέκος, Προβνικός*, 'from *πρὸ, ἐνεγκείν*, [a. l. *ἡνεκα*] bearing burdens, a porter: and like *Προ-φερής*, [ferens se in,] lustful': Ldd.

*Προ-φήτης*, a prophet. — *R. πρὸ, φημί*.

*Προ-χών*, a pretext. — Valck. for *Προ-εχών*, from *ἔχω*: As held out.

*Πρόχυν*, for *Πρόχυν*, 'πρὸ, γόνυ': With the knees forward, i.e. kneeling: *ἀπ-δωνται πρόχυν κακός*, Hom., may be brought upon their knees, i.e. brought low and perish. Then, from ignorance of the true signif., it was used for, entirely: Ldd.

*ΠΡΥΤΑΕΞ*, 'heavy-armed infantry, opp. to those fighting in chariots; — hence, as infantry are usu. in close masses, crowded. Akin is *Πρύβις*, a dance by armed men: Dnn. — Perhaps *Ἔolic* for *Προυλάες* from *πρὸ, ἴλη*: Before the ranks. Some compare *prælitum* and Sanskr. *pralaya*.

*Πρύμνα*, the poop or stern of a ship. Allied to *Πέρας*, the end, whence obs. *πέρωυ, ἡπερωμένος, ἡπερωμυδός*, whence *Πρυμνός*, the hindmost. Comp. *διαπρύστιος, πέρυστι*.

*Πρύτανις*, a prince, ruler; — president, there being 50 of them: *Πρυτανεῖον*, the presidents' hall, law-court, and *Πρυτανεία*, sums deposited in it on commencing a law-suit to defray the costs. — *R. πρῶτος, ἡπρότος, ἡπρότανις, πρύτανις*, as *δύομα, δύτμα*. So *ἑγῆτρις*.

*Πρῶην*, from *πρὸ* or *πρωί*: The day before, — a little before, just now.

*Πρωί, Πρωή*, from *πρὸ*: In the forepart of the day, early.

*Πρώϊος*, the day *πρὸ* before yesterday, used thus: 'Yesterday καὶ πρώϊα'.

*Πρωκτός*, the rump. — For *ἡπρο-εκτός*, as *Ἀνεκτός*, from *προ-έχω*, to be prominent. (2) *R. πρὸ-ακτος*, as

Ἐπακτός: Advanced forward. (3) R. προ-ίκω, προ-ικτός: Coming forward.

Πρών: in Πρώγν.

Πρῶξ, ακτός, a dew-drop.—R. πρωτ, at morn; †πρ-ικός, †πρωκός.

Πρῶρα, or πρῶρα, *prota*, prow of a ship.—R. πρῶ. Πρώτος, first: πρῶ, πρότατος, most forward, πρότατος, πρώτος.

Πταίρω, Πτάρνυμαι, to sneeze.—These and Πτώω Lenn. brings well from the sound ΠΤ, as SN in English in Sneeze, SNore, SNort, &c.

Πταίω, to stumble against, fall against: i.e. †πέτω, †πετάω, †πτῶω, πταίω, to fall: †πέτω as in Προ-πετής. See †Πτενέω. So Πτήσσω, Πτώσσω.

Πτάξ, ακτός, a hare, i.e. a timid animal; and Πτάξ,—allied to Πτήσσω, ξω, and Πτώσσω, ξω.

Πτελέα, elm.—For †Πτεαλέα from πέταλον: i.e. full of leaves. 'Fœcundæ frondibus ulmi:' Virg.—Or from πετάω, †πτῶω, to expand: *patula*, says Ldd. So Πέτηλος is out-spread.

Πτερίς, fern.—R. πτερόν: from its leaves resembling feathers, 'pennata' Plin.

Πτέρνα, a ham, as Πέρνα, *penna*. So Πτόλις, Πτόλεμος.

Πτέρνα, a heel: Πτερνίζω, to trip up. Πτέρνα is also 'met. the foot or lower part of anything:' Ldd.—Mrt. and Ewing from πατέω τέρα, as treading the ground: thus Διτερνήs perh. from Διπῶ, τέρα. Πτερνίνα, πτέρνα. Or it may be simply from πατέω, πτενέω. The Latins from Calx, the heel, formed Calco, to tread.—Note Lat. hyBERNA.

Πτερόν, Πτερύξ, a wing;—any winged creature, hence omen, fate;—anything like wings or feathers.—As Πτευνός, †Πτεινός, winged, from πέτομαι, †πτόμαι, or †πτόμαι, to fly.

Πτερύξ, as Πτερόν, a wing: 'anything that hangs like a wing, 1. a rudder; 2. the flaps or skirts at the bottom of a coat of armour; 3. the edge of an axe, sword, or knife; 4. the lobe of the ear, lungs; 5. wing of a building:' Ldd.

Πτηνός, winged: as Πτεινός.

Πτήσσω, to crouch or cower down through fear: from †πτῶω, †πτήσσω, πταίω, to fall, fall down. So Ππηγῶs is, frightened.

Πτίλων, a feather; a wing, as Πτερόν. 'Of feathers some are called Πτίλα, some Πτερά:' Schol. Aristoph. —Some from πτώ, †πτημι. Prob. from τίλλω: Dan.

Πτίλος, a disease in which the eyelashes fall off.—R. †πτῶω, †πτάω, πτώσις, or †πτενέω, †πτενέω, πεπτηνός, falling. Compare Πτίλων from πτώ, †πτημι.—But some from τίλλω, as mentioned in Πτίλων. 'Ἀπὸ τοῦ ΤΕΤΙΛΘΑΙ τὰ βλεφάρω, Etym. M.

Πτισώρη, peeled barley;—decoction from it, a *ptisan*.—From

Πτίσσω, to pound, winnow, grind, peel.—R. †πτενέω, †πτενέω, πεπτηνός, to fall: To make to fall off, winnow. (2) Dnn. and Lenn. from Πίσσω, as πτόλις, πτόλεμος.

And Lenn. from †πῶω, πῶω, to squeeze, then pound, grind. (3) Allied to Πτῶω, to spit out.

Πτάω, fear; Πτοῶω, to frighten, scare, make to flutter or be excited:—allied to Πτάσσω, to crouch, Πτήσσω. (2) R. πτόμαι, †πτόμαι, to fly, and so flutter.

Πτόλεμος, Πτόλις: for Πόλεμος, Πόλις. So χαμα-λός, ἱφθίμος.

Πτόρος, a young branch, shoot, sucker, sapling.—'Like Πτερόν, a wing, from πετάω, †πτάω, †πτενέω, †πτενέω, †πτερόν, to expand:' Hemst. '*Patulis ramis*,' Cic. 'R. πτάω, ὁρός:' Mrt. (2) 'Akin to Στόρη, Στόρθω:' Dnn.?

Πτύελος, for Πύελος: as Πτόλεμος.

Πτήρω, the same as Πτοῶω, Πτώσσω.

Πτύον, a winnowing-fan.—R. πτύω: As spitting out. Πτύξ, υχός, a fold, layer, leaf, plate:—the flat plate of a ship's stern. Πτύχεs, 'a lilly, or the sides of a lilly country, which, viewed from a distance, appear to be in folds:' Ldd.—From

Πτίσσω, ξω, to fold up, double.—Allied to Περάω, †πτάω, to lay one thing over another. So Πτύξ is a layer. (2) Passow allies it to Πυκνός, as πτόλις. And see Πύλη. Compare Πτίσσω.

Πτύω, to spit.—From the sound ΠΤ, as Πταίρω, to sneeze.

Πτώμα, a fall;—dead body, as Cado, Cadáver.—R. †πτενέω, to fall: †πτενέω, †πτόω, †πτενέωμαι. So

Πτώσις, a fall.—Above.

Πτώσσω, to crouch, from †πτόω, †πτόωω, to fall, as Πτήσσω.

Πτωχός, a beggar, as crouching and cringing.—Above. So Πτώξ is crouching.

ΠΤΑΝΟΣ, wheat boiled whole;—others make it a mixture of boiled barley and pulse;—and Ldd. explains Πυάνιος 'made of beans,' so that thus Πύανος would = κύανος. As λύκος, lupus; κοῖος, ποῖος. Yet Q.?

Πύα, Πύω, Πυετία, the first milk after calving that curdles in the second stomach of ruminating animals, and called beestings.—Allied to Πυκνός, thick, Πύκα, thickly. Called in Lat. 'coagulum,' i.e. coagulated liquor.

Πυγή, the rump, buttocks. Hence Πύγ-αργος, 'white-rump, esp. of an antelope, and an eagle:' Ldd.—Allied to Πυκνός, like

Πυγμή, a fist, *pugna*;—space from the elbow to the knuckles, (compare Πήχυς,) whence Πυγμαῖος, a *pigny*, dwarf, i.e. only so much in height.—Above.

Πυγών, the elbow;—and the distance from the elbow to the first joint of the fingers, as Πυγμή.

Πυθαρίζω, to hop, dance.—The Et. M. makes it = ποδαρίζω, from πόδες: To kick the feet about.—Some read Πυθαρίζω, to kick the *pyth* with the feet.

Πύελος, a tub, trough, pail, vat;—a coffin.—As it means a bathing-tub in Aristoph., Buttin. supposes it soft for πύελος from πύλω, πλύνω, to wash. Dnn. prefers the old deriv., 'as a vessel in which milk is set to form *pūs* cream.'

Πύθιοι, four persons at Sparta who consulted the Pythian or Delphic oracle.—From

Πύθος, Pythian or Delphian, as epith. of Apollo: The Pythian Apollo.—From Πύθω, *Pythō*, 'older name of that part of Phocis at the foot of Parnassus, where lay Delphi:—also Delphi itself: Ldd. But some from Πυθών; and some from πύθωμαι, to enquire of.

Πυθμήν, bottom, base, trunk, abyss.—Allied to Βυθός, bottom: †Βυθμήν. And to Πύματος.

Πύθω, to make to rot: as Lat. *puteo*. Allied by all to Πύος, purulent matter. And this Πύος is also the first milk after bringing forth, bestings, the same as Πύαρ. These last are allied to Πύκα, Πυκνός thick; and so is Πύος, *pus*, purulent matter; as Pliny, when distinguishing Sanguis and Sanies and *Pus* says: '*Pus est CRASSISSIMUS, GLUTINOSIUS et sanguine et sanie.*'

Πυθώ: in Πύθιος.

Πυθών, 'the serpent *Python*, slain by Apollo, thence surnamed the *Pythian*:' Ldd.—R. πύθω, ἐπύθω, as having rotted on the spot, and so giving its name to Πυθώ, Delphi. (2) Wr. from Hebr. *pethen*, a serpent.

Πύθων, from Apollo being so called, was applied to any diviners, and even to ventriloquists.—Above.

Πύκα, thickly, closely,—strongly;—prudently, carefully. Hence Πυκάω, to make thick or close, cover up, shut up, &c. And Πυκνός, Πυκνός, thick.—These are allied to Βύω, to fill quite full: and to Μύω. See Πόλη. Through obsol. πύω.

Πύκτης, a boxer, pugil, pugilist:—allied to Πύγμη, the fist, and Πυκνός, close, Lat. *pugnus*: and Πύξ, with the fist. Above.

Πυκρίς, a writing-tablet.—Soft for Πυκρίς, from πύσσω, ἐπύσκει, to fold. 'Said of folding tablets, two thin plates of wood, one folding upon another: Ldd.

Πύλη, a gate, entrance, pass;—'entrance into a country through a mountain-pass; hence Πύλαι, the usu. shorter name for Θερμο-πύλαι, *Thermopylae*, the pass from Thessaly to Phocis, considered the Gates of Greece:—narrow straits: Ldd.—Allied to Βύω, to close, and Πύκα, and Μύω. The French say, '*Fermez la porte*', from *firmus*.

Πυλαγόρας, a deputy sent to the ἀγορά Council at Πύλαι *Pylae*.

Πυλών, a wreath.—'Prob. from φύλλον, *folium*:' Ldd.—Or allied to Βύω, Πύκα, Πυκάω to cover.

Πύματος, hindmost.—All say for Πύματος from Πυθμήν, the bottom. Then for Πυθμενώματος, as Imus from Inferissimus. Compare Βυθός.

Πύνθαξ, *fundus* Lat., the bottom.—'It has a common origin with Πυθμήν: Dnn. And Βυθός. Thus: βύθαξ or πύθαξ, πύνθαξ, (as μαθήδωνι,) πύνθαξ. As δύναι.

Πυνθάνομαι: in Πεύθομαι.

Πύξ: in Πύκτης.

Πυξίς, a box of ΠΥΘΟΣ box wood, *pyxis*.

Πύον, *pus*, purulent matter: in Πύθω.

Πύος: in Πύαρ.

Πύσας, Πύσας, excl. of wonder or admiration, like Πόσις, Παρά, *Parce*.

Πύρ, γ. πυρός, fire.—As γέινω, γέγονα, γίνω, so πείρω, πέπορα, πύρως, to pierce through, i. e. penetrate as fire, like δαίω and καίω, which both mean prim. to divide or cut. Horace has '*dividit ignibus*.' So some ally it to Πράω, Πρήθω. Compare Τ also in βύθος, νύμφη, σμύγνις, κτύβηλις, ὄνυμα, ἔγνυσις, espec. διαπρύσιος, and in a kindred word πρύμνα. (2) Many ally it to 'Fire: a very ancient Scytho-Phrygian word,' says Serenius. 'Sax., Icel. *fyr*, Germ. *feur*:' Todd.

Πυρά, a funeral pile: Above.

ΠΥΡΑΜΙΣ, ἰδος, a *pyramid*.—The old Gramm. from πύρ, γ. πυρός, from its conical appearance:—most likely an Egyptian word: Dnn. 'From the Coptic *bour-à-mit*, a cave of the dead: Volney. 'Hebr. *bar-moot*, pit of death: Wr.

ΠΥΡΓΟΣ, Βύργος, a tower, turret, rampart; plur. the city walls with their towers,—oblong square or column of troops like a tower.—Derived by many from πύρ, like the above, as mounting in the air, like fire: †πύριος, †πύριος. Too metaphorical. It is found in the Arabic and Sanskrit, and in nearly all the European dialects: *burgh*, *Edin-burgh*, *St. Peters-burgh*, *ice-berg*, &c. See Πέργαμον.

Πύρεθρος, a hot spicy plant, fever-few.—And

Πυρεθός, fever.—R. πύρ, πυρός: From its fiery nature. As Febris from Ferveo, Ferui, †Februi.

Πύρην, 'the stone of stone-fruit:—hard bone of fishes;—round head of a probe;—Any GRAIN of salt:' Ldd.—Allied no doubt to Πύρως, 'pl. divers kinds of GRAIN:' (Ldd.)

Πυρίστης, beestings, = πυρίστης from πύαρ.

Πύρον, wheaten bread.—R. πυρός, πύριον.

Πύρως, wheat: 'pl. of divers kinds of grain. Usu. derived from πύρ, from the red-yellow color of wheat:' Ldd. And so Dnn. (2) 'Or Hebr. *bar*, wheat:' Mrt.?

Πυρραλὶς, 'a red-colored bird, prob. a sort of wood-pigeon ['ignaria,' Steph.]:—a reddish olive:' Ldd.—R. πυρρός.

ΠΥΡΡΙΧΗ, a morris-dance, the *pyrrhic* dance. Pliny says that *Pyrrhus* instituted the dance in Crete: others say that one *Pyrrhichus* did so. But?

Πυρρίχιος, a *pyrrhic* foot ∪ ∪: 'much used in the Πυρρίχη, war-song:' Ldd.

Πυρρός, Πυρρός, flame-colored, of bright gold.—R. πύρ.

Πυρρός, firebrand, torch.—R. πύρ.

Πύστις, enquiry;—tidings on enquiry.—R. πυνθάνομαι, †πύσθω, πύπυσται.

Πυτία, = πυρία and πύαρ.—Also a kind of cake, made with beestings, as it seems. See Πύαρ.

Πυρίζω, to spit, spirt out;—taste, try: Lat. *pytisco*, *pytisma*.—'A frequentat. of Πύνω:' Dnn. Perf. πύ-

πτύται, πτυτίζω, πτυτίζω. So T lost in Πυκτῖς for Πτυκτῖς.

Πυτίνη, 'a flask covered with plaited willow-twigs:' Ldd.—R. πύνω, πέπυται, = βύω, to shut up, like Πυκάζω, Ἀμ-πύξ, Πυκός.

Πάγων, a beard.—As Ἀνθεράων from ἄνθος, so from πῶα herbage was Πάγων, Πάγων: somewhat as Σιάγων. Perh. through ἡπαζω, πεπῶκα.

Παλιόμαι, like Lat. 'versor,' to frequent, am conversant with. See Πάλω. So Πέτομαι, Πωτόμαι.

Πάλλω, to sell: allied to ἔμ-πολάμαι, ἔμ-πολή, i.e. 'versor inter,' as above,—go about, frequent places, deal in them. Above.

Πῶλος, a foal, colt, young horse, a youth, maiden.—R. πάομαι, ἴπῶν, πασco, παῖ, ἴπῶλος, πῶλος, (See Παῖς): Feeding and doing nothing else. See Κηφήν. (2) 'For πάλος. R. πῶα, ἄλλομαι:' Ewing. Leaping among the grass? (3) Dnn. compares pullus, Sax. fola, Germ. fohlen, our foal. So tad-pole.

Πῶμα, a draught,—drinking-cup.—R. πίνω, πῶσω, πέπωμαι.

Πῶμα, a cover, lid.—From the obs. ἴπῶα, or ἴπῶα, ἴπῶ, ἴπάγω, ἴπηνυμι, allied to Πιέω, Πυκάζω to cover,

βύω, to stop up, &c. (2) 'Chald. pām, a mouth:' Mrt.? Πῶμαλα, 'for Πῶς μάλα; how in the world? hence, not a whit:' Ldd. Or, by a polite mode of speech, for Οὐ πῶ μάλα: As the French say Merci, (No) I thank you.

Πῶρος, 'tuff-stone, friable and porous,—also = πόρος, a kind of marble like the Parian;—stalactite in caverns;—chalk-stone, &c.:' Ldd.—'Very probably from its texture (as porous) from πείρω, πεπορω, to penetrate:' Dnn.

Πωρώ, to turn into πῶρος stone, harden.

Πῶς, how: Πως, in any way.—From πός, dat. pl. ποῖς, quibus modis. So Οἷ is 'Ο, Οἷος is Οἷεσθαι.

Πῶς, I wish that.—I.e. O that there were some way how! Above.

Πωτόμαι, the same as Πέτομαι.

Πῶν, a flock of sheep.—R. ἴπῶα, ἴπῶ, πασco, παῖ, to feed: as Ποιμήν, a shepherd.—Or πάομαι, πῶμαι, to acquire, possess, as Κτάομαι, Κτήνος: Cattle being the chief property.

Πῶρυξ, 'an unknown water bird:' Ldd.—Allied perhaps to Πῶμα drink, Πoto to drink, from ἴπῶα, ἴπῶ, πῶσω. Compare Πῶν.

## P.

'Pa, for 'Ara.

'Paδάσσω, Ἀραδάσσω, 'to make a noise, esp. by beating time; Ἀρράβαξ, a dancer, and met. a brawler:' Ldd. So Lat. rabula, is a brawler, wrangler, allied by Todd to our rubble.—The same origin as Ἀράσσω, 'Ράσσω:' Dnn. More immed. from Ἀραβός.

'Ράβδος, a rod, wand, stick, spear-shaft, sceptre:—streak, line, seam, vein in metals, sunbein, &c.—Ldd. compares Ραῖς a rod, and our Rap. Ραῖς, παῖδός, ἱράδός.

Ραγὰς, a rent, chink. Ράγην, tearingly, violently.—R. ράσσω, ἔρραγον.

Ράδαμος, a young shoot or branch. Allied by Ldd. to ΡΑΔΙΝΟΣ, flexible, pliant. So Ραδανίζω, to move to and fro.

Ράδιος, 'flexible, pliant, nimble, slender, delicate:—met. feeble, soft:' Dun. Compared by Leim. and Dnn. with Ρέδιος, easy. A is short, but is so perhaps from the omission of I in Ραῖδός, ἱΡαῖδός.

Ράδιξ, a branch, switch, rod.—Mrt. from ράδιος, like Ραῖδός, flexible, and Ράδαμος. (2) 'R. ράσσω, as ΚΑλέος from κλέω:' Dnn. See Ραῖω.

Ρέδιος, Ρηῖδιος, Ρήδιος, easy,—easy to make or do:—careless, reckless.—Mrt. well from ρέα, ρέα, easily. As μαρΙΔΙΟΞ, so ρεΙΔΙΟΞ, ρηῖδιος. We find also Ράδιος. (2) Sax. raed, our ready.

Ράζω, to bark, snarl.—Ldd. compares Ράβο and

ΡΑβίος. The R was called the dog's letter, Canina litera, producing Lat. hīRRio, iRRio, iRa, and Ράβω.

Ράβγος, 'the same sense and R. as Ρόβος:' Dnn. See the next.

Ραβαίνω, Ραβαμίζω, Ραβδάσσω, to besprinkle: Ραβδ-μυξ, a drop.—R. ἴπῶα, ἱπῶα, ραῖνω, ρέω, to make to flow. See Ραῖνω.—'Ραβαμίζω, from ραῖνω δάμα:' Mrt.?

Ραθαπννίζω, to give a slap on the πνγῆ buttock.—'R. ράσσω, πνγῆ:' Ldd. That is, through ἱράδός, ἱρράδός, whence ραῖω and ἔρρατος.

Ραῖδός, crooked, bent, bandy-legged.—Eustath. from ἔρρασιμῶς βέσις. Reject the latter word: Ραῖω, Ραῖδός, as ΚΟΛΟΒΟΞ. (2) 'Akin to, or from Πέμω:' Dnn. And Scheide compares Ράμφος. (Ράφος).

Ραῖω, am ῥάων easier, recovering from sickness, rest from labor.

Ραῖνω, to sprinkle, wet. Ράσσω, sprinkle, Od. v. 150. And ἔρραδαται. These verbs show a word ἱράδός, allied to ρέω to make to flow, as ἔρρει χόδς. Indeed nearly all refer it to ρέω. Steph. says: 'Χῶ. χαῖνω: Βῶ. βαῖνω: Πῶ. παῖνω.'—Dnn. allies Ραῖνω to Ράσσω: but indeed he allies all of these. (2) Allied to our rain.

Ράιος, = ράδιος.

Ραιστήρ, a smasher, hammer.—R. ραῖω, ἔρρασταί.

Ραῖω, to break, smash, shiver, as Ράσσω, which like Ραῖω, is from ἱράδός, as Τάω, Τάσσω. So Ἀρράτος. To

this are allied 'Αράσσω, Ἀραβος, &c. Some think 'Α-ράσσω, or 'Ράσσω the original, and formed from the sound, then softened down to 'Ράω.—But all these seem to be from ἄρω, (prim. to draw,) ἴρω, ἔρω, to draw, &c.: then, like Ἀγγύμι from ἄγω, to drag, drag violently, break. As to A, observe ἔρω to love, which is from ἴρω: also A in ἐξ-ἔρω, ἐξ-ἔραμα, δι-ἔραμα, a funnel by which we draw out. (2) Some compare Βράω, Βράσσω, Βράχω. (3) 'Chald. *rea*, to break, bruise: Mrt. And 'Ράσσω, or 'Ρήσσω he brings from Hebr. *ratz*, to break.

'Ράκος, 'Ράγος, 'Ρήγος, 'a rag, ragged garment, remnant of cloth. R. *ράσσω*, [ἔρραχα,] ῥήσσω: Dnn.

'Ράκος, Βράκος, a costly female garment.—See Βράκη and 'Ρήγος.

'Ραμουσία, epith. of Nemesis from her famous temple at *Rhamus*, 'Ραμουός, in Attica.

'Ραμφίς, a hook: 'Ραμφή, a hooked knife. — From 'Ράμφος, the crooked beak of birds, a bill; and 'Ραμφός, crooked. — Probably from 'Ρέμβω, ἔρρεμψα, to turn round. (2) Lenn. allies it (for 'ΡΑΦΟΣ, as M in ῥίμψα) to 'ΑΡΠάζω, transposed 'ΑΡΠάζω, *R.A.Pio*. Then the adjective is 'crooked as a beak'. Compare 'ΕΡῶ and 'ΡΕΨω. (3) Mrt. from βάω to break, whence Ἀβρατος. The adj. in the same way again. Or, if we want an independent sense of 'bending or crooked', then we can compare Ἀγγύμι to break and Περι-γῆγῃς curved; Κλάω to break and Ὁ-κλάδων in a bent position.

'Ραῖς, a drop: *ραῖνα*.

'Ρᾶξ, *ραγός*, 'Ρᾶξ, *ραγός*, a berry, grape-berry. — Blomf., ladd, Dnn., &c. from βάω, ἔβραγον, ἔβρωγα, to break. 'Ρᾶξ, rock, stone, grape-stone: Ewing.

'Ραπάτη, a shepherd's pipe. — Perh. allied to

'Ραῖς, 'a rod: 'Ραπίζω, to R.A.P or strike with a stick, strike, slap: Ldd. Brought by Mrt. (Compare ἑλπίξ), from βάω or ἴβω whence Ἀ-βρατος, and 'Ράσσω, which last is 'mostly, to divide, sever, rend, force generally implied', (Dnn.): Rent off. As Κλάδος and Κλήμα from Κλάω. 'Ραῖς is also, says Hesych., a Περώνη i.e. an instrument for piercing, which agrees with the above. (2) Some compare 'Ρέτω and 'Ρέπαλον.

'Ράττω, to sew, stitch. — As Hesychius gives the sense of Περώνη to 'Ραῖς, and Περώνη is a bodkin, 'Ράττω might be allied to 'Ράσσω, (as Πέττω to Πίσσω), could the sense of 'Ράσσω be modified to that of Πέρω whence Περώνη. — Otherwise, as ἔρω in ἐξ-ἔρω, ἐξ-ἔραμα, δι-ἔραμα, is allied to ἔρω to draw, and to ἄρω, to draw together, join, suppose ἄρω, βάω, ῥάττω, as ἴδω, ἄδω. Compare ἔρω, 'Ρέω, 'Ρέντω. And see further for the A in 'Ραῖς. (3) 'Hebr. *repha*, to restore, heal: Wr.

'Ραριάς, Ceres, to whom was sacred the *Rarian* plain near Eleusis, whence the Eleusinian mysteries.

'Ράσσω, ῥω, to strike, smite: — shiver, shatter. And Ἀράσσω. — See in 'Ραῖω. (2) Dnn. makes it an imitative word. (3) 'Hebr. *retz*, to dash: Wr. (4) Germ. *reissen*, to burst.

'Ρᾶστος, most easy: superl. of 'Ρᾶω.

'Ραστώνη, easiness of doing anything, or of temper, — ease, leisure, rest. — Above.

'Ραῖς, a needle, pin. — R. ῥάττω, ἔρραφα, to sew.

'Ράχια, 'Ρηχίη, from ῥήσσω, ἔρρηχα, to break: 'The sea breaking on the shore, breakers, surf; — flood-tide; — roar of the breakers, met. a crowd of people; — a steep shore on which the waves break: Ldd.

'Ράχια, 'a rugged mountain ridge; — an enclosure, hedge, fence; — prison: Ldd. Above. Prop. broken.

'Ραχίς, 'to cleave through the ῥάχis back-bone, cut up; — vaunt falsely, brag, probably orig. from vaunts made as to extraordinary feats in battle: Dnn.

'Ράχis, 'the back of men or animals, the chine; the sharp ridge along the back of an animal, and so the back-bone; — anything ridged like it, the ridge of a mountain-chain, sharp projection on the middle of the shoulder-blade, bridge of the nose, mid-rib of a leaf: Ldd. Hence the 'Ραχίς, the *rickets*, spinal complaint. — 'Like 'Ράχος, R. ῥάσσω: from the rugged appearance: Dnn.

'Ράχος, 'Ρήχος, 'Ράχη, 'thorn-bush, briar, hedge; — thorn-stick, gen. a twig, small branch: Ldd. — Above.

'Ράχος, ' = ῥάκος, a strip, shred: esp. a piece cut from the ῥάχis chine: Ldd.

'Ρᾶω: Compare 'Ρᾶδιος.

'Ρέα, 'Ρεῖα, easily, with or at ease. — Mrt. says: 'R. ῥέω, as *Facilis* from *Facio*. — But the Z? — Rather from ῥέω, as to be fluent, to speak with fluency, from *Fluo*, and an easy flow of words. 'To flow, to glide smoothly: Todd.

'Ρέγω, 'Ρέγγω, to snore, snort. — Jones from ῥιν, the nose. (2) Dnn. from ῥήγγυμι i.e. *πνεῦμα*, as commonly ῥήγγυμι φωνήν.

'Ρέγος, 'for 'Ρήγος: Dnn.

'ΡΕΔΗ, in Rev. 18. 13, prob. from the Latin *rheda*, 'a Gallic word', Quintilian says. — Schleusn. would have better derived it from *ῥέα* than *ῥέω*, as *celeri motu quo ferri solent*.

'Ρέθρον, 'Ρεῖθρον, a river, stream. — R. ῥέω.

'Ρέω, fut. ῥέω, allied to ἔρω fut. of ἔρω. *εργα*, to do, make; — to do sacrifice, as *Faciam vitulā*, Virg.

'Ρέω and ἔρω are the same word: Hemst.

'Ρέθος, a limb, — face, — body. — Allied by Mrt. (through ἴ'Ρῶθος,) to 'Ρυσμός, 'Ρυθμός, proportion, form, shape. This seems likely from the identity of 'the root PE-, PT-, as stated by Ldd. in 'Ρέω, whence he derives 'Ρυθμός. (2) Greg. makes it an *organon*, instrument, 'each from ἔρω or ῥέω.'

'Ρεῖη, 'Ρέα, *Rhea*, 'by transp. from Ἐρα, the earth; the very prob. conj. of *Passow*: Dnn.

'Ρέμω, 'to turn round, turn about, roam, wonder, waver. Compare 'Ραῖός. Akin perh. also to 'Ρέτω: Dnn. 'Ρέπω, ῥέμω, as *πέπω*, *πρόβω*. Observe *στρέβω*. (2) Allied to ῥάμω. (3) Our *rumble*, Swed. *ranb*. 'Hebr. *rom*, to be violently moved: Wr.

'Ρέτω, to bend down, incline, verge, sink. — 'R. ῥέω:

Hemst: 'Dnn. From the *inclined* course of a stream or river. In form as *ΒΑΕΠΠ*, *δρεΠΠ*. (2) Allied to *ῥίω*, *ῥέω*, to draw (down). Compare *Νέω* and *Νέωμαι*.

*ῥέυμα*, a flow, flood, stream:—flux, *rheum*, thin watery matter oozing through the glands.—R. *ῥέω*. So *ῥευός*.

*ῥέω*, to say; for *ῥέω*. (2) Some ally it to *ῥέω*, to flow: citing Il. a. 249: 'Speech *ῥέω* flowed sweeter than honey from his mouth.' So the Lat. *instillare* doctrinam. See Deut. 32. 4: 'Greg. So *Fluency* of speech.'

*ῥέω*, to flow; and *ῥέω*, whence *ῥέας*, *ῥεύος*: hence from *ῥέω*, 'to draw, to drag along,' (Dnn.), whence *ῥυστάω*, to drag, and *ῥύω*, (Dnn.), *ῥύομαι*. (2) 'Hebo. *reva*, to irrigate.' Mrt.

*ῥήγμα*, a fracture: and

*ῥήγμις*, the sea breaking on the beach, breakers:—the sea's edge.—From

*ῥήγνυμι*, to break: allied to *ῥήσσω* and *ῥάσσω*; see *ῥαίω*.

*ῥήγος*, 'a coverlet, covering for a bed or seat. Passow, through *ῥάκος*, from *ῥήγνυμι*, in the sense of a *piece* of cloth: countenanced by *ῥάκος*. But, as brilliancy of color is espec. assigned to it, the usual deriv. from *ῥέω* to DYE seems quite as probable: 'Dnn. *ῥέω*, to do, then to do it well with the hand, as *ῥυγάω* from *ῥργω* is to dress leather, macerate, mix. (2) Our *rug*.  
*ῥήδιος*, ready, easy.—In *ῥάδιος*.

*ῥήμα*, a word, saying,—a verb, i.e. the principal word.—R. *ῥέω*, to say: *ῥήγνυμι*.

*ῥήμος*, only in Athen. III.: a peel to put bread into the oven. 'Thought to be the Lat. *remus*, an oar, from its likeness to which it was called:—esp. as *Ματερία* and *Φούρος*, *Materia* and *Furnus*, are there used also: Steph. And *remus* from *ῥετμός*, *ῥετμός*, *ῥεμμός*.

*ῥήν*, a sheep, lamb: = *ῥάβη*, *ῥ. γάβριος*, *ῥήνός*.

*ῥΗΠΑΙ*, piles for building on;—only in Diod. S. 2. 309. Q?

*ῥήσσω*: in *ῥήγνυμι*.

*ῥήτιν*, *resina*, *rosin*.—R. *ῥέω*: Flowing from trees.

*ῥήτωρ*, *rhetor*, *rhetorician*.—R. *ῥέω*, to speak.

*ῥήχην*, Ion. of *ῥάχια*.

*ῥήχης*, Ion. of *ῥάχης*.

*ῥήγος*, shivering or stiffness of the limbs with cold;—dread, horror;—frost, cold, *ῥήγος*, *ῥήγος*. Allied too to *Rigeo*, *Rigor*, *Rigidus*. 'ῥήγος, more horribly.—See in *ῥήσσω*, *ῥήξ*, *ῥήξ*. (2) 'Rigo Hebr., to be stiff.' Wr.

*ῥήα*, a root.—Much as *ῥήα* is allied to *ῥήγω*, so *ῥήα* to *ῥέω*, *ῥέω*, to fix firm, press hard: Fixing itself or the tree firm. So *ῥήα* is to fix deeply or firmly. (2) Damm from *ῥήα*, *ῥήα*: *ῥήα*, Establishing itself in the earth. Or, as *ῥήα*, *ῥήα*, simply from *ῥήα*.

*ῥήγος*, 'stiff with cold or shrivelled, hence withered, bent, crooked. R. *ῥήγος*, *ῥήγος*, whence we sometimes find *ῥήγος*: Ldd. and Dnn. (2) For *ῥήγος*, I. *ῥήγος*, *ῥήγος*: Broken, furrowed. As *ῥήγος*, *ῥήα*.

*ῥήφα*, swiftly, fleetly: i.e. with a fling or plunge: or with the rapidity of a thing flung.—R. *ῥήφα*, *ῥήφα*. Or *ῥήφα*; M, as *ῥήφα*, *ῥήφα*.

*ῥήρ*, *ῥήρ*, the nose.—As *ῥήρ*, *ῥήρ*, from *ῥήρ*, *ῥήρ*, so *ῥήρ*, *ῥήρ* from *ῥήρ*, *ῥήρ*: From the flowing of the nostrils. So *ῥήρ*: and *Nasus* from *Nās* is a flowing.

*ῥήρ*, a file, rasp.—Scheid compares the motion to and from *ῥήρ* of the nostrils, and that of the *ῥήρ* file. And perhaps justly. Compare the metaphors in *ῥήρ* and *ῥήρ*. (2) Mrt. from *ῥήρ*. Somewhat as *ῥήρ*, *ῥήρ*, *ῥήρ* mildew.

*ῥήρ*, a shark with a rough skin used like a file for polishing.—Above.

*ῥήρ*, hide, skin:—shield made of it.—Usually allied to the origin of *ῥήρ*, from the *flowing* from it of the humours of perspiration. See *ῥήρ* in *ῥήρ*. (2) Short for *ῥήρ*, wrinkled. Somewhat as *ῥήρ*, *ῥήρ*. (3) Our *rin*.

*ῥήρ*, a sewer, rinser. Only found in Strab. 14.—As *ῥήρ*, *ῥήρ*, the nose, is allied to *ῥήρ* to flow, so *ῥήρ* derives *ῥήρ* from a word *ῥήρ* = *ῥήρ* or *ῥήρ*, a flowing, and *ῥήρ*.

*ῥήρ*, peak of a mountain: headland, foreland.—Nearly all from *ῥήρ*: 'The nose of a mountain.' Much as *ῥήρ* and *ῥήρ*.

*ῥήρ*, swing or force with which a thing *ῥήρ* is thrown,—the motion, rush, quivering, twinkling, &c.—R. *ῥήρ*, *ῥήρ*.

*ῥήρ*, a bellows or fan, causing a rush or blast of fire or wind. And *ῥήρ*, to blow up, fan;—blow the fire to boil or roast.—Above.

*ῥήρ*, the same as *ῥήρ*.

*ῥήρ*, to throw, cast, hurl, dash.—Allied to *ῥήρ*, *ῥήρ*, and *ῥήρ*. (2) 'Compare the kindred forms *ῥήρ* and *ῥήρ*: Dnn.

*ῥήρ*: in *ῥήρ*.

*ῥήρ*, *ῥήρ*, a coffer, casket.—Jablonski after Donatus makes it a *ῥήρ* word. (Rare.)

*ῥήρ*, *ῥήρ*, a reed, rush: mat or hurdle.—As *ῥήρ* from *ῥήρ*, so *ῥήρ* from *ῥήρ*, *ῥήρ*, whence *ῥήρ* is a tossing oneself to and fro: 'As floating in the wind.' Dr. Jones. 'From its flexibility and lightness.' Schol. Aristoph.

*ῥήρ*: a stream:—*ῥήρ*, *ῥήρ*, to flow.

*ῥήρ*, the flowing or falling off of grapes at the time of knitting.—Above.

*ῥήρ*, a snoring.—R. *ῥήρ*.

*ῥήρ*, the same as *ῥήρ*.

*ῥήρ*, a rick, stack, barn.—Very rare. A *Sicilian* word.

*ῥήρ*, spun thread, woof or weft.—'All consider it as the fem. of *ῥήρ*, slight, slender.

*ῥήρ*, slight, slender, lank, easily moved: compare *ῥήρ*: both from *ῥήρ*: Dnn. 'Waving, flickering.' Ldd.

*ῥήρ*, a kind of cup made at *Rhodes*.

'ΡΟΔΟΝ, the rose, rosa.—Perhaps allied to our *red*, which is in 'Welsh *rhod*, High Dutch *rot*, (Todd.)

'Ρόδος, 'Ροῖζος, 'Ροῖδος, 'Ρόχος, a tumultuous, rapid or whizzing noise.—R. *ρέω*, *έρροα*: The sound of flowing water. But some consider these words, esp. the three last, to be imitative of the sound.—And 'Ρόχος is deduced by some from *έρχεσθαι*, *ερχομαι*, to belch out.—'Ρόθος is also 'a mountain path-way, perh. from that of a 'Ρόος current, a course, which 'Ρόθος seems sometimes to mean': Dnn.

'Ροῖδέω, to suck down with a *ροῖδός* rushing noise. See in 'Ρόθος.

'Ροῖζος: in 'Ρόθος.

'Ροῖδος, flowing, fluid, flabby, soft;—suffering from diarrhoea.—R. *ρέω*, *έρροα*.

'Ροῖδος, crooked, bent.—As 'Ρόος is a stream and 'Ροῖδος is fluid, from *ρέω*, *έρροα*, so 'Ροῖδος Schrevel. understands 'winding like a stream, bent'. Compare 'Ρέω. (2) R. *έρεικω*, *ερούκα*, 'ροῖκα: Broken, bent. See partic. in 'Αγκή. (3) Some compare 'Ραῖός.

'Ρόμβος, a whirling motion;—a whirling thing, a top, wheel;—the *rhombus* or *rhomb*, a four-sided figure, with two opp. angles obtuse and two acute: perh. from the unsteady tottering position of this figure compared with the square. Also a turbot, from its *rhomb*-like form;—surgical bandage of *rhomboidal* form.—R. *ρέμω*.

'Ρόμμα, '=*ρόφημα* from *ροφείν*': Ldd. : i. e. *ρόφημα*, *ρόμμα*, as 'Ερετύς, 'ρεμύς, Remus.

'Ρομφαία, a large sword.—R. *ρέμω*, *έρρομφα*, to turn round, turn about. (2) Valck. will have it a Thracian word.

'Ρόος, stream, &c.—R. *ρέω*, *έρροα*.

'Ρόπαλον, a club.—R. *ρέπω*, *έρροπα*: As thicker at one end, and inclining that way. Some from *ρέμω*, to whirl. And some compare 'Ράπας, a rod.

'Ρόπαλον, a knocker on a house-door, as being a club or hammer.—Above.

'Ροπή, verging, gravitation; that which makes the scale turn, weight, importance, gravity, avail.—R. *ρέπω*, *έρροπα*.

'Ροπήρον, the same as 'Ρόπαλον. Also, the trigger of a trap, being a stick,—or as inclined downwards, immed. from *ρέπω*.—And a tambourine or kettle-drum; here from *ρέμω*, to whirl.

'Ρούσιος, 'Ρουσσαῖος, reddish, *russus*, *russel*. From *ερείσω*, fut. *ερεύσω*, 'ρεύσω, to reddens. Steph. says: 'Α color as of the Sinopian red lead, as some say.' O, as 'Εθνος, 'Οθνεῖς; κΕρας, cΟρνυ; pΕνδο. pΟνδus.

'Ροφέω, -έω, to suck or sup up.—'Akin is 'Ροθέω, 'Ροχθεω, 'Ροίζω, 'Ροῖδέω': Dnn.

'Ρόχος, 'ακος, the same as 'Ρόθος, as *Μόθος* and *Μόχος*': Dr. Jones. See other deriv. in 'Ρόθος.

'Ρόζε, ακος, a mountain torrent.—R. *ρέω*, to flow, as *ρττός* is flowing. (2) R. *έρνω*, *ένω*, *ρυστάζω*, to drag down.

'Ροῖς, a flow of tears;—flowing or falling off of hair in disease; &c.—Above.

'Ρυάχeros, the unstable crowd of the Athenians.—R. *ρύαξ*, ακος. But the readings vary.

'Ρύγχος, snout, muzzle, beak, bill.—Mrt. from *ρέγχο*, to snore: 'For with it the pig snores.'

'Ρόζω, -έω, the same as 'Ράζω.

'Ρήν, for *έρρην*, a. 2. of *έρνω*, *ρέω*, to flow. So 'Ρυδς is flowing

'Ρυδς, 'Ρυσυδς, an easy flow of sound or motion, from *έρνω*, *έρρην*, *έρρυσμαι*, *ρέω*, as above;—measured movement, as of the feet in dancing, or of the voice in singing;—harmonious measure and arrangement of words, *rhythm*, proportion, harmony, metre. And 'Ρυδμίζω, to modulate, arrange, regulate, control.

'Ρυκάνη, 'Ρυγκάνη, a joiner's plane, *runcina*.—Schneid. from *ήρυσσω*, *ράσσω*, *ράω*, *ρήσσω*, *ρήγνυμι*, to break, i. e. break away inequalities. (2) Better allied to 'Ρύπτω, 'Ρύμμα, 'scrappings', (Dnn.) Simply from *ήρνω*, *έρρνω*, to draw off (inequalities). Compare *Βυκάνη*.

'Ρύμα, a river.—R. *ήρνω*, *ρέω*, as 'Ρεύμα. See *ρττον*.

'Ρύμα, drawing of a bow;—towing-line;—pole of a carriage;—drawing out of danger, deliverance.—R. *ρύμμα*.

'Ρύμβος, Att. for *ρόμβος*.

'Ρύμη, force, violence, rushing or rush.—R. *ρύμμα*, to drag.

'Ρύμη, a street, Fr. *rue*, our *row*.—As *Tractus*, a Tract of road, so 'Ρύμη from *ρύμμα*, *traho*. 'Tractus in urbe': Mrt. So

'Ρυδς, the pole of the carriage, as 'Ρύμα, from *ρύμμα*, to draw;—trace in harness;—furrow, row, line, as *Tractus*. Above.

'Ρόμαι, to draw to oneself, draw out of danger, rescue, shield;—draw back;—draw down the scale.—R. *ήρνω*, *έρνω*, to draw, whence 'Ρυστάζω.

'Ρύπος, dirt, filth:—sordidness, meanness.—R. *ρύπτω*, to remove dirt.

'Ρύπος, scaling-wax. Ewing identifies this and the former thus: 'filth, dirt, wax'. Thus *Rhyphodes*, *Ρυπάδες*, was a kind of plaster, 'a similitudine *sordium* appellata'. Forcell.

'Ρυπάσαι, an exclamation exciting rowers, yoho! From the supposed sound. Possibly founded on *ρύω*, to draw on.

'Ρύπτω, to remove dirt, cleanse, wash.—As *Δύω*, *Δόπτω*, so 'Ρύω, 'Ρύτω, 'Ρύμαι, to draw away.

'Ρύσιον, 'prey, booty, seized and dragged away;—what is seized as a pledge or security, pledge, hostage;—what is seized by way of reprisals; claims to persons or things so seized;—(drawing from danger,) deliverance': Ldd.—R. *ρύμμα*, *ρύσσομαι*.

'Ρύσκομαι, as 'Ρύμαι.

'Ρυσμός, the same as 'Ρυδς.

'Ρυδς, drawn up, shrivelled, contracted.—R. *ρόμμα*, *ρύσσομαι*.



'Πυστάζω, to drag; Lat. *ruo*, Gr. *ρύομαι*, *ἔρυσται* to draw. 'Ceteros ruerem, prostuerem:' Cic.

'Πυτήρ, 'a drawer as of a bow; — strap by which a horse draws; — by which one holds a horse, a rein; — strap to flog with, (draw a horse on):' Ldd.—R. *ρύομαι*, *ἔρυσται*.

'Pυτίς, a wrinkle. See 'Πυτός.

'Πυτόν, 'a drinking-horn, running to a point, where was a small hole, through which the wine ran in a thin stream: From *πυτός*, flowing, ruining, from *πέω*: 'Ldd. or *ῥέω*, whence *ῥήγ*: so

'Πυτός, flowing; — abundant, which is from *Unda*, as *Undanti* cruore, Virg.—Above.

'Πυγὰς, and 'Πύξ, a cleft, rent; 'Πυγὰς πέτρα, a cleft rock; the word rock being allied to these and to 'Πωχμός a cleft.—R. *ρύσσω* or *ῥήσσω*, *ἔρρωγα*, to rend. So

'Πωγμή, a kind of fracture.—Above.

'Ῥέω, the nostrils.—'R. *ῥέω*, *ῥώ*, to flow or run: 'Dnn. As *Nasus* from *ῥάσις*, a flowing.

'Ῥώμη, strength, vigor, *robur*. — From

'Ῥώννυμι, *ῥώνω*, *ῥάσω*, to strengthen: *ἔρρωσθαι*, to be strong; *ἔρρωτο*, be strong, farowell, Vale. 'Ῥώμη above.—As 'Ἐρως is 'force, strength of a man', (Dnn.) so *ῥώη* and *ῥώνω*, to give strength, make strong.—Dnn. allies these to 'Ῥώομαι 'to move with force and vigor, rush for-

ward: akin to 'Ῥώννυμι and 'Ῥώμη, but more remotely to 'Ῥύω, Lat. *ruo*. Perhaps too compare 'Οροῦν, 'Οροδύνω, to rouse up, give tone to.

'Ῥῶξ, g. *ῥωγός*, as 'Ῥωγὰς, 'a cleft; — the narrow entrance of a room; acc. to some, a side-door or a window; — also as 'Ῥῶξ, a grape or olive; — also a venomous spider, something like a grape: 'Ldd.

'Ῥώομαι, *ruo*, to rush, rush on, run, move fast: allied to 'Ῥώομαι, to draw oneself on. See also 'Ῥωτάξ, and 'Ῥώννυμι.

'Ῥώος, small wares, toys, trumpery. — As 'Ῥάσω makes 'Ῥωγὰς, and 'Ἀνάσσω 'Ἀνίγω, so 'Ῥάτω could make *ῥάτω*: Things *ῥάτω* strung together, as on a string or stick, and carried about. So *σκηλαξ*.

'Ῥώσις, strength, 'Ῥώμη.

'Ῥωταξ, 'a prop, stand: R. *ῥώννυμι*, *ῥώσω* (*ἔρρωσται*): 'Dnn. Making things firm.

'Ῥωταξίω, to make a wrong use of the letter ρ, rho.

'Ῥωχμός, the same as 'Ῥωγὰς, a cleft, gutter, — wrinkle.

'Ῥωχμός, 'Ῥωγμός, the same as 'Ῥόγχος, 'Ῥόγκος.

'Ῥώψ, g. *ῥωψός*, a low shrub, bramble. 'Ῥώπες, twigs, branches. — 'Ῥώψ, allied to, or rather another form of 'Ῥίψ: 'Dnn. (2) R. *ῥέπω*, as *Παρα-βλάψ* from *βλέπω* — Not towering, but verging to the ground. (3) For *ῥώψ*, *ῥωπός*: R. *ῥέπω*, *ῥεπα*. As 'ἈΠΙάζω, *RAI*'io.

## Σ.

Σά μάν, broad Doric for *Τί μήν*; Σ and Τ, as in Σδ and Τδ.

Σαδάζω, to break to pieces, shatter. — Perhaps from the *Σαβοί* Bacchanauls' cry. 'The modern Greeks still call a madman *Σαβός*: 'Ldd. (2) Hesych. explains by *Δια-σαλέω*. Whence R. *σάω*, *σείω*, *σαίνω*, *σαφάζω*. As *ῥέω*, *ῥέω*, *ῥέω*.

Σαδακός, shattered, enervated, effeminate. Above. Also, rotten, putrid: but here it might come from *σάω*, *σαπώ*, *σαπακός*, as *σαπρός*.

Σαδακτής, 'a shatterer; — esp. a mischievous goblin who broke pots: 'Ldd.—R. *σαδάζω*.

ΣΑΒΑΝΟΝ, a linen napkin. 'Arab. *saban*: 'Mrt.—A late word.

ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟΝ, the Sabbath. A Hebrew word.

ΣΑΒΟΙ, a cry like *Εὐοί* at the feast of the Phrygian god *Σαδάξιος*, whose mysteries resembled those of Bacchus, who was therefore so called. *Βοῶν* (crying out) *Εὐοί* *Σαβοί*, Demosth. 'Hebr. *seba*, to drink hard: 'Wr. ΣΑΓΑΡΙΣ, an Amazonian battle-axe.—'Ireland says it is Persian: 'Jabl.

Σάγην, equipment, baggage, harness, armour.—R. *σάττω*, *ἔσάγων*. (2) 'Hebr. *sek*, to protect: 'Wr.

Σαγήνη (as *σελΗΝΗ*), *segena*, 'a large sweep-net for taking a large quantity of fish at once.—R. *σάττω*

*ἔσάγων*: 'Dnn. 'Dragging with it whatever comes to it: R. *σάττω*, as laden with fish taken: 'Slebusm. Well, for in St. Matth. 13. 47 this net is spoken of 'as gathering of every kind.'

Σαγίς, a wallet.—R. *σάττω*, *ἔσάγων*, to equip: as *Σάγην*.

Σάγμα, a saddle, pack-saddle; — large cloak, — covering of a shield; — pile of arms.—R. *σάττω*, *σέσασμαι*.

Σάγος, a coarse cloak. 'Certainly akin to *Σάγην*, *Σάγμα*: 'Ldd.

Σάθην, = *πῶος*. Quidni à *σάω*, *ἔσάθην*, *σαίνω*, ut *Σάκος*, *Σάκος*, &c. ? Simpl. à motu: sequē ac l'enis simplic. à *Pendo*, secundum Forcellini.

Σαθός the same as *Σαπρός*.—'Ernesti from *σθῆω*, [*ἔσθω*]: as Dr. Major, 'full of clinks like a sieve':] Riemer from *σάω*, [*ἔσάθην*], *σείω*: 'Dnn. Shaky, 'trotting to decay', says Goldsmith.

Σαίρω, to wag the tail, fawn.—Allied to *Σείω*, to shake, through *Σάω*, (as *ῥέω*, *βαίνω*.) found in the sense of shaking through a sieve, sifting. So *Σαλος*, *salum*, is the tossing of the sea. And *Σήθω* is to shake, and to sift.

Σαίρω, to draw back the lips and show the teeth, grin at, mock; grin in mockery. — Perh. from the sibilant letter Σ, as Ernesti observes that *Σαίρω* implies

'that particular conformation of the mouth whence that *Sibilus* HISS proceeds which Hermogenes had in view'.

*Σαίρω*, to sweep, clean.—'R. *σάω*, to move about : ' Lenn. As *Ψάω*, *Ψαίρω*, to rub : and indeed *Σαίρω* may be short for *Ψαίρω*. As *Σάω* for *Ψάω*.

*Σακιδιον*, 'a stringed instrument named from the musician *Sacadas* : ' Ldd.

*Σακιδιός*, 'à *σάκος*, *σάκος*, barba, et *άνηρ* *άνδρός* : vox Comica pro τὰ αἰδοῖα *γυναικεία* : ' Ldd.

*Σακκίω*, to strain through a *σάκος* cloth, *sack* or bag. (2) 'Hebr. *tsak*, to press out : ' Wr.

*Σάκκος*, *Σάκος*, 'a coarse cloth of hair, *sack*-cloth : — anything made of this cloth, a *sack*, bag : — sieve, strainer : — coarse garment : — also, a coarse beard, like rough hair-cloth : ' Ldd.—Brought by Dnn. from *σάντω*, *σέσχα*, like *Σάχη*, *Σαγίς*, *Σάγμα*. So *Σάκτας*, *Σακτήρ*, a sack. K, as *φουλάκη*. (2) 'It is observable of the word *Sack* that it is found in all languages : ' Todd.

*Σάκος*, a shield.—Valck. from *σάω*, *σέσχα*, prop. to shake. Homer has *Σακίο-παλος*, shield-shaking. (2) R. *σάω*, *σάω* : As preserving the body from wounds.

(3) 'Hebr. *sek*, to protect : ' Wr.

*Σάκτας*, *Σακτήρ*, like *Σάκκος*, a *sack*.

*Σάλα*, 'perturbation. R. *σάλος* : ' Dnn.

*Σαλαγέω*, *Σαλάσσω*, (as *Παταγέω* and *Πατάσσω*), *Σαλεύω*, to shake, roll as a ship in the *σάλος*.

*Σαλός*, a cry of *Σάλα*, distress.

*Σαλάκω*, one who rolls about in his gait and walk, swaggers, and so *Σαλεύω* is to swagger. See *Σαλαγέω*.

*Σαλάμνη*, 'aperture, window to afford issue to smoke : ' Ldd. Thought by Hesych. to be τὴν Σαλάμνην from *σέλας* and *βάω*. This would mean a window for the 'light to come' in at. Thus 'φωσὶ for *φωσὶ*, *μάνω* from *μῆνω*, &c. : (Maitt.)—Only in Lycophr. 98.

*Σαλμακίδες*, a name for *ἐταίρας*, courtesans.—Called from *Salmacis*, who 'inhabited some Carian lake, where, on seeing Hermaphroditus swimming, she so closely embraced him that they became one body : ' Forcell. (Only in the Anthology.)

*Σάλος*, *salum*, any tossing motion, swell *salis* of the sea,—the open sea,—sea-sickness : — restlessness, perplexity. Also, anchorage.—R. *σάω*, prop. to shake. As τῶν *σάω*, *φάλος*.

*Σάλπιγξ*, a war-trumpet : — the trumpeter-bird.—R. *σάλος*, as *μέλιπλω*, *πόρπη*. From its tremulous rolling sound.

*Σάμαινα*, a ship of *Samian* build.

*Σάμαξ*, a mat.—Made from the *ΣΑΜΑΞ* the flowering-rush : which perh. from *σάω*, *σέσχα*, to shake, as *Δοναξ* from *δονέω*. (Used only by Chionides.)

*Σαμάρδακος*, a mountebank, called by St. Augustin *Sarmadacus* ; and so prob. from *σαμῆς*, a heap of sweepings, from *σαίω*, but used also for a heap of earth, whereby it would answer to Mountebank. (Rare.)

*Σάμβηλον*, Æol. for *Σάνδαλον*.

*ΣΑΜΒΟΥΚΗ*, a triangular stringed instrument. Also

a warlike engine, of like form.—'Chald. *sabbea* : ' Mrt. 'And Hebr. : ' Wr.

*Σαμῆ*, a numeral for 900; being in the form of a *σάω* or *Σ*, (which was formerly C turned round,) covering a *π* or *Π* : Thus *ῶ*. This was formerly one of the letters and came after *Ω*, which marking 800, this letter marked 900. This *ΣΑΝ* is Hebr. *Sin*.

*Σαμφέρας*, a horse branded with the *σάω* : *φέρω*.—Above.

*Σάνδαλον*, a *sandal*.—'R. *σανίς*, *σανίδος*, *σανιδαλον*, a board, plank : ' Hemst. (2) 'The Syrian *sandal* : ' Mrt.

*ΣΑΝΔΑΠΑΚΗ*, *sandarach*, a red sulphuret of arsenic — Q. ?

*Σάνδυς*, a bright red color, prepared, says Pliny, from the *Σανδαπένη* ; but it is 'the juice of a plant called *ΣΑΝΔΥΤΕ* : ' Dun.

*Σανίς*, *ίλος*, a board, plank, tablet.—The Etym. M. well for *σανίς*, as *Σδ*, *Τδ* ; *Σήμερον*, *Τήμερον* ; *Σήτες*, *Τήτες* ; *Σαργάνη*, *Ταργάνη* ; *Σηλία*, *Τηλία*. R. *ταινώ*, *τανών* : Stretched out.

*Σάννας*, a fool.—'R. *σάω*, *σάλινω*, *σανῶ*, from his gesticulations : ' Schleide. See *Σαννίω*. The Lat. *sonna* is a scoff. Observe *βλάννα*. (2) Our *zany*. 'The barbarous Greek *Τζάνος*, a fool : ' Todd.

*Σαννίω*, a tail.—R. *σάλινω*, *σανῶ*, to wag the tail.

*Σαός*, *Σός*, *Σῶος*, *Σῶς*, safe, unharmed.—Dnn. well allies it to *Σάω*, *Σός*, *Σῶος*, alive : ' safe and sound.'

*Σαπρός*, rotten, putrid.—R. *σάπω*, *σαπῶ*, to rot.

*ΣΑΠΦΕΙΡΟΣ*, the *sapphire*.—'The Hebr. *sappir* : ' Mrt.

*ΣΑΠΩΝ*, *soap*.—'Sax. *sape*, D. *seep*, G. *seife* : ' Wbst. 'Of Celtic or German origin : ' Schneid. *Sapo* Lat.

*ΣΑΡΑΒΑΛΛΑ*, -*θάρα*, -*πάρα*, loose *Persian* trowsers. Dan. 3. 21. So *ΣΑΡΑΠΙΣ* is a *Persian* robe.

*Σαργάνη*, the same as *Ταργάνη*.

*Σαρδάνιος*, *Σαρδόνιος*, *Σαρδωνικός*, said of a horrid grin.—R. *σαίρω*, *σαρῶ*, *σάρδη*, (like 'Αρδη,) to grin.

(2) From a plant of *Σαρδῶν* *Sardinia*, which was said to screw up the face. 'Sardois anarior herbis,' Virg.

*Σαρδίνη*, 'a species of anchovy, the Fr. *sardine*, found abundantly near *Sardinia* : ' Ldd.

*Σάρδιον*, the *Sardine* or *Sardian* stone.—'Prob. as having been orig. brought into Greece from *Sardinia* : ' Dnn.

*Σαρδόνια*, occurring only in Xen. Cyr. 6. 9. 'balls annexed to the extremity of a (hunting) net to buoy it up,' Jones : 'edges raising a net up,' Leunclav.—Perhaps for *τάρδονια*, from *άρδη*, lifted up, aloft, whence *ardus*. *Σ*, as in *Σανκός*, *Σανσάρος*.

*Σαρδόνυξ*, the *sardonyx* : 'a species of the *onyx* 'Ονυξ found chiefly in *Sardinia* : ' Dnn.

*Σαρδῶ*, a precious stone, prob. = *σάρδιον* or *σαρδόνυξ* : ' Ldd.

*ΣΑΡΙΣΣΑ*, a Macedonian spear. 'Macedoniāque sarissæ : ' Ov. Yet Sturz says it is a Persian or Median spear, and from Hebr. *saris*.

**Σαρκάζω**, to tear *σάρκα* flesh from the bones; to show the teeth as dogs do when tearing flesh: to sneer at.

**Σαρμός**, sweepings.—R. *σαίρω*, *σαίραμι*.

**Σάρξ**, *σαρκίς*, flesh.—As the Æolians and Dorians said *σάρκα*, *σάρκας*, &c. (Mitt.), so *σάρξ* for *σάρξ* from *σάρω*, *σίσωρκα*: What has been, or can be, drawn off from the body. Compare *σιτίρα*. (2) 'R. (*σαίρω*), *σαρόω*, to scrape, polish. Thus the Jews called flesh 'à nitore rasili'. Hesych. **Σάρματα**: *καλλίσματα*: Valck.

**Σάρος**, a broom to sweep with:—sweepings.—R. *σαίρω*, *σαρώ*.

**Σαρονίδες**, oaks with gaps from age.—R. *σαίρω*, *σαρώ*, to open the mouth: Dnn.

**ΣΑΤΑΝΑΣ**, *Satan*, N. T.—From Hebr. *satán*, adversari: 'Mrt.

**Σαρίνη**, a war-chariot.—Usu. deriv. from *σάσαι*, Paphian for *καθίσαι* (to sit): Ldd. and Dnn. Then for *Σαρίνη*, as *Σήμερον*, *Τήμερον*. (2) 'R. *σάτω*, *ονερό*. As Waggon, Wain, from Weigh, Weight: 'Grogan. 'Weigh from Sax. wag, weg, wagau: 'Wbst.

**ΣΑΤΩΝ**, a Jewish measure of wheat, N. T.—'From the Syriac: 'Schleusn.

**ΣΑΤΡΑΠΗΣ**, a Persian satrap. 'A Persian word: 'Mrt.

**Σάττω**, to stuff, pack, load:—to equip, accoutre, harness.—'Affinity may be traced to 'Αδην or 'Αδην, and Lat. *satio*, *satis*: 'Schneid. Nearer to 'Αται or 'Αται, whence 'Α-ατος, in-satiable. Σ, as in *Σειρά*, and *Σέλας* from 'Ελη. (2) R. *σάω*, *σείω*, to shake. As Luk. 6. 38: 'Good measure pressed down and shaken together (*σσεαλευμένον*) and running over.' Schleusn. explains *σεσ*, 'concutiendo REPLETUM.' Note *πρδΤΤΩ*.

**Σατυρία**, a disease in which the bones near the temples are elongated, so as to be like *Satyrs* horns:—priapism: 'Ldd.—From

**Σάτυρος**, a *Satyr*, a wanton Sylvan god:—a dramatic piece in which they appear.—For *Σάτυρος* from *σάθη*. So Becm. from 'σάθη, *salacitas*.

**Σαυκός**, dry.—'Σ for the aspirate from *αῖω*, *αῖω*, (*αῖω*), to dry: 'Dnn.

**Σαυκός**, the same as

**Σαῦλος**, conceited, affected.—Allied to *Σαλάκων*, swaggering. 'Prob. from *σάλος*, a toying: 'Dnn. As *facto*, i.e. to throw oneself about.

**Σαυρίον**, a javelin.—Supposed to come from its use by the *Samianians*, *Sannians* or *Samians*. (2) R. *σάω*, to shake. Compare 'Εγγίσταλος.

**Σαυρός**, the same as *Σαῦλος*: from *σάω*, *σάλος*.

**Σαύρα**, a twisted-finger case: long as a *ΣΑΤΡΑ*, lizard. 'A lizard lean and long.'

**Σαυρήρη** from *σάος*, safe: 'An iron sock to make the point of the spear safe and unhurt: 'Portus. (2) From *Σαῦρα* above.

**Σαυαρός**, dry, parched.—R. *αῖω* or *αῖω*, *αῖω*, 'Σ prefixed: 'Ldd. See *Σαυκός*.

**Σαφής**, certain, manifest.—As *†Σείω*, *Είφος*, and

**Ψάω**, *Ψήφος*, *Ψαφάρς*, so *Σαφής* from *σάω*, *σείω*, *σθήω*, to sift, as *Certus*, certain, from *Cerno*, to sift. 'Si te diligenter ex-cuse-rie', Seneca: i.e. from *Quatio*. We say, To sift it to the bottom. So to Dis-cuss a matter, from *Quatio*, is to sift it out.

**ΣΑΩ**, **ΣΕΙΩ**, **†ΣΙΩ**, to shake, allied to *†ΣΥΩ*, *†ΣΟΩ*, *ΣΕΤΩ*, which Ewing explains 'to shake, move rapidly, rush'. All primitive words. Mrt. from 'Hebr. *zua*, to move, agitate.' Some bring the sense of 'making to move fast' from the sound *σσσσ* used in urging animals on.

*†Σβίω*, *Σβεννίω*, -ύμι, to quench, put out, dry up, drain.—Allied to *Βόω*, to stop up, through *†Βέω*, *†σβέω*. And to *Μύω*, *†Πύω* in *Πύλη*, *†Πύω* in *Πιέω*, &c. Σ, as *Σμυκρός*.

**Σέβομαι**, 'to revere, respect, worship, to be awe-struck or abashed. *Σέβω* [i.e. *σείω*], and *Σέβω* and *Σείω*, to agitate, terrify, are plainly akin in form and sense: Dnn. and Lenn. *Σέβω* as *σείω*. (2) 'Hebr. *tebi*, glory: 'Wr.

**Σειρά**, a cord, rope, chain.—Allied to Lat. *sero*, to join, and to *εἶρω* or *εἶρω*, as 'Εξ, Sex, and as *Σέλας* from 'Ελη. So nearly all.

**Σειρήν**, a Siren, hence used for a fascinating woman, and any fascination.—Usu. derived from *σειρά*, a band, and so a chain: Enchaining, captivating.—Or, like *σειρά*, from *εἶρω*, to weave; thus *ὕβριον δόλου* is used. (2) 'Hebr. *seir*, to sing: 'Wr.

**Σειρός**, *Serius*, the dog-star: from

**Σειρός**, hot.—Suid. from *ΣΕΙΡ*, the sun. Or from *Σείρος*, heat: Θ and Σ interchanged, [as *loveS*, *loveTH*]: Dnn. (2) For *†σειρός*, *†σειρός*, from *είω*, to be hot. As *Zidon*, *Sidon*; *Zion*, *Sion*; *Ζιβύνη*, *Σιβύνη*. (3) 'Hebr. *serah*, to shine: 'Wr.

**Σεισμός**, an earthquake, and

**Σείστρον**, *sistrum*, a clapper: from

**Σείω**: in *ΣΑΩ*.

**Σελαγέω**, to enlighten.—R. *σέλας*, formed as *Σαλαγέω*.

**Σέλας**, splendor.—As 'Εξ, Sex, so *Σέλας* from *ἐλη*, heat or light of the *heli* sun. So *Σειρά*.

**Σελάχη** plur., fish with cartilages for bones.—Aristotle from *σέλας*, 'as most fishes of this kind emit a phosphorescent light.' Galen says they glitter at night.

**Σελεκίς**, 'a garment from *Seleucia* in Syria:—a drinking-cup from the same place: 'Ldd.

**Σελήνη**, the moon: R. *σέλας*.

**Σελήνιον**, bald crown of the head, appearing round and shiny like the *σελήνη* moon.

**Σεληνίτης**, the *selenite* or moon stone: *σελήνη*.

**Σελίς**, 'the void space between lines in writing. Some from *σέλας*, brightness, with much probability.—Also, the void space between benches of rows or at a theatre:—the space between the paragraphs in writing, and the two columns of a page;—a page: 'Dnn.

**Σελλοί**, priests of the oracle of Dodona.—'No doubt 'Ελλην is from 'Ελλας whence was 'Ελλάς a city built

by *Helle*. Now *ἔλλος* and *Σέλλος* were the same word, as *ἔλη* and *Σέλας*; *ἔξ* and *Sex*. The *Helli* then or *Selli* were a part or shoot of the Pelasgi in ancient *Hellas*, dwelling about Dodona and Achelous: Hemsterh.

*Σέλαμα*, bench for rowing:—any bench or seat:—long platform or standing-place behind parapets for the defenders of walls, and in the upper part of a ship as a deck. Said also of logs of building-timber: from the length, as of benches. — *Σέλας* and *Σέλαμα* have a close affinity: Dnn.

*ΣΕΜΙΔΑΛΙΣ*, *simila*, *similago*, the finest wheat-flour. — 'From the Punic *semid*.' Voss.

*Σεμνός*, venerable, august. — *Ρ. σέω*, *σίσεμα*, *σεσεμίνος*. And

*Σεπτός*, as *Σεμνός*. — *Ρ. σίσεπτα*.

*Σένω*, pf. p. *ίσσυνα*, to put in quick motion, set on, drive: passive, rush on, speed. — Allied to *Σείω*, to shake. See *ΣΑΠ*. (2) 'From the sound *σεουσν* made in urging on dogs.' Scheide.

*Σέθω*, to sift: *Ρ. σάω*, *έσθήνν*.

*Σηκίς*, a portress, housekeeper. — Attendant on a *Σηκός*.

*Σηκός*, a pen, fold, stable:—chapel, shrine, dwelling, tomb, sepulchre—*Ρ. ἴστω*, *ἴσσηκα*, *σείω*, *σείω*, to drive: A place to which cattle are driven. (2) *Ρ. σάω*, *σώσω*. (3) 'Hebr. *sag*, to hedge: Chald. *sach*, to cover: ' Mrt.

*Σηκός*, from the sense of anything interior, was used for the hollow trunk of a tree, spec. the hollow trunk of an old olive-tree. — Above.

*Σηκός*, a weight. — *Ρ. σάπτω*, *σέσαχα*, 'to press down'; (Dnn.) *Κ. ας φυλακί*.

*Σηκός*, to weigh, balance. — Above.

*Σηλία*, *Τηλία*, 'any flat board or tray with a raised rim or edge;—a stand on which flour, &c. was set out for sale;—a gaming-table;—a stage whereon gamecocks were set to fight;—a chimney-board: Ldd. These senses put to *Τηλία* as allied to *Τήλε*, marking extension: An extended surface, one stretched out. — Dnn. thinks *Σηλία* the original, as 'a sieve, a baker's trough, the wooden circumference of a sieve, a chest for containing corn', and from *σάω*, *σθήω*, to sift: *ἴσάελ*, *ἴσλη*, *σηλία*.

*Σήμα*, *Σημεῖον*, a signal, sign, token, mark, seal;—gravestone, tomb, barrow, sepulchre.—*Ρ. σάω*, *σέσημα*, orig. to shake, as *Σείω*. 'Shake the hand that they may go': Is. 13. 2. 'Beckoning (*κατα-σίσεις*) to them with the hand to hold their peace': Acts 12. 17. 'Her husband she espies, Shaking his hand . . . She took the sign, and shook her hand again': Dryden. (2) Ldd. for *δήμα*, allied to *δησαίω* from *δέδομα*, to see; 'That by which something is seen.' So *Σημών* is Lacon. for *Θημών*. And our loveS, loveTH. (3) 'Chald. *simmen*, signäre: Mrt.

*Σημαίνω*, to give a *σήμα* sign, indicate.

*Σημερον*, *Σήρες*, = *Τήμερον*, *Τήρες*.

*Σήπω*, to corrupt, putrify. — 'Allied to *Σαπρός*, perhaps to *Σαθρός*.' Dnn. See *Σαθρός*. *Σήνω* is allied to

*σάω*, (*σαθρός*); as *Θήνω* to *δάω*, *δάομαι*. (2) 'Hebr. *saph*, to be finished, consumed. Chald. *seebas*, putridity: Mrt. 'Hebr. *sep*, to be hollow: ' W.

*Σήρ*, a silk-worm; from the *Seres*, an Asiatic nation who prepared silk, and introduced it into Greece. Thus, 'Serica vestis', 'Serica toga.'

*Σήραγξ*, cleft, rent, cave. — *Ρ. σάιρω*, *ίσσηρα*, to open the mouth.

*Σής*, g. *σητός* and *σεός*, a moth;—also a book-worm. — *Ρ. ἴστω*, *σείω*, *σείω*, 'to agitate, 'to fret'; this explained by Dr. J., 'to agitate violently by external action.' 'A moth fretting a garment.' See *Σήνω*. (2) Hebr. *sas*, tineas.

*Σητάνειος*, said of corn, some say 'sifted', from *σθήω*, *σίστηται*, to sift. Others 'of this year', from *σής*.

*Σητάω*, to eat, fret, said *σητῶν* of moths.

*Σήτες*: in *Τήτες*.

*Σήψ*, g. *σηπός*, a serpent whose bite causes putrefaction. — *Ρ. σήπω*.

*Σθένω*, to have strength or power, to be able. — As *ἴένω* and *ἰάω*, *μένω* and *ἰμάω*, *φένω* and *φάω*, so *σθένω* is deduced by Mrt. from *ἴστω*, to stand, and by Lenn. from *δένω*, to run; *Σ* in the latter as in *Σμηρός*. With the deriv. from *σράω* compare 'Α-στηνος 'from ἴσθημι', (Dnn.). Strength then as shown by standing or by running: but better than these as shown by striking, (fighting, boxing, &c.) from *δένω*, whence the part of the hand by which westrike is called *θίναρ*.

*Σιάγων*, the jaw-bone.—As Wachtel derives *Mentum* the chin from *Movimentum*, so from *σίσω* = *σείω*, to move, may be *Σιάγων*. Compare *Πάγων* and *Θιαγών*. And

*Σιάλωρ*, spittle. — 'R. [σίσω], *σείω*: because it moves to and fro in the mouth: Schrevel, Lenn., and Mrt. — But Ldd. allies *Σιάλωρ* to *ῥάλος*, glass, as *Σέλας* from *ῥέλη*.

*Σιάλος*, a fat hog;—fat, grease. *Σιάλος* and *Σιάλωρ* agree in the notion of shining or glistening. *Σιάλος* is 'also a blockhead: compare *Pinguis Minerva*, *Pingue ingenium*; while others explain it a driveller, from *σιαλός* spittle: Dnn. See above.

*Σιάλωμα*, and *Σηγάλωμα*, 'an instrument of smoothing or polishing;—the polished metal rim of a shield: Ldd. — Allied to *Σηγαλούς*, *Σιάλωρ* and *Σιάλος*.

*Σίβυλλα*, a *Sibyl*.—Acc. to the old deriv., from *Σιός* *βύλλα* (or *βύλλα*), Dor. of *Διός* *βουλή*: That tells the will of Jupiter: Ldd. and Dnn.

*Σιβών*, 'from *σύν*, *σός*, a spear for killing boars, a hunting spear: also *Σιβών*: Ewing. For *σσίβιν*, as *μιστῆλη* and *μῆστῆλη*, *μῆτλος* and *μῆτλος*. Thus: *σός*, *σσίβιν*, *σσίβιν*.

*Σηγαλούς*, thought by Valck. to be *σιγαλούς*, foaming *σιγάω* with spittle: 'Hence, as soft things are called *δροσέντα* as like dew, so soft tender garments are *Σηγαλόντα*.'—Ldd. deduces it from *σιαλός*, grease: 'Shining, with the gloss on, fresh:—fat and oily.' (2) *Ρ. σήγῃ*. 'Producing silent admiration by its excellence: Daum.

Σιγή, silence. — R. σίζω, σείσῃα, to hush.

Σίγλος, the same as Σίκλος.

Σίγμα, the letter S: the hissing letter, as below.  
(2) 'Hebr. sin, or rather *saamech*.' Dahler.

Σιγμός, a hissing. — R. σίζω, σείσῃα.

Σιγνήτης, 'seemingly a dialectic form of Σιθνή.' Ldd.  
So Βάλανος and Γάλανος.

Σίδηρος, iron, steel. — R. σίζω, ἔσιδον: from the hissing sound made by hot iron dipped in water: 'Damm. And well, for "Ὁ τοῦ ΣΙΖ" ὀφθαλμός are the words of Homer's simile of the eye of Polyphemus cracking, to the effects ΣΙΑΗΡΟΤ of iron tempered in the fire: Od. 9. 393, 4. See Σίζω.

Σίζω, to hiss, making the sound σσσσ, as hot iron plunged in water.

Σίζω, to say Hush hush! — from the sound S, or rather SH, just as we pronounce SHugar for Sugar. Ldd. represents Σοῦ Σοῦ by SHoo! SHoo! And see Σίττα.

Σικελίζω, to imitate the Sicilians.

ΣΙΚΕΡΑ, *sicera*, old Fr. *ciere*, whence *cicre*, softly *cicre*, our *cider*: prop. strong drink. Σικερα, Luk. 1. 15, is translated by Wicliffe 'sydyr.' — The Hebrew in Greek letters: Valek.

Σικιννίς, a dance of Satyrs 'named from its inventor Sicinnis, a nymph of Cybele: 'Ldd. (2) Forcell. from σείω, σείσῃα, or σίω, σείσῃα, from the inmodest movements in it.

ΣΙΚΑΟΣ, a *shekel*, a coin and a measure. 'Hebr. SKL: 'Ewing.

Σικύς, a gourd; a cupping-glass in its form. — From ΣΙΚΤΟΣ, a cucumber.

Σικυναια, women's shoes, esp. made at *Sicyon* in Achaia.

ΣΙΚΧΟΣ, loathing food, squeamish, morose; Σικχαίνωμαι, am disgusted at, 'am sick at,' Blomf. So Ldd. compares *sick*. 'D. zick, Sw. *siuk*, Icel. *syke*.' Wbst. 'In Chaucer *seke*.' Todd. 'The Greek word does not occur earlier than Callim.: Lobeck. 'Hebr. *tsuk*, to press, straiten': Wr.

Σιληνός, *Silēnus*, in Σίλλος.

Σιληγορδέω, 'oppēdo alicui, treat one with rudeness. — R. πέρδω, and perh. the Dorians had a form σιλλός for ἑλλός: 'Ldd.

ΣΙΑΙΝΙΣ, fine wheaten flour. — 'From the Lat. *siligo*, *inis*.' Schrevel.

Σίλλος, 'gibe, mockery, satirical poem, *sillus*. Gen. derived from ἄλλω, ἄλλος, Σ added: and so a rolling of the eyes in mockery, as Σίλλος. — Schneid. says, one who has a cocked nose, flattened towards the root, of the form attributed to *Silēnus* and the Satyrs, such being a mark of mockery: allied to Σιμός: 'Dnn.

Σιλόδοροι, 'devoted friends or retainers, the Lat. *soldarii*, Cæsar: a Celtic word: 'Dnn. Our word *Soldiers*, from *Solidus*, the pay of the *Solidarii*. And *Solidus* from *solus*, *Solus*, as *Vivus*, *Vividus*.

Σίμβλος, bee-hive. — R. σμαλ, bees, as snub-nosed, from σιμός: σίματος, σίμβλος, as μεσημβρία.

Σιμός, flat- or snub-nosed, bent in or down, hollow, uphilk. And *Simia*, an ape. — Well supposed by Scheide to be for *σιμός*, (See 'ἴμας.) as Σέλας from 'Ελη: R. ἴζομαι, ἴμα, to sink: Depressed.

Σινάμορος, mischievous. — All from σίνομαι. Some add *μωρός*: Madly injurious. Some say *μωρός*.

ΣΙΝΔΩΝ, 'fine Indian cloth: prob. from 'Ἰνδός. *Sind*: 'Ldd. — The Coptic *tchentoo*: 'Class. Journ. 9. 156. — 'Hebr. *sedem*, a loose garment: 'Wr.

Σίλον, a sieve. — R. σίω, σείω, to shake, as σάω and σήσω are to sift.

Σίνομαι, to ravage, plunder, injure, lacerate, wound. — As Σάω for Ψάω, so Σίνομαι for Ψίνομαι, used not in its accepted sense, but as derived from ψίω, 'to bruise, break, diminish'. (Dnn.) (2) Lenn. from σίω, σείω, quatio, con-cutio, ex-cutio, per-cutio. N, as *πίω*, *πίνω*.

(3) R. *τίω*, *τιμω*, to hit, smite: then *τίω*, as 'Ελη, Σέλας. N, as *πίνω*. (4) 'Chald. *sena*, to hate: 'Mrt. and Beem.

Σινωπισομαι, to be utterly dissolute, like the courtesan *Sinōpe*.

Σινωπική, red ochre brought from *Sinōpe* in Pontus. Σιός, Lacorn. for Θέός. As loveTH, loveS.

Σικαλός, (as *χθαλαλός*.) Σιφλός, deformed, maimed, purblind. — With Σ prefix as in Σίλλος, Σειρά, from *ἴττω*, *ἴτων*, to injure, which Σιφλός means.

ΣΙΠΑΡΟΣ, the fore-sail, in Arrian. — Perh. from the Latin *Supparum*, *Supparum*, *Siparum*. 'Suppara velurum': Lucan. Scheide suggests *στέπ*: the Greek *ῥτέπα*. But the A?

Σιτή, a coffer for keeping meal, flour, or bread; — a bag, as also Σιτήις. — 'Akin to Σίτθα, and Ἰτώ omitting Σ: 'Dnn. (2) Suid. for *σιτθή*, *σιτο-θύη*. R. σίτον, θύω: Full of flour. As 'Αμφι-φορέις, Ἀμφο-ρέις: Idololatri, Idolatry. Better from obs. *πύω*, whence Πόλη, Πικάζω, Πικνός.

Σίραιον, new wine boiled down. — Allied to *σιρός*, Σιρός, hot, of which the form Σιρίω occurs according to some. Even Dnn. says: 'Σειράσις or Σιρίσις'. So σκείρων and σκίρων.

Σιρομάτης, a pit-searcher, a probe with which tax-gatherers searched corn-pits: — hence a barbed lance. — R. σιρός, μάμα, whence *μάμα*, &c.

Σιρός, a pit for σίτος corn. — For *σιτρερός* from σίτος or σίτον. As Φόβος, Φοβερός; Φλόγος, Φλογερός. So that *σιτρερός* is prop. an adjective.

Σιούρα, Σιούρα, a shaggy goat-skin. — 'The Schol. at Aves 122 says it is prop. a skin with the hair on. R. σύρω, [σύρα]: 'Dnn. By redupl. as Αλαιομαι: Torn off. (2) 'Hebr. *sear*, pilus: 'Mrt.

Σιρεύω, to feed with σίτος.

Σίτος, wheat, corn, food. — R. σίω, σείω, to shake, sift. 'Satan hath desired to have you, τοῦ σιτάσαι that he might sift you as σίτον wheat: 'N. T.

Σίττα, Σίττε, Σίττα, a shepherd's or drover's cry, from the sound σίτ, ψίτ, by Ldd. represented as 'st! sht!' (2) 'Hebr. *soot*, to instigate: 'Wr.

Σίττη, a kind of wood-pecker.—Prob. from the sound *oir*, much as above.

Σιττήρα, a leathern garment: allied by Ldd. and Dnn. to Σιούρα. Σιττήρα, Τιττήρα (as Σὺ, Τύ,) whence *Tityrus*.

Σιφαῖος in Lucian, thought by Dnn. = σιφναῖος from σιπύη, a meal-jar: 'of fine flour.'

Σιφλός, maimed, &c.: in Σιπαλός.

Σιφλός, Σιφρός, hollow, empty, hungry.—Mrt. from 'Hebr. *sephar*, DEFICERE.' And Dnn. makes Σιφλός prim. to mean DEFECTIVE, which agrees with this. But it may mean prim. 'injured', and so 'defective': see Σιφλός in Σιπαλός.

Σίφων, a reed, tube, pipe, *siphon*.—Allied by Ldd. to Σιφλός, Σιφρός, hollow. Perhaps †Σίφος existed. Hesych. explains ἐκ-σιφωνισθεῖν by ἐκ-κενωθεῖν.

Σιωπᾶω, to be silent.—Like Σίλω, Σιλγᾶω, imitative of a hushing sound. An extended form, much as Εἰλυφαῖω, Θερραπείω, Ἐρωτάω. Some may add ὤψ, ὠπός.

Σκῆζω, to limp.—'Akin is Σκαίρω: 'Dnn.

Σκαλός, *scelus*, on the left, unlucky, oblique, awkward.—'Akin to Σκῆζω: Dnn. The left, the limping hand, Eustath. But Σκαλός is also oblique, not direct, and tallies with our word Right, prop. direct, but which sin. took the sense NOT LEFT (Dr. Johnson).—Hemsterh. supposes a word †Σκάω. So

Σκαίρω, to skip, frisk about.—'Σκαίρω and Σκῆζω from *ῥάσκω*, *ῥάσκω*, *ca'lo*, *χαίνω*, *χάσμα*: To curve, incline, bend the body, so as 1. to limp, 2. to frisk about: Lenn. Σ, as Σκυρός. (2) Σκίρ in Shaks.

Σκαλαθύρω, to rake, rake up, as Σκάλλω;—explore subtly or over-nicely, as Rake in Johnson: 'To search with eager and vehement diligence': as Swift: 'The statesman rakes the town to find a plot.'

Σκαλεῖν, to stir up, hoe, poke a fire.—R. σκάλλω.

Σκαληνός, like ΣΚΑζων, limping;—uneven, unequal, odd in number. See Σκαμβός.

Σκάλλω, to scratch, scrape, rake, grub, hoe: *scallo*, *scabo*.—As Σ in Σκυρός, and as Ψάω, Ψάλλω, so Lenn. deduces Σκάλλω from *ῥάσκω*, *χαίνω*, *ca'lo*, *χάσμα*: To make a gap or hollow. And so Dnn. allies Σκάπτω to Σκάλλω and to Lat. *ca'lo*. (2) Mrt. from *κέλλω*, to move. (3) 'R. ξέω, i.e. *κέω* or *σκέω*, to scrape: Greg. So Dnn. allies it to Ξέω, *Ξαίω*.

Σκαλμή, 'a knife, sword: said to be a foreign word, but at all events connected with Σκάλλω: Ldd.

Σκαλμός, a throw, one of two sticks or pins driven into the edge of a boat for the oar.—R. σκάλλω, to grub into.

Σκάλοψ, a mole: i.e. the grabber: σκάλλω.

Σκαμῆος, crooked, bent, bent asunder, of the legs.—Allied to Σκάζων, Σκαληνός. Or to †Γαμῆος, *Καμπός*.

Σκάμμα, a trench, pit.—R. σκάπτω, *ἔσκαμμα*.

Σκανδάληθρον, the stick in a trap, the trap-spring. So Σκάνδαλον is a snare laid for an enemy: hence a stumbling-block, which proves a *scandal* or offence by

which another falls.—R. σκάζω, *ἔσκαδον*. N, as in *χαλῶδων*. Making halt or maimed.

Σκαπάνη, a spade, shovel: σκάπτω.

Σκάπτος, a trench, pit, as Σκάμμα, from

Σκάπτω, to dig, hoe, trench.—Allied to Σκάλλω,

*scabo*, *scallo*. (2) Our *scor*.

Σκαρδαμύσσω, to blink, wink.—R. σκαίρω, σκάρδην, to spring up, and, says Ldd. it is difficult not to connect—μύσσω with μύω.

Σκαρίζω, like Σκαίρω, ὄρω.

Σκαρίφος, a pencil, pen, straw, reed, *káρφος*. Σκαρίφω, *ῥακρίφω*, *σενίω*. Σκαρίφομαι, *scariféo*, *scarify*, scratch an outline, &c.—Allied to Χαράσσω; Σ, as Σκυρός. 'A form of, or from *Κάρφος*: Hemst.

Σκατός, gen. of Σκαῖρ.

Σκάφη, anything dug or scooped out, a trench;—a boat, *scapha*, *skiff*;—a trough, tub, cradle.—R. σκάπτω, *ἔσκαφα*.

Σκῆφιον, a little Σκάφη;—any hollow vessel, a night-stool;—a concave mirror;—'cutting of hair so as to leave only that on the crown, which then looked like a bowl:—the crown: Ldd.

†Σκεδάω: in *Κεδάω*.

Σκεθρός, 'tight, exact, careful: from *σχεθεῖν*, *σχέιν*, from *ἔχω*: Ldd.: Held close. (2) Ξέω, Ξεθρός, Σκεθρός, as Ξίφος, Σκίφος: Plated, polished, made to the nail. (3) For *ῥαθρός* = *κεστός*, cut: as Precise from *Pre-cisus*.—Others from *ἀσκέω*, or from *σκέπτομαι*.

Σκυρῶν, Σκίρῶν, a wind blowing from the *Scironian* rocks in the Isthmus of Corinth. *Σκυριωνίδες πέτραι*, Eurip.

Σκελεῖαι, leggings, long trowsers.—R. σκέλος.

Σκελετός, dried up, whence *Skeleton*.—R. σκέλλω.

Σκελός, haunch, ham.—Allied to σκέλος.

Σκέλλω, to dry up.—'R. κέω, *καίω*, to burn: Lenn. As Ψάω, Ψάλλω. Σ as Σκυρός. (2) R. ξέω, *κέω*, σκέω, to scrape, rub, and so to dry. (3) Allied to Σκάλλω, as ΒΒΑΛΛω, ΒΒΕΛΛα: To make hollows and furrows. (4) 'R. ΚΕΛ, (*Keil*), ΣΚΕΛ (Germ. *Schell* in *zerschellen*): Thiersch.

Σκέλος, a leg.—'R. σκέλλω, *σκελῶ*, to make dry and hard, whence Σκληρός, hard.—So called from the hardness of the bone: Valck. See *Κήμη*.

Σκεπανός, covering, covered, slatted: σκέπω. Hence a flat fish, Lat. *umbra*, gliding rapidly by as a shadow.

Σκέπαρον, a carpenter's axe.—'Perhaps from σκάπτω: Ldd. and Dnn. As ΒΑΛΛω, ΒΕΛλος.—Or for Σκήπαρον from σκήπτω, to let fall hard upon. As *κεδνός*.

Σκέπαρον, 'from some likeness in the shape, a surgical bandage: Ldd. Above.—Rather, from σκέπω, to protect, guard.—Also a sheep-skin: 'as if Σκέπ-αρων: Ldd. That is, from σκέπω, ἄρνός. Perhaps however from σκέπω only, as the last sense.

Σκέπτομαι, to look or examine carefully, consider.—'R. σκέπω: To cover the eyes with the hand in looking at an object: Hemsterh. (2) R. κέω, *κεδῶ*, *κεστός*,

*caedo, caesum, praecisum* : To look at a thing ΣΚΕΘΡΩΣ accurately and precisely. As ἴδω, βλέπω. Σ, as in Σικυρός. (3) 'Hebr. skeph, to look:' Wt.

Σκέτω, Σκετάω, to cover, shelter, protect. — 'For ἴκνω, (Κήπος), allied to Κεύθω.' Lenn. Or σκάω, a shield, ἴσκαω, ἴσκαω, σκέπω, as ἴβλω, βλέπω. Compare Σκητή. (2) 'Heb. sac, to cover:' Mrt. (3) Our keep, Sax. ceapn. Todd: 'A bee-hive is called a *sker* in some parts of England:' as in Norfolk.

Σκεβάλλω, to insult, abuse. — Σ as in Σικυρός. For κερβάλλω, from κέρω cor, δόλη a throwing, like Ker-τομέω: To hit and wound the heart. (2) R. σκῶρ, dung, βάλλω, ἵβωλω.

Σκεύος, any instrument or utensil; Σκεύεα, implements, furniture, tackle, baggage, clothes, armor. Σκεύαζω, to furnish, prepare, &c. — 'Prop. u covering; allied to Κεύθω, to hide, cover. Allied to Σκέπας; perh. to Σκηρή and Σκιά:' Dnn. (2) 'R. σκάω, (σκαέω), ἴσκαέω, then σκεύω, a covering against the injuries of the air:' Valck. (3) 'Germ. *for-schu* is the apparel of the foot:' Wacht. (4) 'Chald. *schewa*, to be useful:' Mrt.

Σκηρή, a tent, booth, camp, cover of a waggon, covered place or bower for representations, scena, theatre, stage for actors; — tent-entertainment. — 'The same origin as Σκεύος:' Dnn. 'R. σκάω, (σκαέω) ἴσκαέω: To cover with a shield:' Valck. 'R. κέω, κεύθω:' Lenn. Σ, as Σικυρός. (2) 'Hebr. *eken*, to dwell in:' Wt.

Σκητός, a tent, tabernacle; — the human tabernacle, the body. — Above.

Σκηπτόνιον, Σκηπών, = σκηπτρον.

Σκηπτῆς, a squall of wind; — thunderbolt; — any visitation or calamity. — R. σκηπτω.

Σκήπτω, to let fall on, press on, urge; — rest or lean on; — midd. prop up one's cause by excuses or pretences. Σκηπτρον, *sceptre*, staff to lean on. — 'From ἴκνω, χρίνω, *caro*, in *curvo*:' Lenn. 'From κύπτω, (κμπτω):' Greg. These have caught the idea of the word: but evidently Σκήπτω is for Σκηρίπτω, though by a strange obliquity Σκηρίπτω is brought by all from Σκήπτω. Σκηρίπτω then, or ἴκνηριπτω, seems to descend from κέρω, κορῶνς, &c. and to have the notion of curving, bending down, or stooping on a prop or support. Thus Κυρῶς is explained by Ldd.: 'bent, bowed forwards, stooping.' Σ as Σικυρός.

Σκηρίπτω: in Σκήπτω.

Σκήψις, a pretext: σκήπτω, ψω.

Σκιά, a shadow, shade. — Allied to Σκηρή, Σκέτω, Σκεύος. (2) R. κέω: As going along with an object. Σ as Σικυρός. (3) 'Hebr. *seeke*, to cover:' Wt.

Σκιάδειον, an umbrella. — R. σκιά, umbra. So

Σκιάδεις, Σκιάδης, the fish called 'umbra' mentioned in Σκεπατός. — R. σκιά.

Σκιδνημι: in Κεδάω.

Σκιμάλίζω, to feel with the little finger for eggs in hens; — also to hold out the middle finger to, to insult, abuse, and with ποδὶ to kick. Steph.: 'Medio digito

tentare an gallinæ ova conceperint, *inmisso eo in podicem: adeoque eo podicem fodicare*.' — The long syllable of ΜΑΛ seems to point to μήλη, Dor. μάλα, a probe, and Σκιμάλίζω (as Σικυρός) to be for Κιμάλίζω from κίω, Lat. *cio*, κινέω, to move, and this μάλα: To move with a probe.

Σκιμῆδς, halt, limping, σκαμῆδς. — 'R. σκιμπτω:' Dnn.

Σκιμπτους, a small couch, low bed. — R. σκιμπτω, to lean upon. Dnn. adds ποῦς: So as to rest the foot upon.

Σκιμπτω, the same as Σκήπτω. 'From it, or a different form:' Dnn. As πλέκο, plico. So σκίναρ, σκίρτω, σκίρταος.

Σκιμπτών, Σκίπτων, a staff, from σκίμπτω, as Σκηπτρον a staff from σκηπτω.

Σκίναξ, moving, active; — a hare. — As Μικρός, Σικυρός, so for Κίναξ, from κινῶ to move. As Κίναβίζω.

Σκίναρ, the body. — 'Prob. akin to Σκίπρος the body:' Ldd. and Dnn. See on σκίμπτω. — Or a moving body: Above.

Σκιν'αλαβίζω, to search narrowly, 'akin to Σκιμάλίζω in its proper sense:' Dnn. — Or rather to

Σκινδάλαιος, Σκινδάλμυς, *scindula*, a splinter, lath, shingle: — a minute or subtle quibble. — Allied to Σκινδο, Σκίξω, *scixidion*. N, as χαλκιδάω.

ΣΚΙΝΔΑΛΩΣ, a four-stringed musical instrument: also a tree like ivy: a thing of no value:' Dnn. The Schol. on Apol. Rh. says the tree grew at Nysa in India. Σκίπτων, the same as Σκίμπτων.

Σκίραφος, a dice-box; — trickery. 'Some from σκίρος, in the sense of a die:' Dnn.: and this from σκίρος, 'a chip or fragment of marble,' Dnn., or from the general notion of any hard matter. See Σκίρος. Petronius speaks of 'crystal dice.' — Others from an abandoned neighbourhood of gamblers and prostitutes at Athens, called τὸ ΣΚΙΡΟΝ.

Σκίριται, 'the *Sciritæ*, a distinguished division of the Spartan army: orig. named from the Arcadian town Σκίρος:' Ldd.

Σκίρον, 'like ΣΚΙῶδιον, a white parasol borne by the priestesses in a festival of Minerva Σκίρᾶς, which was thence called τὰ Σκίροφόρα, giving name to the month Σκίροφορίων. — Others from Σκίρος, a Salaminian seer who built a temple to Minerva under this name: and a promontory of Attica was called Σκίροδιον:' Ldd.

Σκίρον, the hard rind of cheese. — From

Σκίρος, gypsum, stucco; — any hard coat or covering, a tumor, *scirrhus*. The form Σκίρρος arose from ignorance: 'Ldd. — Dnn. allies it to Σκηρός, *Epēros*, dry. See Σκίμπτω.

Σκίρᾶν, like Σκαίρω, *εκαρται*, to skip, spring, leap. 'Only another form of Σκαίρω:' Dnn. As Σκεδάω, Σκιδνάω; *Πετνάω*, *Πιτνάω*. (2) Shaks. has 'SKIRR the country round.'

Σκίρταλοι, wanton deities, patrons of licentiousness.

Toup hither refers *skittish*. Todd: 'Skit, a light wanton woman; *skittish*, wanton.'—*R. κίω, κίεται, citus*, fast, just like ἵγrys ἱγρῶς, headlong, from ἴω, Εἶμι, to go. Σ, as Σκιρρός. The quantity of the A is variously represented.

Σκίφος, for Εἶφος, a sword.

†Σκλέω, Σκλήμ-, the same as Σκέλλω.

Σκληρός, hard, rigid, cruel.—Above.

Σκληρός, 'Att. for Σκληρός: contr. for Σκεληρός, thin: Ldd. Explained by Timæus 'dry and gone by,' applying it to 'one older in age, but younger in look.' See above.

Σκνιπαίος, like Κνεφαίος, in the dark. See on σκίμβος. Σκνίπτω, to nip, pinch; met. to be pinching or naggingly: and Σκνίφος, like Κνίψος, stings. And

Κνίψ, the same as Κνίψ.

Σκόλιον, 'neut. from Σκολιός: i.e. μέλος, a banquet-song, sung to the lyre by the guests one after the other. Most derive it from the irregular zig-zag way it went round the table, each guest who sung holding a myrtle-branch, which he passed on to any one he pleased: Ldd. — From

Σκολιός, crooked, distorted, perverse;—depraved, knavish.—*R. σέλλω, ἔσκολα*: Dried up, rough, uneven. So Valek. Similarly Greg. from σκελός, distorted, or σκελλός, as in Hesych. Properly, warped. (2) 'Hebr. *sekel*, to pervert: W.

Σκόλος, σος, anything pointed, esp. a pale, stake;—dart;—splinter, thorn.—Allied to Σκῶλος.

Σκόλυρος, a low three-legged stool; adj. low, mean, shabby:—prop. docked, as allied to Σκολύπτω.

Σκόλυμος, 'an eatable kind of thistle, prob. a kind of artichoke.—Akin to Σκόλος, Σκόλωπος: Ldd.

Σκολύπτω, for Κολύπτω, as Σμικρός, from κόλος, like Κολούω, to dock, crop, lop:—peel, strip: Ldd.

Σκότελος, an eminence whence is a view;—rock, scorpulous.—From

Σκώπειω, = σκέπτομαι.

Σκοπός, an observer, scout;—mark at which we look or aim, score, object or purpose.—Above.

Σκορακίζω, to reject: i.e. send to the κόρακας crows. Σ, as in Σμικρός.

Σκορδίνωμαι, to stretch and yawn, to feel heavy and sick.—Σ added as in Σμικρός; †Σκορδίνωμαι from κόρυς the head, and δονέω or δινέω: To have the head whirling. Compare Κραιπάλη. (2) From excessive use of

Σκόροδον, Σκόροδον, garlic.—'R. σκώρ, dung, ὄζω, [ὄζον, ὄζα] from its strong smell: Ewing. Compare the Latin Nas-turtium, i.e. Nasi-tortium.

Σκορπίζω, to scatter, disperse.—Mrt. from σκαίρω, σκαρῶ, facio salire, facio dis-silire, to make to spring asunder. As πόςος, πορΠΑΩ. — But perhaps there was a transposition thus: Σποράς, dispersed, †σποράζω, †ἐσποράκα, †σπορακίζω, †σπορκίζω, then σκορπίζω, as Σφάγανον, Φάγαγον; ἑΠΑΛγος, ἐΠΑΓγος; Μορφή, Formα; †σΚεΠω, sPeCio.

Σκορπίος, a scorpion.—Nearly all refer to σκορπίζω; σκορπιῶ, to scatter i.e. its poison; some indeed adding idr poison. Also a thorny plant and fish, ringlet of hair, pointed whip, the scorpion-stone, and an engine for flinging darts, so called, says Vegetius, 'quod parvis subtilibusque episculis inferant mortem.'

Σκότος, darkness.—'Of the same origin as Σκοδ, [in Hesych.], Σκιά: Dnn. (2) 'Hebr. *seket*, to be quiet: W.

Σκόβαλον, refuse, dung.—For Κόσβαλον, as Σφάγανον, Φάγαγον: Thrown to the dogs, κυσὶ, βάλλω, βαλῶ.

Σκυζώ, and Σκύζομαι, are both referred by some to ΚΤων: the latter as prop. to snarl,—the former, to be at heat, of dogs: Ldd. But these words seem to be the same as

Σκύζομαι, Σκυδμῶμαι, to be angry, to growl.—Allied to Σκιά and Σκοδ and Σκότος, as we say To take Umbra: To have the countenance overcast. So Steph. explains Σκύζομαι, 'vultu tristi et obnubilato.' (2) Dnn. approves a deriv. from an angry lion contracting the σκύνιον skin over the brows, as Hom., 'Ἐπισκύνιον ξυνάγων. Then for Σκυνιάζομαι. (3) Lenn.

from κύω, turgeo (irā). Σ as Σμικρός.

Σκύθαινα, a maid-servant from Scythia. So

Σκύθης, a policeman, as being a Scythian.

Σκυθίζω, to drink deep, and to clip the hair, like the Scythians.

Σκύθος: the same as Σκύφος.

Σκυθρός, angry, sullen.—Allied to Σκύζομαι.

Σκύλαξ, ακος, a whelp, puppy.—'It has a common origin with Σκῶμος: Dnn.

Σκύλαξ, an iron chain,—chain for the neck.—As belonging to a Σκύλαξ (above): A whelp's chain. So Plautus uses Catellus from Catulus: 'Te feriam, cum CATELLO ut acubus: FERREO ego dico.' Some read Canis in this sense in Plaut. Cas. 2. 6. 37.

Σκυλεύω, to strip or spoil a slain enemy of his arms: and Σκύλα, spoils.—Allied to

Σκύλλω, to pull about, mangle, rend, skin, flay;—trouble, annoy.—Allied to Σκάλλω, to scratch, scrape. Thus Dnn. allies Σκύφος and Σκάφος. (2) R. ζύω, κόω, σκώω, to scrape, and so lacerate:—both Valck. and Hemst. asserting this σκύν. (3) Some from σκύνω a hide, allied to σκύντος: as we say To wing a bird, To bark a tree. Some ally this σκύνω to ΣΚένω, to cover, and to ΣΚΤνιον.

Σκύνων: See in Σκύλλω.

Σκύνμος, a whelp, cub;—child.—Schneid. for Κύνμος, (as Σμικρός), κύνμενος from κύω, to be pregnant: just as Έμ-βρυον is used both for an Embryo and a New-born animal. (2) Allied to ΣΚένω, ΣΚιά, ΣΚοδ, ΣΚιάζω, ΣΚΤνιον: Covered, guarded, protected.

Σκύνιον, 'Επι-σκύνιον, 'the skin about the eyes, Ldd. 'the eyebrow,' Dnn.—Allied to Σκιά, Σκοδ, Σκένω, Σκότος: As overshadowing the eyes. Compare Σκύζομαι, Σκυθρός. (2) Lenn. from κύω, to swell out:



The arch above the eyes. (3) Allied to Σκύλον (in Σκύλλω,) and Σκύτος, a skin.

Σκύρον, chippings from hewn stones: allied by Dnn. to Σκύρον, hard. (2) Rather from ξύς, σκύω, σκύω, to scrape.

Σκυρωτός, paved with stones.—Above.

Σκυτάλη, a staff, mace, club;—slip of a tree for planting; a roller or windlass:—‘a serpent of uniform roundness and thickness,’ Ldd.;—‘a little staff with paper or (σκύτος) leather rolled round it, for sending private orders to generals:’ Forcell. Thus some derive it from σκύτος. And this seems most natural. But Damm from ξύω, σκύω, σκύω, as Ευστάν, a javelin): ‘such staffs being carefully polished and adjusted for the purpose’.

Σκύτος, perh. also Σκύτος, and Κύτος, cutis, hide, skin, cuticle:—whip, made of leather. Lat. *scutum*, leathern shield.—See Κύτος. (2) ‘R. ξύω, σκύω: Skin from which the hair is shaved off: and besides leather ξύεται in various ways:’ Damm. (3) Allied to Σκέω, ΣΚόω, ΣΚόω, ΣΚΤύνιον: A covering.

Σκύφος, acyphus, a cup, bowl.—‘From κύω, to contain, allied to Κύπη, cup. Κύπελλον:’ Ldd. Note that Σκύθος also is found. Σ, as Σμικρός.

Σκώληξ, a worm:—thread from the distaff:—worm-shaped cake:—long wave beating against the shore.—As ‘Ράσω, Ρωγός; ‘Ανάσω, ‘Ανάβω; so Σκάλλω, Σκώληξ: The grubber, as our Grub.

Σκώλον, an obstacle.—Prop. of thorns, briers, or stakes, from

Σκώλος, like Σκόλος, a pointed stake,—thorn, prickle.—The Homeric σκώλος πυρί-κανστος, a stake burnt in the fire, would lead to σκέλλω, έσκολα, to dry up. (2) ‘R. κύλος, clipped:’ Dnn. Σ, as Σμικρός. (3) Αδ Σκώληξ.

Σκώμω, scoffing, railery.—R. σκώπτω, έσκωμμαι. Σκωπαίοι, ‘dwarfs kept by the Syharites for their amusement:’ Dnn. I.e. to sport and jest at them. R. σκώπτω.

Σκώπτω, έσκωφα, to scoff, gibe, Teuton. *schorpen*.—Lenn. from σκώπω. ‘Κόπτω ρήμασι, to abuse, revile:’ (Dnn.). Σ, as Σμικρός. (2) ‘R. σκαύ (έτω) ύπα:’ Mlt. Σκαύπτω.

Σκώρ, g. σκατός, (as ‘Γδωρ, ύδατος) dung.—Jones compares To scour. But just as well from κορέω, to brush, clean, as Λύω from Λύω. Σ, as Σμικρός.

Σκώψ, g. σκαψός, an owl. Bochart from σκώπτω, ψω: ‘Owls imitating the actions of men.’ Passow from σκίπτομαι, έσκοπα, as Κλέπτω, Κλώψ: From its staring eyes.—Also a dance in which they mimicked the gait of an owl.

Σμαράγδος, *smaragdus*, an emerald, or some such: In Μάραγδος.

Σμαραγέω, to roar as the sea, crash, scream. ‘From the sound:’ Ldd., Dnn., Lenn. Note that Μαρράσω (fut. μαραγώ) is used by Erotian, prob. put for †Σμαράσσω.

Σμαράγνα; in Μάραγνα.

Σμάω, Σμήχω, to wipe off, wipe clean;—wipe over, anoint, besmear.—R. †μάω, μάρσσω, to squeeze, έπι-μάομαι, to grasp. Σ, as in Σμικρός.

Σμερδαίλος, Σμερδόνς, terrible to look at.—Like Σμικρός. Prob. from μέρω, according to the Homeric ‘Οσσε δ’ έΜΕΡΠΑΔεν αλγή: The brightness blinded the eyes. As said prop. of brass, &c.; then used generally, as Σμερδόνς βοδών, Hom.

Σμήνος, ‘a bee-hive:—mostly like έΣΜΟΣ, a swarm of bees, &c.:’ Ldd. ‘R. (έσμός) έσμήν:’ Dnn. (2) R. μάλινω, έμνηα, as Μήνις: From their then fury. Σ, as Σμικρός. (3) R. σμάω, †σμαενός: From the gummy substance with which bees smear or line their hives, called ΣΜΗρίον.

Σμικρός, the same as Μικρός.

Σμίλη, a scalper, graving-tool, chisel, pen-knife.—Like Σμικρός, for †μίλη, allied to Μικρός, Μίσα, Μινύθω, Μιστόλλα to mince, &c.: As chipping into micas, fragments. So

Σμινήν, an axe, mattock or hoe.—Allied to Μίνω, Μινύθω. See above.

Σμυγερός, ‘poët. for Μογερός:’ Ldd. Σ, as Σμικρός. So Dnn.: ‘laborious, grievous.’ As ύντωα.—But rather ‘consuming,’ ‘wearing,’ from σμύχω, έσμυγον.

Σμύρις, ‘emery, a mineral substance, polishing precious stones. Prop. σμύρις as in Hero. R. σμάω, σμήχω:’ Dnn. T: see σχήτρος.

Σμύρνα, like Μύρνα. And Ldd. from Μύρνα. Say an adj. μυρνήνα, μύρνα, σμύρνα, as Σμικρός.

Σμύχω, to consume, consume by fire.—‘Akin to Σμάω, Σμήχω, Σμώχω:’ Passow:’ Ldd. So Schrevel. explains Σμύχω, ‘to WEA R, consume.’

Σμώδιξ, a weal.—‘R. σμώχω:’ Dnn.

Σμώχω, ‘a form and in the sense of Σμήχω, to wipe off, clean, pound, beat, grind:’ Dnn.

Σοβαρός, strutting, pompos.—From

Σοβέω, and Σοέω, (whence Σούσθε,) the same as Σέω, to put in motion, drive, drive off, scare:—to be off, as Σόβει πρὸς ‘Αργος, get away with you:—‘pass, to move with the rapid, hurried vir of a man of consequence, pompously and haughtily:’ Dnn. ‘Σεσοθεν-μένος πρὸς δόξαν, (pushing on to,) all in a fever for glory; σοδοίμενος οφθαλμός, a wild roving eye:’ Ldd.—Σοβέω is prop. σοβέω = σέω: though some senses might seem to point to Σέω, σέσθεα, and Σεμνός.

Σόβη, ‘a horse’s tail or horse-hair fan, to σοβείν keep off flies:’ Dnn.

Σόβος, a Satyr: ‘Either from their σόβη horse-tail, or σοβώ to strut, be insolent:’ Ldd.—Above.

Σόλοικος, an inhabitant of Σόλι in Cilicia founded by the Athenians and speaking a corrupt dialect: whence Σολοικισμός, a *solecism*.

Σόλος, a spherical mass of iron like a quoit.—For έλος, σόλος, solidus. ‘Massa ferri solidi:’ Lenn. As ‘Ελη, Σέλας. (2) Hemsterh. ‘from σέλειν or σέλλειν,

to extend far and wide': These words seeming to come from *εἰλέω*, *εἶλα*, to roll. Round.

*Σομφός*, 'porous, light, soft, empty, hollow:' Dnn. — Probably from the same root as *Ψόφος*, called by Dnn. 'a HOLLOW sound, an EMPTY sound.' (2) Cognate with our *soft*.

*Σόος*, a strong rapid motion. — R. *σείω*, in *Σοείω*.

*Σόος*, safe and sound: in *Σόος*.

*Σόπος*, a cinerary urn,—deduced by Damm from *σός* unhurt, unharmed: As keeping unhurt the ashes of the dead. So Gray, 'Their bones from insult to protect.' Or from the verb *σός* to preserve.—Then a coffin. (2) 'Very likely, as Passow, from *σώπος* a heap, i.e. a receptacle for bones collected together:' Dnn.

*Σός*, thy. — *Σέ*, *ός*, as *μέ*, *μός*.

*Σοῦ σοῦ*, 'shoo! shoo!' a cry to scare away birds:' Ldd. Σ similarly represents *SH* in *Σίλω*, to command silence.

*Σουδρίον*, the Lat. *sudarium*, ultim. from *ὑδωρ*.

*ΣΟΤΚΙΝΟΣ*, 'made of amber, from *Succinum*, amber:' Dnn. And this, Pliny from *Succus*; i.e. *sugo*, *sugicus*, allied to *ὄσπρος*.

*Σοῦμαι*, to rush: in *Σοείω*.

*Σοφιστής*, an ingenious inventor;—aft. in a bad sense, a *sophist*. — From

*Σοφός*, intelligent, clever, knowing, learned, wise. — 'Akin to *Σαφής*:' Dnn. and Lenn. As *Σαφής* is 'clear, perspicuous, distinct,' so *Σοφός*, 'clear in his thoughts, perspicuous in his ideas.' See the deriv. of *Σαφής*. (2) R. *σέω*, *σείω*, *σείω*, *σείω*: Worthy of reverence. (3) 'Hebr. *sopheh*, speculator:' Mrt.

*Σπαθίζω*, to tear off: R. *σπάω*, *σπάθην*. *Σπαθίζω*, a branch plucked off, esp. of the palm: — of a bright red color, like the palm. Above.

*Σπαθών*, cui testiculī sunt evulsi. — R. *σπάω*. See above. (2) Angl. *spay*.

*Σπαθώ*, 'to strike the woof with the *σπάθη*; hence *λίαν σπαθῶν*, to weave at a great rate, to go fast;—throw away money;—weave, devise:' Lld.

*Σπάθη*, 'any broad blade of wood and metal; 1. broad flat piece of wood used by weavers in the upright loom for striking the threads of the woof home, so as to make the web close [from *κατα-σπᾶν τὴν κρότην*, Etym. M.]; 2. a *spaddle*, *spatula*, for stirring anything; 3. *paddle* or blade of an oar; 4. the shoulder-blade; 5. broad blade of the sword; 6. carrying scraper; 7. stem of a palm-leaf, also the *spathe* i.e. sheath of the flower in many plants, esp. of the (*σπαθί*) palm. Lat. *spatha*, our *spade*, *paddle*:' Lld.—R. *σπάω*, *ἐσπάθην*: What is drawn out. *Σπαθίτης*, a red deer two years old: 'from the shape of its horns: *Σπάθη*:' Lld. 'From the appearance of the horns:' Dnn.

*Σπείρω*, *spiro*, to breathe hard, pant, gasp with convulsive agonies or *spasms*, from *σπᾶω*, as *Ψᾶω*, *Ψαίρω*.

*Σπάλω*, 'a machine in a siege to protect the sappers. Prob. from *σπάλιον*, for *ψάλλιον*:' Schneid. (Only in Agathias.)

*Σπαρὸς*, *Σπανός*, rare, scarce, lacking. — 'R. *σπᾶω*: Contracted:' Mrt. 'Attenuated by drawing out:' Scheide. See *Σπίζω*. (2) Contr. from *Σπανός*.

*Σπαρᾶσω*, to tear, rend: from *Σπᾶω*, to pluck off.—So *†Χᾶω*, *Χαρᾶσω*. 'Through the form *Σπᾶω* in the Gramm. Vett.:' Dnn.

*Σπάργανον*, a swaddling-band: 'anything which reminds of one's childhood, the marks by which one's birth is discovered:' Lld. — R. *σπάργω*.

*Σπαργᾶω*, to swell, teem, burst forth with fullness;—swell with desire. — R. *σπαίρω*, *ἐσπαρκα*, to gasp, struggle. (2) Schneid. from *σπέρχω*. (3) R. *σπᾶω*: To be drawn out, distended. (4) R. *σπαρᾶσω*.

*Σπάργω*, to wrap, swathe, allied to *Σπείρω* a band, and *Σφαίρα* a sphere; (*Σπείρον* indeed is the same as the derivative *Σπάργανον*;) and allied by Vulk. to *Σπᾶω*, traho, con-traho, draw or roll together, as *Μόργος* to *†Μᾶω*. See *Σπᾶω* in *Σπαρᾶσω*. 'Liberorum corpora con-stringunt:' Cic.

*Σπαρὸς*, 'prop. scattered, rare, few. Prob. from *σπείρω*, *ἐσπαρκα*, to scatter:' Dnn.

*Σπάρτη*, a rope, as *Σπάρτον*: — 'a cord, with a plummet at the end, used by carpenters for marking straight lines:' Dnn.

*Σπαρτῶν*, the tongue of a balance, allied to *Σπάρτη*. So *Σπάρθων* is a plummet, and *Σπαρὸς* a balance.

*Σπάρτον*, 'a rope, cable, strictly made of ΣΠΑΡΤΟΣ. Homer's cables could not be made of the ΣΠΑΡΤΟΣ, [Spanish broom,] as it was not known to the Greeks till long after. Pliny thinks they were made of another *spartum*, a kind of broom, *spartum scoparium*:' Lld.—After all, *Σπάρτον* may perhaps be allied to *Σπείρω* a cord.

*Σπαρὸς*, sown: *σπείρω*, *ἐσπαρκα*. *Σπαρτοί*, the Sown-men, Thebans who claimed descent from the Dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus.

*Σπᾶσμα*, *Σπασμός*, rent, convulsion, *spasm*. — R. *σπάω*, *ἐσπασμαι*, to draw asunder.

*Σπαρᾶλη*, wantonness, luxury, riot. — For *Σπαρᾶλη*, from *σπαθᾶω*, to spend one's money fast.

*Σπαρᾶλιον*, a bracelet, as also *Σπαρᾶλη*: and 'the hair braided and forming a crown on the head: — from *σπαρᾶλη*, as being an object of luxury:' Dnn.

*Σπατὶλη*, thin excrement; gen. human dung.—Lld. and Dnn. take it (as *λόςκος*, *ἑολ. λύπτος*, *λυπύς*,) for *σκατὶλη*, from *σκατὸς* gen. of σκῶν, dung, and *τὶλῶ* to dung. (2) R. *σπάτος*, skin or leather, and *τὶλῶ* to pluck. So *Σπατὶλη* is explained also 'parings of leather.'

*Σπᾶτος*, hide plucked off: From

*Σπᾶω*, to draw, draw out or forth;—draw tight, drag, pluck, tear, wrench. — Σ as in *Σέω* and *Σμικρός*: and the obsolet. *†πᾶω*, to press, whence *παύω*, *πᾶζω*, allied to *†πᾶω*, *πέμνω*, *πᾶω*, *πᾶζω*, *πᾶζω*, to press tight.

*Σπείρα*, *spira*, (*spire*), a twisted fold, coil, band;—twisted rope, cord, net, thong;—band of soldiers, troop. — Allied to *Σπᾶω*, 'to haul or drag along,' (Dnn.): or

to draw (together, close, or tight). See the obs. on *Σπείρω*.

*Σπείρον*, a cloth for wrapping round, as *Σπάργανον*:—a shroud:—canvass:—coat of onions.—See above.

*Σπείρω*, to scatter, strew, scatter seed, sow.—As *Σπαράσσω* (*Spargo*) to pull to pieces, is referred by Dnn. to *σπᾶω*, so may *σπείρω* be, in form as *Φθείρω*, 'Aγείρω, Μείρω: Dis-traho, di-duco: So *Σπίζω*. There were *σπᾶω*, †*σπᾶω*, †*σπᾶω*.

*Σπεκουλάτωρ*, the Lat. *speculātor*, a guard;—others for *speculātor* from *speculum*: a javelin-man.

*Σπέλεθος*, the same as *Πέλεθος*.

*Σπίνδω*, fut. *σπείσω* as from *σπείνω* or *σπείδω*, to pour or offer a drink-offering, pour libations; make a *Σπονδή*, treaty. *Spondeo*, pledge one's word by treaty.

—Mrt. allies †*σπείνω* to †*Πίω*, *Πίσιω*, *Ποτίσω*, to make (the earth) to drink, as Anacreon: 'H γῆ μέλαινα πίειν.—Lenn. compares *σπείρω*, to scatter.—And *σπείδω*, *σπέρχω*, to urge, propel, may be noticed.

*Σπίος*, a cave.—R. *σπᾶω*, *σπαράσσω*, traho, dis-traho: Dis-tractum, dis-rup-tum, di-vulsum. 'Scur-pula montis vel terræ': Lenn. Compare *σπᾶσμα*. See the formation of *σπείρω*.

*Σπέρμα*, seed, sperm.—R. *σπείρω*.

*σπέρχω*, to drive or hasten forward;—midd. to haste, speed, as *σπείδω* to which it is allied.—*σπῶ εἰς τὸ ἔρχεσθαι* was the old idea. ?

*σπείδω*, to propel, urge on, *SPEED*, Teuton. *spreden*, Germ. *spuden*.—R. *ἔπω*, *ἔσπον*, *σπείν*: Gramm. Vett.: Dnn.: 'To make to follow. In form as *ψεύδω*, *εὐδω*. (2) 'R. *πίω*, *πίω*, *πίω*, to press tight': Lenn. Compare *Πείδω*, *Πέμνω*.

*σπῆλαιον*, *Spelæum*, *σπῆλυγξ*, *Spelunca*, a cave.—R. *σπέος*.

*σπίδης*, *σπίδιος*, extended.—R. *σπίζω*.

*σπίζα*, *σπίνος*, 'a small piping bird, a kind of finch': Ldd. From the sound *σπῖ*, whence *σπίζω*, to pipe, chirp. *σπίνος σπίζω*, Arat.: A finch piping. 'Akin is *Πιπίζω*, *Pipio*: prob. imitative': Dnn.—And our piping bird.

*σπίζω*, to extend.—'Akin seems *σπᾶω*': Dnn. I.e., to draw out at length. See *σπείρω*.

*σπιθαμή*, a span.—R. *σπίζω*: From the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended: Dnn.

*σπιλάς*, *σπίλος*, 'a rock, cliff: they have a common origin with *σπέος*, *σπῆλυγξ*. *σπιλάς γῆ*, argillaceous earth, is akin to *Πηλός*': Dnn.—The Etym. M. says, *Λίδος* 'ΕΣΠΑΣΜΕΝΟΣ ἐπὶ κυμάτων: i.e. from *τῆσι* = *σπᾶω*. See *σπίζω*, *σπείρω*. Torn, rent.

*σπίδος*, a spot, stain.—Jones compares to *spoil*, 'i.e. corrupt, mar, properly *SPILL*, *spillan* Sax.: (Dr. J.)—Hemst. from *σπίζω*: Extending itself on a surface. (2) R. *πίω*, *πίω*, to drink in, imbibe. Or *πίω*, *πίω*, to press firmly. *Σ*, as *Σμικρός*. (3) Mrt. for *σπίλος* from *σπίλος* a defect.

*σπινθήρ*, a spark.—Hemsterh. allies it to *σπίζω*, to draw out, *σπείρω*, scatter. 'Claras scintillas dissipat ignis': Lucret. For *σπινθήρ*, and so like *σπινθήρ*.

N as *λαθῶν*. (2) Orig. *σκινῶν*, whence *scintilla*, *scintilla*: from *σχιζω*. 'Silici scintillam ex-cudit Achates': Virg. See Π in *σπατῖα*.—Or allied to *κινᾶν*, to be in rustling motion. See *Σκινᾶν*.

*σπλάγχχα*, pl., the bowels, entrails.—*Σ* as *Σμικρός*: for *Πλάγχχα* from *πλάω*, *γῶ*, *πέπλαγχχα*, to wander about: As being in continual motion. So *Ilia* from *Εἰλέω*. Lenn. explains it Tortuous.

*σπλαγχχνίζομαι*, to yearn in the bowels, have compassion on.—Above. 'My bowels! my bowels! I am pained at my heart': Jer. 4. 19.

*σπλεκός*, coöo: 'à πλέω', Hemst. *Σ*, ut *Σμικρός*.

*σπληνός*, ashes. †*Spledo*, *sple.Ndeo*.—*Σ* as *Σμικρός*. For *σφληνός*, as *σπλάργος*, *σπλάργος*, allied to *φλίω*, to break forth in eruptions, to *φλέω*, &c.

*σπλην*, the spleen.—Dnn. allies it to *σπλάγχχον*. But ?

*σπογγός*, a sponge.—From *πῶω*, *πῶω*, to imbibe. *Σ* as *σπλεκός*. In form as *φθόγγος*, *φέγγος*, *σφίγγω*. (2) Damm from *σπᾶω*, as attracting moisture. (3) 'R. *sophog*, *sufanga*, Arab., a sponge: Mrt.

*σποδῆς*, 'to knock off *σποδός* ashes or dust;—gen. knock, smite, beat, dash;—also = *βυνῆς*:—and like *Παῖω*, *φλάω*, &c. to eat greedily, devour, gulp down': Ldd. The last sense from beating to powder, consuming, devouring.

*σποδίζω*, to roast in the *σποδός* ashes.

*σπόδιος*, ash-colored.—From

*σποδός*, hot ashes, dust.—Soft for *σπόδός*, from †*σπείω*, *ψέθοα*, *σθέννυμι*: Extinguished fire.

*σπολάς*, a leathern garment: thought by Dnn. &c., the same as *στολάς*, and Lat. *Stola*. Thus *σπᾶδιον*, *σπᾶδιον*, s'atium: *τέσσαρες* and *πίσσυρες*: *ταῦνός*, *παύνιος*. (2) R. *σκόλον*, a coverlet, dress. As *λύκος*, *λυπός*. O, as *μῦλη*, *μῶλη*.

*σπονδεῖος* ποῦς, the *spondeë*, agreeing well with *σπονδεῖον μέλος*, a SOLEMN melody used on occasion of *σπονδαί* libations.

*σπονδή*, a libation, drink-offering in making treaties;—agreement.—R. *σπένδω*.

*σπόνδυλος*, *σπόνδυλος*, knuckle or turning-joint of the spine;—whirl of the spindle;—counter or pastern bone used in vating.—The sense of whirl of the spindle, and the word *σπονδυλο-ΔΙΝΗΤΟΣ*, point the origin to *σπεῖανός*, *σπῆδρα*, *σπείδω*, &c., as words implying quick motion.

*σπορά*, a sowing, &c.—R. *σπείρω*, *ἐσπορά*.

*σπουδή*, haste, quickness, diligence;—earnestness, attention, seriousness, and *σπουδάζω*, to be serious.—R. *σπείδω*, *ἐσπείδω*.

*σπυράς*, *σπυράδος*, dung of goats or sheep.—'Orig. perh. any round mass, from *σπείρα*: Ball-dung: Ldd. and Dnn. Æolic form. Much as *σφῆρα* and *σφαίρα*. Even in Latin were *libens*, *libens*; and Gr. *βίελας*, *βίελας*. So

*σπυρί*, allied to *σπείρα*, as above: A round plaited basket, fish-basket

Σταγών, a drop : στάζω, ἔσταγον.

Στάδιον, a fixed distance : — a *stadium*, race-course, race. — From

Στάδιος, *standing* erect, firm. Also, of a close battle. *Stataria pugna*. — R. στάω, στάδην. (2) Our *stayed*, *steady*.

Στάζω, to drop, distil. — Evidently from ἵσταω, to stand, as ἴδω, ἄδομαι ; ἴταω, ἴτάζω, τεταγών. Thus Dr. J. explains To Stand 'to stop, halt ; to stagnate, not to flow ;' and A Stand, 'a stop, halt ; — stop, interruption,' — exactly agreeing with a figurative sense of To Drop in Dr. J., 'to intermit, to cease.'

Σταθερός, steady, firm, &c., as Στάδιος. Σταθερά, the noon, when the sun is stationary. — R. στάω, στο, ἰστάθην.

Σταθεύω, to burn, roast, fry. — Either as done by a steady fire, or it is taken from the burning heat of noon : both of which in Σταθερός. Some say, from στατός = σταθερός, and εὖω, to burn.

Σταθόμαυαι, to weigh, consider. — See the two below.

Στάβη, a carpenter's plumb-line or level, standing straight ; — a rule or line ; — rope for a goal or limit, whence the butt-end of a spear ; — some say, the hilt of a sword. — R. στάω, ἰστάθην. So

Σταθῆς, a pillar, door-post. From standing straight. As above. — Also a station, halting-place for men or animals to stand : — a *stable*, as *Sto*, *Stabulum*, *στατός ἵππος*. — A steel-yard, as Lat. *statira*, — also weight of the balance, scale, balance. Here ἵσταω is to weigh, i.e. to make to stand or set in the balance.

Σταῖς, dough. — R. στάω : from its consistency. As Horace of ice : 'Flumina consiliterint' So Στέαρ is dough.

Σταλάζω, Σταλάττω, the same as Στάζω. So Ψάω, Ψάλλω.

Σταλῆς, a stake or pole set up erect for nets : — a small pillar : στάω.

Σταμίεις, the ribs of a ship standing up from the keel. — R. ἵσταω, ἔσταμαι.

Σταῦνος, a jar, bottle. — R. ἰστάμενος or στάμενος. 'Stetit urna,' Hor., and, 'Ad-stat echinus.' 'Stat ductis sordibus urna,' Virg.

Στάσιμος, stationary, fixed, steady : and

Στάσις, position, posture ; — standing up or together of the people, revolt, &c. — R. στάω.

Στατήρ, a weight ; a coin — R. στάω, ἵστημι, to weigh, as in Σταθμός.

Σταυρός, an upright stake or pale. R. στάω, ἵσταρός : Standing up. And Σταυρώω, to impale, crucify.

Σταφίς, a dried grape, raisin. — Allied to Στύφος, to condense. As γλαφυρός and γλῦψω. Ἰprop. from ἵσταω, στο, con-sto. — Ldd. allies it to Σταφυλή.

Σταφυλή, Σταφυλῆς, a grape, a bunch of grapes. — Ewing from στάζω. 'As distilling its juice.' Schrevel. Rather, allied to it, through ἵσταω. Compare Ψάω, Ψήφος, Ψαφάρος. (2) Allied to Στείβω, &c. : as trampled on in the vats. See Στέμφυλον. So A in

στράγγος. (3) Seemingly from σταφίς. But how as to the sense ?

Σταφυλή, 'the ovula in the throat when swollen in the lower end so as to resemble a grape on the stalk :' Ldd.

Σταφύλη, the plummet in a carpenter's level. — Like ΣΤΑΘμη, and from ἵσταω, as Ψήφος from Ψάω. And so Σταχδῆ, a balance, as the last Σταφύλη.

Στάχυς, an ear or spike of corn, from its standing erect ; — from ἵσταω, ἵστακα. 'A spike in any plant, and a plant in general : met. the fruit, produce, — a child, offspring :' Dnn.

ἵσταω, Στήσω : in Ἰσταώ.

Στέαρ, στος, dough ; — tallow, suet. — From the consistency. R. ἵστήω, ἵσταω, στο, con-sto. So Σταῖς.

Στέγη, a covering, roof, house. — R. στέγω.

Στεγνός, Στεγανός, covering, enclosing ; — covered in, close, firm, solid. From

Στέγω, to cover, protect, hide. — Prop. to make close or compact, from ἵστήω, ἵσταω, to make to stand firm. Allied to Στέφω, Στεῖβω. *Stipo*, Στύφω. Γε as ψήΓω. (2) 'Hebr. *tech*, to overlay :' Wr. Note Τέγος and Τεγο.

Στείβω, to press down, tread or stamp on ; — tread close in the footsteps of another, follow close upon. *Stipo*, *constipo*. To *stive*. — See above. In form as Ἀμείβω, Θλίβω.

Στειλεῖα, the hole into which the handle of an axe στέλλεται is sent.

Στειλεῖον, the handle of an axe fitted in the Στειλεῖα.

Στείρα, 'the στείρα stout beam of a ship's keel, esp. the curved part of the cut, the cutwater :' Ldd. See Στερεός.

Στείρα, a barren cow, *sterilis*. — R. στερέω. But Dnn. says : 'Prop. hard, hence sterile.' See Στερεός.

Στείχω, to go on in a row or order ; — gen. to go, journey. And Στίξ, στιχός, a row. — Σ as in Σμυρός. R. ἵτρώ, τείνω, to stretch out in order, as ἵταω, τάσσω. (2) From the idea of standing close upon one another, allied to Στεῖβω, Στέφω, *Stipo*, Στύφω.

Στελγῆς, Στελγῆς, a flesh-brush, scraper, — a band of gilt leather for the head, 'R. στέλλω, to adorn (the limbs) :' Mrt., as Ldd. explains στέλλεσθαι 'to be dressed, decked.' Or from στέλλω, 'to constrict,' (Dnn.) Also 'something used to draw wine from a cask, but the form not explained' (Dnn.). Q. ?

Στελεῖα, Στελεῖον, a handle, as Στειλεῖα.

Στέλεχος, 'the crown of the root whence the stem or trunk springs ; — gen. a trunk, log, akin to stalk :' Ldd. 'Trunk, stem, log :' Dnn. — Σ as Σμυρός. R. τέλλω, 'to arise or be produced,' (Dnn.) : From which the trunk *springs*. Mrt. and others say, 'What στέλλεται is sent from the root.' — In form, much as τέμαχος στέμαχος.

Στέλλω, to set in order, fit out, equip, dress ; — get ready in order to send, then to send, despatch ; — send or take down, contract, shorten the sail ; — wrap up : — Dnn. makes the proper sense to be, 'to place, fix, set up :' whence (like Στήλη), Στέλλω may be from ἵσταω, (as

Ψάω, Ψάλλω,) to make to stand, a word which Schneid. recognizes. And see *στέγω, στείβω, στέφω, &c.* (2) R. *τένω, τείνω, as τῶν, τάσσω*, to set in order. (3) Lenn. allies it to *Τελίω* to perfect, finish.

*Στελμονία*, 'prob. a local form for *Τελαμώνες*.' Ldd.

*Στέμω*, to shake by *stamping*: allied to *στείβω* Also to insult, i.e. trample on. (2) Our *stamp*, and its Northern affinities.

*Στέμμα*, a wreath, chaplet. — R. *στέφω, ἑστέμμαι*. *Στέμφυλον*, olives or grapes already *stamped* or pressed. — R. *στέμβω*.

*Στενός*, close, narrow. — Allied to *στείβω*, to make close; *Στέφω*, 'Ἐπι-στέγω, στείβω, to condense, constrict, *Στύω, &c.* Formed much as *Γένος, Μένος*.

*Στένω, Στενάζω, Στενέχω*, to groan, sigh, from *στενός*, as feeling pent up, reduced to straits, oppressed. 'From the stifled sound emitted through pent or contracted bodies:' Dnn. 'From the choking, stifling sensation which produces sighs:' Ormat. 'So *Γέμω* and *Gemo*:' Ldd. (2) Thiersch allies Germ. *stein*, 'stone', as 'close, hard.'

*Στεργάνος*, dung, *stercus*. — R. *στερεός*, firm, hard, stiff. Compare *Γ* in *στέργω*. (2) As 'dried' from *τέρω*, to dry, whence *Lat. teryo*.

*Στέργω*, to love tenderly, as parents and children; said also of kings and people, a country and its colonies, less freq. of husband and wife; — gen. to fall in with the wishes of, acquiesce in, am contented with; — to ask in a loving manner, as Plautus: 'Scin' quid te anabo ut facias?' — From *στερρός*, firm, strong: Am firmly attached to. So *Στοργή* is natural affection.

*Στερεός, Στεῖρος, Στερρός, Στέριφος*, solid, firm. — R. *ῥστέω, ῥστέω*, to stand firm, as *Στέφω, Στείβω, Ὀ-στέον, Στύω*. (2) 'Or Hebr. *lzer*, to bind close:' Wr.

*Στερέω*, to deprive, bereave. — 'From the sense of deprivation, laying waste, it may be akin to *Στερεός, Στερρός*, barren:' Dnn. I.e. to make *ῥστερόν* barren. (2) 'Chald. *STR*, destroy:' Mrt.

*Στέρνον*, the breast, 'prop. the anterior bony part of the chest: allied to *Στερεός, Στερρόν*, firm:' Dnn.

*Στερομαι*, to lack, want, lose: allied to *Στερέω*, to deprive.

*Στεροπή*, the same as *Ἀστεροπή*.

*Στερρός*, 'stiff, firm, hard, strong; — of lands, stony, barren, *sterilis*:' Ldd. See in *Στερεός*.

*Στερρός*, a hide, skin, husk. — R. *στέριφος*, hard. 'Strictly anything firm or tight:' Ldd. See *ἔδνος*.

*Στέμμαι*, to stand on the spot: — to stand to it, affirm, declare, promise, boast, threaten. 'To stand up and promise:' Dun. The Latins say '*stare promissis*,' to stand to one's promise. — R. *ῥστέω, στέμω*.

*Στεφάνη*, a crown, wreath, peak, battlement, helmet, &c.: *Στέφανος*, crown, victory, battlement, fortified wall crowning the city. — From

*Στέφω*, to encircle closely or thickly, encompass, cover, as *Στέγω*, crown, wreath: — fill up to the brim. —

Allied to *Στέγω, Στείβω, Στέφω, &c.* through *ῥστέω, Στύω, ῥστέω*.

*Στήθος*, the breast; — 'a breast-shaped hill or bank of sand or earth in a river or the sea, as Dorsum (immense in Virg.): — prob. from *ῥστέω, (ἑστέθην)*. That which stands up:' Ldd. and Dun. Or which stands firm, as *Στέρνον*. So 'Στήνιον, a breast, from *στήναι*, firmum stare:' Greg. The breast bone, as *Στέρνον*.

*Στήλη*, an upright stone, pillar, slab, monument, boundary-post. — R. *στώω, στείλῃ, στήλῃ*: Standing up. *Στήλην στήσω*, Aristoph.: I will raise a pillar. Plautus: *Statuum statui*. Horace has *Stantem colum-nam*. See Is. 46. 7.

*Στηλιτεύω*, to publish any one's infamy by placarding it on a public column. — Above.

*Στέμνω*, the warp in the upright loom at which the weaver stood; — a thread spun. — R. *ῥστέω, ἑστέμνω*. Lat. *stamen*.

**ΣΤΗΝΙΑ**, a festival at Athens in which the women indulged in gross jests and gibes. *Στηνίδες*, so to indulge. — Q. if from *Στήνιον* below: 'Breasts,' as being indecently exposed. ? — There was a place at Athens so called.

*Στήνιον*: See in *Στήθος*.

*Στηρίζω*, to set up fast, fix up firm; — confirm, establish. — R. *ῥστέω, ῥσταερός, ῥσταερίζω*: To make to stand. So *Στερεός*.

*Στήτη*, a woman. — 'Let us bring it from *Τήθη*:' Mrt. Σ, as *Σμικρός*. So Scheide compares it with *Τιτθός*. — Very rare. In Il. 1. 6 for *διασθήτην* some curiously read *διὰ στήτην*.

*Στία, Στεία*, a small stone, pebble. — 'Only diff. from *Ψία* by a dialectic variety:' Dnn. That is *Σπία, Σπιδ*. As *Σπολάς* for *Στολάς*. So *σTudeo* from *σπείδω, ἑσπύδω, ῥσπυδία*.

*Στεῖραός*, packed close; 'anl so, thick, strong, stout, sturdy:' Ldd. — R. *στέλω, στέλιον*: allied to *Στερρός*, strong, stout, and our *Stiff*.

*Στεῖας*, a bed of straw or rushes prop. stuffed into a mattress. — R. *στέωας* as Soph. *στέπητ φελλάς*.

*Στίβη*, frozen dew, rime: like *Στεῖραός*. So Παχὺς, Πάχυν.

**ΣΤΙΒΙ, ΣΤΙΜΜΙ**, black oxide of antimony. — Q. ?

*Στίβος*, a trodden or beaten path, track; — going, gait. — R. as *Στίβας*.

*Στίγμα*, a stigma, brand of infamy. — And *Στίγμη*, a puncture, point of time, moment; — point of -top. — From

*Στίζω*, to prick, goad, brand, make marks or spots. — Prop. to brand with a hot iron by way of punishment, from *τίω, ῥτίζω, στίζω*, as *Σμικρός*. Dr. J. explains a Brand 'a mark made by burning a criminal with.'

*Στίλβω*, to glitter, shine. — R. *στίλη*, a drop, as μέλος, μέλιπω. Waller has 'Those little drops of light.' So Pope uses *drops* for diamonds. — Or *στίλη*, viewed as a small bit, — comparing Mica, a morsel, and Mico, to glitter.

Στίλη, a very little bit, a drop, *stilla*:—a moment, Στιγμή. Indeed Στίλη seems allied to Στίξω, as Punctas, a point, to Pungo.

Στίξ, g. στιχὸς, and Στίχος, a row, line, order. — R. στείχω.

Στιπτός, Στειπτός, trodden down, close, firm, solid: tough. — R. στείβω.

Στίφος, a body of men in close array, close column; and of ships. — Above. (2) Our Stiff, Stuff, Stifle.

Στιφρός, close-packed, stuffed, compact, stout, strong: στιφάρος. — Above.

Στάλγυς; in Στελγίς.

Στόα, Σταά, a porch, portico, gallery; — roof or shed to protect besiegers; — 'and, (as prob. of a long shape, and supported by pillars,) a storehouse, magazine, warehouse: Ldd. Hence the Στωϊκοί, Stoics, from the painted portico where Zeno taught. — 'Prop. a pillar, but usu. a gallery, porch. R. prob. ἰστώ, στώ, ἰσθμῖ: Dnn. Like Στήλη, Στύλος. Standing up as a tent.

Στόρος, abuse, insult. — R. στείβω, ἑστώβα, to trample on.

Στοιθεῖ, a herb used in making beds, and in stuffing pillows or cushions; — a stuffing into compositions by way of fill-up. — R. στείβω, ἑστώβα.

Στοιχείον, an element or constituent principle, 'from the arrangements of which other things proceed,' Jones: but Schneid. 'from the letters of the alphabet in a row whence words are formed.' So it means a letter, first elements, rudiments. From στοιχος, a row. Στοιχείον is also the pin of a sun-dial, by the shadow of which the hours are marked. In this sense Dnn. allies it to Στοιχος, an upright stake.

Στοιχος, a row, rank, Στίχος. Also an upright stake for supporting hunters' nets: as being in στοιχοῖς rows. 'Series plagarum.' Steph. — R. στείχω.

Στολή, Στολμός, dress, robe, *stola*, *stole*. — R. στέλλω, ἑστολα.

Στολίδες, folds in a garment and in the forehead: i.e. contractions, as in the next. — R. στέλλω, to contract.

Στόλος, preparation, equipment, armament, band of troops, people; — dress, as *stola*, *stole*; — journey, voyage. R. στέλλω. Also, the projecting part of the prow, beak of a vessel, i.e. says well Hesych., as contracted to a narrow point; for Στέλλω is to bring together, to contract.

Στόμα, the mouth; — 'the whole face: — the foremost part, front, of weapons the point, the edge, point of a sword.' Ldd. — As Σμήκρος. R. τομή, a cutting, opening. Dnn. gives Στόμα the senses 'orifice, aperture, entrance,' and Ldd., 'a chasm or cleft in the earth.'

Στόμαχος, an orifice, — throat, — orifice of the *stomach*, the *stomach*. — R. στόμα, as Μόναχος, Τάραχος.

Στόμιον, small mouth or aperture; — bridle-bit for the mouth. — R. στόμα.

Στομύς, to block up the Στόμα mouth, muzzle, gag; — furnish with a mouth or opening: — furnish with an edge or point, (See Στόμα.): 'met. give an edge to the

tongue, impart wit or eloquence, or render sharp of intellect, — strengthen, invigorate: Dnn.

Στόμπος, 'strictly a full mouth; hence lofty phrases; bombast; — scoffing, abuse.' Ldd. So Jones: Loud-mouthed. — 'From στόμα: Ldd. Compare Στωμύλος.

(2) From Στίμβω, and allied to Στόβος.

Στόνος, Στοναχή, a groan. — R. στένω.

Στόνυξ, anything brought to a στένον narrow point, point of a spear, edge of a rock. — R. στένός.

Στοργή; in Στέργω.

†Στορέω, Στορέννυμι, †Στρέω, †Στρέω, *streu* or *sterno*, Lat. *sterno*, to spread, level, lay prostrate, *pro-sterno*: — lay the wind, make tranquil, as 'Straverunt aequora venti,' Virg. — Σ in Σμήκρος, and in the two next. For *τορέω*, from *τέρω*, *τέτορα*, *tero*, to rub away, wear away, hence to make smooth and level, 'quare' as Forcell. says of *Sternere*: and as is seen in *Τρέπω*, *Τόρνος*, *Τορνύς*, *Τορνέω*, to round off. Thus *Sterno* viam, to lay or floor with stone; and *Sterno* lectum, to make a bed, &c., carry the idea of making things equable and level. So gen. to lay out level and flat, to strew or stretch out at length. Thus Ldd. makes *Στορέννυμι* 'to spread smooth, level.' (2) Our *streu*, *stroc*, *strawan* Goth., *stroyen* Du., *stroe* Dan., &c. But the O in *στορέω* marks out the Greek as prior.

Στόρηξ, the point of a weapon. Στόρθυξ, the point of a stag's horn. Στορήνη, a pointed surgical instrument. — All these (as Σ in Σμήκρος) from *τορέω*, to pierce, ἑτορήην, ἡτόρθην. So

Στόρνη, a girdle. — As Σμήκρος. For *τόρνη*. *Τόρνος* is 'that which is turned, a circle, round.' Ldd. (Rare.)

Στόχος, a mark or object, aimed at in a straight line. — R. στείχω, ἑστοχα: said of things moving in a straight line.

Στόχος, a guess; Στοχάζομαι, to conjecture. — Above. We say, I made a good hit. So an Aím is explained by Dr. Johnson 'conjecture, guess,' quoting Shakespeare: 'A man may prophesy, With a near aim, of the main chance of things.'

Στραβός, Στραβών, who has a twist in the eye, a squint. — R. στρέφω, ἑστραβον.

Στραγγάλη, a twisted cord, halter. Στραγγαλία, noose, snare; — artful question. And

Στραγγέω, to twist, turn about, hesitate, waver, tarry. — From

Στραγγός, twisted, crooked. — As στέφω and στέγω, so στρέφω and ἑστρέγω, στραγγός. So Ἀ-στράγαλος, Στρογγύλος.

Στράγγω, *stringo*, to draw tight, squeeze, squeeze out. — Prop. to make tight by twisting: compare Στραγγός.

(2) R. στερεά or στερά, ἀγχω: ἑστεράγχω, ἑστεράγχω. (3) 'Akin to *stringo*, Germ. *strangen*.' Dnn.

Στράγγε, g. στραγγός, a drop, fluid running by drops. — Above: squeezed out.

Στράπτω, like Ἀστράπτω.

Στρατός, an encamped army, a host; prop. 'exerc-

citus *stratus*, 'a number scattered over the plain. As our *Straced*. Allied to *Στρώω*, †*στρώω*, †*στρώω*, *Stravi*, *Stratum*. The Etym. M. has a form *Στρωτός*.

*Στρεβλός*, twisted, bent, crooked, squinting, wrinkled:—froward.—R. *στρέφω*, †*στρέφω*.

*Στρέμμα*, a strain, sprain.—R. *στρέφω*, †*στρέφω*.

*Στρεπτός*, bent, twisted, easily twisted, pliant. Subst., a collar of twisted or linked metal;—a twist, twisted cake, as our Tart from Torta.—R. *στρέφω*.

*Στρεῖν*, short for *Στραγγεῖν*, 'to be squeezed out in drops;—to be gradually drained of one's strength, worn out, wearied, distressed.' Ldd. Wear away little by little.

*Στρέφω*, to turn, twist, bend, change.—' *Στρέφω* and *Τρέπω* are only different forms.' Dnn. From πf. *τρέφα*. Σ, as *Σμικρός*.

*Στρήνής*, rough, harsh. See in

*Στρήνος*, 'luxury, and so asperity of manners, ferocity, insolence. R. *στέρω* to deprive, *ἥλια*, a bridle: from a horse bursting its reins.' Schleusn. 'The life of such as have shaken off every rein or restraint.' Ewing, Mrt., Pkb. As Lat. ef-frænis. (2) Yet perhaps, with *Στρήνής*, rough, from *τρήνής*, sharp, Ion. *τρήνής*. Σ, as *Σμικρός*.

*Στρίβος*, 'a weak fine voice, the root of *Στρεβιλύγξ*, 'a fraction,' 'the very least,' acc. to the Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 1034, though he expressly distinguishes it from *Διλήγξ*, a bird's voice: Ldd. *Στρίβος* seems allied to *Στρίζω*, and *Διλήγξ* to *Διλήγξ*. †*Στρεβιλύγξ*.

*Στρίγξ*, a screech-owl.—R. *στρίζω*, γξω.

*Στρίγξ*, the fluting of a pillar, mentioned by Vitruv. 10. 15, but Steph. tells us that another reading there is *Σύργξ*, which Turnebus supports.

*Στρίζω*, to cry shrilly, scream: allied to *Strideo*, *Stridor*.—' For *τρίζω*.' Mrt.

*Στρίφνός*, = *στιφρός*. Through *Στρίφνος*.

*Στρεβίω*, to turn, whirl.—R. *στρίφω*, †*στρέφω*, †*στρέφω*. So *Στρεβίω*.

*Στρέβιλος*, a top;—whirlwind;—cone of the pine-tree; conical ear-ring: and

*Στρέβος*, a whirling round, top.—R. *στρεβίω*.

*Στρογγύλος*, round;—well-rounded, neat, terse.—Allied to *Στραγγεῖν*, 'to twist, wind,' Ldd., and *Στραγγός*, twisted.

*Στρομβός*, 'a body rounded or spun round, a top;—snail-shell;—whirlwind; pine-cone;—spindle.' Ldd.—Like *Στρέβος*.

*Στρουθός*, a small bird as a sparrow. 'Ο μέγας στρουθός was the *avis-struthia* or *ostrich*.—I believe from *στρώω*, as *Passer* from *Pando*, *Passum*: *Strewed* (passim) everywhere about the ground, i.e. common. Hence Pope says, And envies every *struthio* that he sees. See Matth. x. 29, 31. Compare *Στρατός*.

*Στροφάλυγξ*, whirl, whirlwind, orbit, hinge;—*Στροφή*, turning round of the Chorus to the audience;—*Στροφέειν*, twisted chord;—*Στρόβρυγξ*, vertebra, pivot,

cock of a pipe;—*Στρόφιον*, a band;—*Στρόφος*, cord, girdle, braid; &c.—All from *στρέφω*, *εστρέφω*.

*Στρυμνίας*, a violent wind from the *Strymon* in Thrace.

*Στρυφνός*, as *Στρίφνός*, stiff;—stiff in temper, harsh, austere;—harsh in taste, rough, astringent.

*Στρώμα*, what is *strewed* or *strawn*, or spread out to lie on, mattress, couch;—covering for a bed, coverlet;—' plur. patchwork, such as these coverlets were often made of;—hence the name of a miscellaneous volume;—also piles for laying bridges on.' Ldd.—R. *στορέω*, †*στρώω*, to *strew*. *Stratus* lectus, *strata*.

*Στρωτήρες*, 'the rafters laid upon the bearing beam;—the laths nailed across the rafters.' Ldd.—Above.

*Στρωφώω*, to turn;—midd. to turn up and down in a place, keep turning in it, and so abiding in it, as Lat. 'versor,' 'conversor,' 'conversant.'—R. *στρέφω*, *εστρέφω*.

*Στυγέω*, to hate;—to make hateful and horrid.—R. *στύω*, to stand stiff i.e. with horror at, to stand amazed. *Στύω* is mentioned by the Gramm. Vett. See *Στύφος*.

*Στύλος*, as *Στήλη*, a pillar, column, support;—a *stylos* for writing with, whence *style*.—R. *στύω*, †*στώω*, to stand erect.

*Στύξ*, g. *στυγός*, the river *Styx*; prop. the Hateful or Hated, and used for hatred, abomination. Also a fatally cold well in Arcadia: hence Αἱ *Στύγες*, piercing frosts. As horrid: R. *στυγέω*.

*Στύπη*, *Στύπη*, tow, *stappa*.—'Compressed chiefly of the rind next the stalk of hemp or flax, hence R. *στύπος*. Others from *στέλλω*, [στύφω], as used in *stuffing*.' Dnn.

*Στύπος*, *stipes*, a stem, stalk, stock, stump, stake, stick.

—Like *Στύλος*, from a stake standing straight and erect. (2) Dnn. says: 'R. *στύφω*, akin to *στέλλω*.'

*Στυρακίζω*, to stab with a

*Στυράξ*, the spike at the butt-end of a spear-shaft.—Ldd. allies it to *Στόρυξ*, a spike. We may add *Στορύνη*. (2) Scheid from *στύω*, †*στώω*, *sto*: As making the shaft stand firm in the ground.

*Στυφέλλω*, to treat harshly, roughly:—From

*Στυφέλλος*, *Στυφλός*, close, solid, hard, rough;—rough to the taste, astringent, sour;—harsh, severe.—See *Στύφος*.

*Στυφοκόπος*, soft for *Στυπο-κόπος*, *κόππων* striking with a *στύπος* stick: Ldd.

*Στύφος*, to constrict, condense;—to be astringent;—to steep wool in an astringent mixture;—to have a sour taste, (make astringent).—Akin to *Στείφω*. R. *στύω*, akin to *στώω*, Hemst.' Dnn. *Sto*, *con-sto*. 'Gelu Flumina con-stiterint acuto.' (2) Our *stuff*, stiff, so Dnn. *Stif*, Sax. *stuf*, Swed., *stifur*, Icel.

*Στύω*, tenting laboro: = †*στώω*, *sto*, erectus. 'R. *ίστημι*.' Dnn.

*Στωικός*: In *Στώα*.

*Στωμίλος*, active with the *στόμα* mouth, loquacious, fluent.

ΣΥ, ΤΥ, *Tu, Thu Sax., du Dutch, and our thou.* — Q. — Is it possible that Σὺ can be allied to Σύν? As it always supposes one present WITH another. So Νυν and Νυ. We find τὸΝη for ΣΥ or ΤΥ.

Σύβαξ, lustful, ruttish, in the manner *suvs* of a hog: σύβαξ. So Lat. *subare*.

Συβαρίω, to live like the luxurious people of *Sybaris* in Italy.

Συθήνη, a flute-case. — Jones and Mrt. from σὺς, *suvs*: 'As made of hog's skin.' †Συτήνη, *sythēnē*, as σύβαξ. Συηνός, swinish, is found.

Σύκον, a wart, and hemorrhoidal tumor or piles. — So called from ΣΥΚΟΝ, a fig.

Συκο-φάντης, 'an informer against persons exporting figs from Attica, or plundering sacred fig-trees; — informer, false accuser; — also, a false adviser.' Ldd. Hence our *Sycophant*. — R. σύκον, *phaino* πέφανται.

ΣΥΚΚΟΣ, *soccus*, a sock, 'socc Sax., socke Teut., socker Icel., a very ancient and Phrygian word: See Wachter and Serenius.' Todd. 'A Phrygian shoe' Hesych.

Συλάω, to strip off, drag off, plunder, pillage. — Here Λ and Π agree, as in γλάφω, γράφω; κλέβω, κρίβω; and συλάω is allied to σύρω, to pull, drag along, &c. (2) R. σύω, σύω, 'to chase, drive away', (Dnn.) Then σύλω, συλάω. (3) 'Hebr. *sel*, to strip off.' Wr.

Συλλαβή, a *syllable*; from λαβή: i.e. where two or more letters are taken *σύν* together.

ΣΥΝ, ΕΤΝ, with, along with, together with, in conformity with. — Jamieson allies it to Goth. *sam*.

Σύν-εσις, the power of putting together ideas, comprehension, apprehension, judgment, understanding. — R. ἵημι, ἴξω, ἔσω: as Com-mitto, to join.

Συν-ετός, understanding, sagacious; — easy to be understood. — R. ἴξω, ἔται, as in the last.

Συν-ἡμιον, put or joined together, united; — a companion. — R. ἴξω, ἡμαι, as above.

Συνωρίς, a pair, mate. — For συν-ωρίς, from ἀείρω, ἄωρα, as εἶρω, to join.

Συμβαῖναλος, belonging to a pig-ety. — R. σὺς, *suvs*, βαυβάω to fall asleep.

Σύρρη, Τύρρα, *turba*, a noise, row: 'the same sense as Σύρμα, Συρμός, Σύρφαξ. Compare Συρφετός. R. σύρω.' Dnn.

Σύργη, any pipe or tube, our *syringe*; — a shepherd's pipe, whence Hemsterh. from *σύρω*, 'from the prolonged notes of the pipe:' — or from a common pipe drawing water along. — Also a whistle, and the mouth-piece of it: — 'anything like a pipe, a spear-case: — box or hole in the nave of a wheel: — hollow part of a hinge; — vein, artery; — a fistula; — a mine, vault, covered gallery or cloister.' Ldd. (2) 'Or from Hebr. *serek*, to hiss, whistle.' Wr.

Συρίω, to pipe or whistle; — to whistle at, hiss at. Lucretius has 'calamorum sibilus.' — Above.

Σύρμα, a robe with a long drawing train. R. σύρω, σέσωμαι.

Συρμαία, an emetic, as Συρμός. 'They compounded it, says Erotian, of the juice of the radish and salt-water; hence the radish itself is called Συρμαία.' Ldd. Some think it *Egyptian*. (New Steph. Vol. 1.)

Συρμός, track of meteors; trail of a serpent: — a drawing off from the stomach, vomiting, emetic. — See Σύρμα.

Σύρτης, a rope to draw with. — R. σύρω.

Σύρτις, the *Syrtis* on the African coast, banks of drifted sand. The waves there, says Sall., 'trahunt limum et arenam.' Avienus: 'Latè trahit æquora Syrtis'. R. σύρω, σέσωμαι.

Συρφετός, what is drawn or swept together, as Σύρτις, rubbish, litter, dregs, filth; — a huddled together, confused mob, as Σύρρη, refuse of the people. So Σύρφαξ. — From

Σύρω, to draw, drag, force or sweep away. — Allied to Σαίρω, to sweep, and Σεύω, Σύω, ἔσω, to urge forward. So ΣΥΡΩ, ΠΥΡΩ. (2) 'Hebr. *soor*, to turn aside, remove.' Wr.

Σύς, g. *suvs*, *sus*, *suis*, *sow*, hog, boar, pig. — 'R. σύμαι, ἔσω, to move impetuously, prop. of the wild sort.' Damini. 'Ορημνικὸν γὰρ τὸ ζῶον, says Et. M.

Σύφαρ, the cast-off skin of a serpent, or shell of a fish; — a wrinkled skin: — an old man. — Scheide well suggests *σπέρ, Super*: The over skin. Φ, as σΠόγγος, σΦόγγος; ἀσΠέραγος, ἀσΦάραγος. The Gothic *UFAR*, 'over,' curiously agrees.

Συφός, Συφός, pig-sty. — R. σὺς, *suvs*, *syfés*.

Συχνός, thick, crowded, numerous, many, much, long. — R. σύω, σένκα, σείωμαι, to hurry, rush on (in crowds). (2) R. συν-εχής, continuous: ἰσχυγής: transp. ἰσυχνής.

Σύω: in Σέω. — Another (supposed) Σύω see in Κασσίνω.

Σφαγή, slaughter; — the throat, the part cut open when animals are slaughtered. R. σφάζω, ἔσφαγον. And Σφαγεῖον, a bowl for catching the blood of sacrifices.

Σφάγιον, a victim. — Above.

Σφαδάω, to struggle, plunge, writhe. — Aspir. from Σπαδάω, (as σΠόγγος, σΦόγγος,) from σπάω, σπάδην, whence Σπασμός, like Σφαδασμός, convulsion: — allied to Σπαίρω, to gasp, struggle *spasmodically*.

Σφάζω, to slay, slaughter. — As Σφικρός for Μικρός, so Σφάω for ἴφάω from ἴφάω, to kill, as ἀρε-φάτος, slain in war, πεφάσθαι, to be killed, &c. The Σ is confirmed by δια-Σφάζε, any opening.

Σφαῖρα, a ball; — *sphæra*, a sphere, globe; — 'a weapon of boxers, prob. an iron ball worn with padded covers.' Ldd. — 'Obviously akin to Σφαίρα.' Dnn. R. σπάω. Eustath. well: 'διὰ τὸ συν-ε-σπ-ά-σθαι, συν-εστράφω εἰς ἐαυτήν.'

Σφαίρεψ, a Spartan youth between an ephēbus and a man, 'prob. from his then beginning to wear the boxing-gloves, or play at foot-ball.' Ldd. — Above.

Σφάκελλος, Φάκελλος, Φάκελος, a bundle, fagot. —



For Σφακελος, as Φ in σφαῖρα. R. σπῶν, (as Ψῶν, Ψαῖς.) i.e. *su-spῶn*, to draw together. See Next. (2) Mrt. from Lat. *fuscia*.

Σφακελος, like Σφαδασμός, spasm, convulsion; — convulsive fury. R. σπῶν, *ἐσπῶκα*, ἰσπακελος. Also, (consequent) mortification, the highest state of gangrene, and so rot in a tree's root.

Σφάλω, to upset, make to fall, throw down, trip up; — disappoint the expectations of, deceive, *fallo*. — As σπύργος and σφύργος, for σπῶλλω, and this for Πῶλλω, as Μικρός, Σικκρός: 'To move or shake from its place', explains Dnn. The Σ disappears in Φηλώ. (2) R. σπῶν, as Ψῶν, Ψάλλω, to drag (aside). Compare Σφαδᾶζω. (3) Our *fall*, Germ. *fallen*. (4) 'Chald. *schephal*, (*schphal*), prosterni': Mrt.

Σφάραγος, a bursting with a noise, cracking, crackling: — Σφαραγίζω, to stir up as dust with a noise: — Σφαραγίσμαι, to burst; — to be ready to burst, teem, as Σπαραγῶ, to which it is allied. — R. σπαρασσω, ἐσπαραγῶ, to rend, cleave. Φ, as ἀσφάραγος. (2) 'The Gramm. Vett. from φέρυγξ, the throat, [or ἀσφάραγος]. Most prob. allied to Σπαραγῶ': Dnn.

ΣΦΕ, ΨΕ, him, her; — them, as also Σφᾶς. — Q? Σφεδᾶνός, Σφοδρός, vehement, violent, eager. — Aspir. for Σφεδᾶνός, Σποδρός, from σπεινῶ, σπουδή. So σπύργος and σφύργος.

Σφέλας, 'a hollow wooden body': allied to Σπέος, a cave, and Σπήλαιον: Dnn. For Σπέλας, as σΠόγγος, σΠόγγος.

Σφέλας, 'a joint-stool, low form or bench, rower's bench': Dnn. This is 'a hollow wooden body', as above.

Σφενδόνη, a sling for throwing stones or bullets; — the stone or bullet; — bezil of a ring to receive a stone, as Lat. *funda*; — bandage in form of a sling; — a head-band; — an elliptical figure; — arched way. — Allied to Σφεδᾶνός, vehement, Σφοδρά, and Σφόνδυλος.

Σφέτερος, his, their, — thy, your, and even 'our'. — R. σφέ, as 'Ημέτερος.

Σφηκίσκος, a piece of wood pointed like a wasp's sting, pointed stake, pile for building. — And

Σφηκῶς, to pinch in at the waist, in the manner of a wasp; — bind tight, make narrow.

Σφήν, a wedge, cone. And Σφήνω, to cleave with a wedge, which shows the deriv. from φαίνω, ἔφηναι, (Σ, as Σικκρός.) from 'the old word φᾶω, φᾶζω, σφᾶζω, cædo', (Valck.). Compare Δια-σφᾶξ, an opening. — 'Akin to Σφίγγω, Σφῆξ, Σφηνῶν': Dnn. See

Σφῆξ, σφηκός, a wasp. — 'Damm derives Dor. σφᾶξ from σφᾶζω, ζω, [compare Δια-σφᾶξ,] from its appearing cut in the middle. Others from σφίγγω': Dnn. — Or from σπᾶω, *su-sπᾶω*: Contracted: — for σπῆξ. 'In the middle they are very slender': Valck. Both the

Σφίγγα, penuriousness. — And

Σφιγγίον, a band, bracelet. — From

Σφιγγω, ζω, to bind tight, squeeze, shut close,

straiten, narrow in. — Bp. Blomf. from σφῆνα ζγω, σφῆν' γω: 'To drive a wedge in. — But better allied to Φυμός, which see. Σ as Σικκρός, and disappears in Lat. *figo*. ΓΓ: compare φῆΓος.

Σφίγξ, the *Sphinx*, 'prop. the Throttler': Ldd. — Above.

Σφίδη, a gut: — cat-gut. — Prob. for σπιδη, allied to σπιδῖος, *long*: 'The long pipe from the stomach to the vent,' (Dr. J.)

Σφοδρός: in Σφεδᾶνός.

Σφόνδυλος, like Σπόνδυλος, a vertebre, joint; — 'any round body, as Verticillus, the round weight which whirls the spindle; — a round stone, voting pebble; — head of an artichoke; then gen. the whorl of a plant': Ldd.

Σφράγῖς, a seal-ring, signet; — impression, mark, spot. — Σ as Σικκρός. Φράσσω, πέφράγα, φράγῖς, σφράγῖς: Enclosing, securing. Σφραγίσαι, φυλάσσει, Eurip.

Σφργῶ, to be full and swelling like udders, plump and in good health; — swell with pride; — swell with desire. — R. φρίσσω, πέφριγα, φρίγῖς, ρίγῖς, *rigeo*: To shudder, quiver. Σ as Σικκρός. — Dnn. allies it to Σπαργῶς and Σφαραγῶν.

Σφύω, ζω, to beat, thrill, throb, palpitate. — 'Akin to Σφαδᾶζω, Σφάκελος': Dnn. As Σφύρα is allied to Σφαῖρα, and Σπυρός to Σπείρα, so Σφύζω to Σπᾶω, Σπασμός, whence Σφαδᾶζω. (2) Allied to Φυσᾶω.

Σφύρα, a hammer, — mallet. — 'Akin to Σφαῖρα, *sphaera*: from its rounded head': Ldd. and Dnn. See σπῆρας, σπῆρις.

Σφυρός, the ankle, is compared to Σφύρα above, and to Σφαῖρα: the notion of roundness being common to them all. And they all compare Malleus, a hammer, and Malleolus, an ankle.

Σχαδών, the cell of a honey-comb, and the honey-comb itself, from the divisions and separations. R. σχάζω 1, *ἐσχάδων*: — 'the maggot of bees, but more prob. the cells in which they are deposited': Dnn. — Or from χαυδάνε, *ἐχάδων*, to contain. Σ as Σικκρός.

Σχάζω, δᾶω, to scurry, cut open, divide, separate. And Σχασμός, a scarrying i.e. opening; both allied to Χασμός, a *chasm* i.e. opening.

Σχάζω, to let go, let fall, drop; — cease from; — to let a joint go and then pull it back again, set it by a wrench: — bring the hand back to its former position': Ldd. — As Σικκρός. For ἵχάζω, allied to χαλᾶω: and to ἵχᾶω, χάσμα: For to cause to retire or let go is to make a *chasm* or gap. (2) 'Σχέω, Σχέθω, Σχᾶω, Σχάζω, Σχάθω, the same sense as ἔχω: Damm': Dnn. For σχάζω is not only 'to let fall', but 'to check, hold back, withhold': (Ldd.)

Σχαλῖς, 'a ladder, *scala*: — a forked stake for supporting hunting-nets: — a two-pronged mattock': Dnn. — The sense of 'forked stake' is compared by Lenn. to Σχᾶω, (See in Σχάζω,) Σχέω, to hold up. And so may the sense of 'ladder' be. But the other sense of 'mattock' points the whole Root to σχάζω, to lay open.

Then as to 'ladder,' Ldd. says: 'a forked stick used as a ladder.' Or called from the *χάσματα* holes between.

*Σχαστήρια*, 'a rope for letting down; — rope running round a pulley, — the pulley itself.' Ldd. — *Ρ. σχάζω, ἔσχασται*.

*Σχάω*, the same as *Σχάζω*.

*Σχέτη*, 'a tablet, leaf; prob. borrowed from the Lat. *schēda*.' Ldd. And this perh. from *σχίδη*, cleft wood.

*Σχέτην*, gently, thoughtfully. — *Ρ. σχέω*, to hold, hold back.

*Σχεδία*, a light raft, boat, scaffold or bridge made on the sudden. See *Σχέδιος*. — Also, a cramp or holdfast: from *†σχέω*, to hold. Compare *Σχεδόν*.

*Σχεδιάζω*, to do a thing in a hurry. — See *Σχεδία* and *Σχέδιος*.

*Σχέδιος*, close, hand to hand, of a flight: sudden, i.e. close in point of time to something else. — From

*Σχέδον*, near, hard by; — nearly, all but, almost; — near the truth, perhaps. — *Ρ. σχέω*, to hold on, to be contiguous, as *ἔχουμαι*. So *Ἀμ-φάδον* from *†φάω*.

*Σχέω*, to hold or have, hold back, as *†σχέω*.

*Σχελίσ*, the same as *Σκελίσ*.

*Σχενδύλα*, 'perh. a pair of pincers or tongs, from *σχέιν*, to take hold of.' Ldd. — *†Ρ. σχέω, σχέτην, σχένδύλα, σχένδύλα, as μαλθόδων*.

*Σχερός*, used in *ἐν σχερῶ*, in a continuous line, uninterrupted. — *Ρ. †σχέω*, as *Teneo*, *Con-tineo*, *Continuus*.

*Σχέτιλος*, holding up, enduring, resolute; — much-suffering, wretched; — hardy, hard-hearted, cruel, a 'wretch.' — *Ρ. †σχέω, ἔσχεται*.

*†Σχέω*, to hold. — *Ρ. ἔχω, †έσχω, †έσχεω, σχέω*. "*ἔσχω*" is common.

*Σχημα*, from *†σχέω, ἔσχημαι*: Lat. quo more res se habent, habitus; — form, figure, manner, condition; — outward form or appearance; — And *Σχηματίζω*, to form, fashion: midd. to make outside show, appear, feign.

*Σχίδη*, -αξ, *Σχίζα*, a cleft piece of wood, a splinter, *scindula*: — a torch, — arrow, — cleft, gap. — From

*Σχίζω, sciNdo*: to split, cleave, divide. — *Σ* as *Σμυκρός*. 'Allied to *Κέω, Κείω, Κεάζω, Σχάζω*. Germ. *scheiden* [Note a. 2. *ἐσχίδων*].' Dnn. So *Κείρω*. '*Ρ. χάω, χαινω*, to open.' Lenn.

*Σχωδάμιος, Σκινδ*, = *σχίδη*.

*Σχίσμα*, a cleft, division, *schism*. — *Ρ. σχίζω*.

*Σχοίνος*, a rush; — rush-rope, rush-basket; — land-measure taken by a rope, 'Fr. corde de bois.' Dnn. — *Ρ. σχέω, ἔσχοα, σχοίνος*: As holding or tying things together. So *Jungo*, *†Jungicus*, *Juncus*.

*Σχολή*, relaxation, leisure; spare time; esp. for philosophical or literary pursuits, (as *Vacare* is 'to have leisure for, hence attend to, occupy ourselves in,') — place for such, *schola*, a *school*, Lat. *ludus*. Cic.:

'Dionysius Corinthi dicitur *LUDUM* aperuisse.' — *Ρ. †σχέω, ἔσχοα*: To hold back, remit, relax.

*Σχολῶ*, slowly, with difficulty, hardly, not at all, 'viz et ne vix quidem.' — Above.

*Σχόλιον*, a learned inquiry or comment, a *scholium*. *Ρ. σχολή*.

*Σχῆρος*, = *χῆρ*, *χῆρος*. T: see *σμῆρ*.

*Σώζω*, to make safe or sound, save, preserve. — *Ρ. σώω, σωίζω, σώω*. So *σώω*.

*Σωκίω*, to have strength or power, am able to do. — From

*Σώκος*, stout, strong: allied to *Σῶος*, sound, whole.

*Σωλήν*, a channel, pipe, gutter, — syringe; — fold in a garment; — grooved tile; — 'a shell-fish, perh. like the razor-fish. — Said to come from *Ἀβλός*.' Ldd. Then *Ἰλός*, as *Ἀτλαξ* and *Ἰπλαξ*, a furrow: *caUdex*, *cOdex*; then aspirated *Ἰλός* and *Σωλός*, as *Ἄλός*, *Salis*. (2) *Ρ. σελίς*, space between lines in writing and benches in rowing. As *δεμυ, δῆμα*: *ἀρῆγω, ἀρῆγός*.

*Σῶμα*, the body, in Homer a dead body; — a person, a freeman, but esp. a slave, as *Ovid* uses *Corpora*. — Plato did not suppose that *Σῶμα* originally signified a dead body, for he derived it from *σώζω, στέωμαι* (as *σέσωται* in *σάρτη*): The case or casket preserving the inner soul or spirit. Death of course cuts short that office. 'They found him dead, An empty casket, where the jewel life Was robb'd and ta'en away.' Shakspeare. So *Hawker*: 'When the hour cometh that the casket in which that precious jewel my soul now dwells, is opened for the soul to take her departure', &c. See *Σκῆνος*, the body. (2) As *Σῶος* is the same as *Σῶος*, so *Σῶμα* for *Σῶμα*, as girding round and enclosing the interior. Dr. J. explains to Gird (inter alia) 'to cover round, enclose, encircle.' See spec. on *Κόμβος*. (3) *Ρ. ζῶς*, living: A living body. Or *σῶς*, sound, 'integer.'

*Σῶος, Σῶς, σωπες*, safe and sound, = *σῶος, saNus*.

*Σωπάω*, for *Σωπῶω*.

*Σωράκος*, a chest, barrow, basket, in which a *Σωρός* heap of things is placed or carried.

*Σωρίτης*, a syllogism, *cumulative* argument. — From *Σωρός*, a heap, pile. — As *ἀσσωα, ἀσῶγω; ἀρῆγω, ἀρῆγός; βᾶσσω, ἐβῶγω; so Σωρός* from *σαίρω, σείσσω, σείσσω*, to sweep: Sweepings.

*Σῶς*: for *Σῶος* or *Σῶος*.

*Σῶστρον*, a reward for saving a life. — *Ρ. σώζω, σέσωσται*.

*Σῶτρον*, the wooden circuit of a wheel, felloe. — 'Schneid. from *σύνιμαι*, to move rapidly. Others more prob. from *σῶς*, entire: the felloe forming one with the cartwheel, as still in Russia and Poland.' Dnn. Or as keeping and securing the whole: much the same as *Σωτήρ*.

*Σῶφρων*, opposed to *Ἄφρων*. *Ρ. σῶς, φρονῶ*.

*Σῶχω*, soft for *Ψάχω*.

*Σῶω*, the same as *Σῶω*.

## T.

Ταβλίζω, to play at Τάβλαι tables or dice: the Lat. *tabula*. *Tabula* being for *tanibula* from τανὺς as in τανύ-γλασσοs.

Ταγγή, rancidity:—rancorous tumor.—‘perb. from τήκω [‘to become decayed, perish’: Dnn.]: Mrt. Τήκω, τήξω, ἔταλον, as in τήγγων, τήγγωνον. ΓΤ as φήΓΓος. Τάγγων, like Τήγγωνον.

Τάγος, a general, chief.—R. τάσσω, τέταγα. Ταῖα, a band, fillet;—streamer;—strip or tongue of land,—tapeworm;—a long thin fish.—R. τραινω, τιταίνω, τείνω.

†Ταῖνω: See Τείνω.

Τάλαντον, a balance;—a certain weight, *talentum*, a *talent*. So Pendo, Pondo, a Pound.—R. †ταλδω, τλάω.

Ταλαῖς, Τάλας, Ταλαίπυρος, enduring toils or evils, miserable.—R. †ταλδω. So Τάλασις is endurance. See for πυρος on †Παθίω.

Τάλαρος, a basket, cage.—R. †ταλδω: ‘That which bears or holds’: Ldd.

Τάλας: in Ταλαῖς.

Ταλασία, wool-spinning.—R. †ταλδω, †ταλδωσω, whence Τάλαντον a weight: ‘The weighing out of wool to be spun’: Ldd. As Pensum from Pendo.

†Ταλδω, Τλδω, Τλῆμι, ἐτάλασα, to bear up, sustain, endure. ‘Bear to do, notwithstanding danger or shame or pride or grief or pity’: Bp. Monk: have the heart to do good or bad.—With †Ταλδω are connected τελαμών, τολμῆς, τόλλο, τόλορο: so that these words seem allied to Τέλλω, Ἄνα-τέλλω, to cause to rise up, to bear up. (2) R. †τδω, †τῆω, τείνω, ἀνα-τείνω, ‘to hold up, lift, raise, elevate,’ (Dnn.) As †βδω, βάλλω, βίλος, †βολέω; Ψδω, Ψάλλω. (3) ‘Chald. *tal*, tolle’: Mrt.

Τάλις, a marriageable maiden.—‘Prob. from Θῆλυς, (δάλις), a female. Some connect it with the Syriac TALITHA.’ Ldd. ‘damsel,’ in Mark 5. 41. Or allied to Ταλασία: A spinster.

Ταμία, distributor of stores and victuals, dispenser, manager, steward. R. τάμνω, ταμῶ, to cut up, divide. So Ταμείον and Ταμείον is a storehouse, magazine.

Τάμιος, runnet, ‘the concentered milk in the stomachs of sucking quadrupeds;—and not only the runnet, but the stomach curdles milk. The common method is to take the inner membrane of a calf’s stomach,’ &c. Enc. Br. Hence from ταμῶ, to cut out. As Τάμια.

Τάμνω, τέμνω, to cut cut asunder, cut through, &c.—Allied to †δδω, δαίω, to divide. †τέω is called by Dunb. ‘the attenuated form of †δδω, δαίω.’ So δέμω from δέω in another sense. (2) ‘Hebr. *dam*, succido:’ Mrt.

Τάν or Τῶν, ὦ τάν or ὦ τῶν, Sir, or Friend. ‘Some write ὦ τάν, as Voc. of ἐτάν, (ἑτης companion), as

Μεγιστάν; some ὦ τ’αν, as Voc. of ἑτης. Passow makes it = τῆνος, (τάνος,) as Ὀδρος, This man here: or = τύνη, τύν, (O you!)’: Ldd.

Τάναγρος, a copper kettle. Made, says Ldd., in the city of Tanagra in Boeotia.—(Only in J. Pollux.)

Ταναῖς, stretched out, long, slim.—R. ταῖνω, τανῶ, τεῖνω; tenuis, thin.

Ταυθαρίζω, only in Ammonius, and seems put for Ταυταρίζω, a corruption of

Τανταλίζω, ‘like Ταλαντίζω, to move to and fro like a Τάλαντον scale. Allied to *Tantalus*, in relation to the story of his hanging balanced over water:’ Ldd. But Ταυταλίζω may be a mere transp. of Ταλαντίζω.

Τανῶς, the same as Ταῖνω, τανῶ.

Τάξις, arrangement, array, squadron, band;—assessment of tribute, *tax*;—position, order, rank.—R. τάσσω, ξω.

Ταπεινός, low on the δῶπος ground, for Δαπεινός; as Humil, Humilis. Or low like a τάπης carpet. See on †δῶπος. Comp. ὁΡΕΙΝΟΣ.

Τάπης, Τάπις, Δάπις, a carpet, rug, *tapes*, *tapetum*, *tapestry*: carpet as placed on the †δῶπος ground.

Ταραστίνω, a fine garment of a Tarentine woman.

Ταραξίς, Ταραχή, confusion: from

Ταράσσω, ξω, to stir up, trouble, disturb, agitate;—alarm, confound.—R. τείρω, ἔταρον, to molest, distress. Τάρβος, terror, alarm, fear: allied to Ταράσσω.

Ταργάνη, Σαργάνη, plaited work, cord, basket.—R. ταργαίνω, ταργανῶ, explained by Hesychius ΤΑΡάσσω, to jumble up; here to jumble together, intermix. Called also ΤΑΡάνη. (2) ‘Syr. *serig*, a net:’ Dahler.

Τάργανον, bad wine, vinegar.—‘Perh. from [ταργαίνω =] ταράσσω: Thick troubled liquor. As οἶνος τεταργανωμένος, thick wine:’ Ldd.

Τάρες, for Τέτταρες.

Τάριχος, what is preserved, embalmed, as a mummy;—what is salted, dried, smoked, as fish.—‘R. τείρω, [as ΤΑΡάσσω,] to dry: Dried meat:’ Mrt. and Greg. ‘R. τείρω or τέρωσιν:’ Schrev. ‘Some derive Τέρωσιν from τείρω, τέρω, to rub, i.e. wipe dry:’ Dnn.

Ταρμύσσω, to frighten.—As Τάρβος, Ταρβέζω.

Ταρπάνη, Τάρπη, as Ταργάνη.

Τάρροδος: See in Ἐπιτάροδος.

Τάρσος, Τάρρος, Τερσιά, a hurdle or crate for drying cheeses on;—mat, basket;—anything in a broad form like that of a hurdle, as the broad part of an oar, the flat of the foot, the *tarsus*;—the flat of the wing when stretched out.—From

Τέρσσομαι, to dry, dry up, allied to Θέρω, δέρω, and to Τεργω, *tersi*. All connected with Τείρω. See in Τάριχος.

Τάρταρος, Tartarus, Hell.—Many from ταράττω.

Better from *τείρω*, *τέταρται*, 'to oppress, distress, torment', (Dnn.) See 'Α-τάρηρος. (2) 'Some, as Passow, make it imitative of shuddering through terror': Dnn.: *ταρ ταρ*.

*Τάρρος*, thickness, closeness. — R. *τρίρω*, *ετραφον*, *εταφρον*, to coagulate. See *Τραφερός*.

*Ταρχύω*, to enbalm. — R. *τάριχτος*, *ταριχείω*.

*Τάσσω*, *ζω*, draw up in line, put in order, arrange; — order, enjoin, command, as *Paro*, *Impero*: — midd. arrange or agree with another. — R. *τρώω*, *τρώω*, *τείνω*, *τενδο*, to stretch out. As *Θάω*, *Θάσσω*.

*Τάτα*, = *τέττα*.

*TAT*, the letter T: — Hebr. *תאט*.

*Ταύλη*, = *τάβλα*, the Lat. *Tabula*. As *ναΤλα*, *νάβλα*. See *Ταβλίζω*.

*Ταυρία*, a bull's hide; — anything made of it, as a scourge, whip, — drum. — From

*ΤΑΥΡΟΣ*, a bull. — The Syriac and Arabic *TAUR*. *Ταύρος*, spatium inter scrotum et anum: et pro *Πέος*. Pro *ταύρος* à *τάω*, *τείνω*: Extensum, protensum aliquid.

*Τάφος*, a tomb. — R. *θάπτω*, *εταφον*, to bury.

*Τάφος*, wonder: allied to *Θάμβος* and *Θήπω*. 'R. *θάσσω*': Dnn.

*Τάφος*, allied to *Τάφος* a tomb, grave, — and means a ditch, trench.

*Τάχα*, quickly. R. *ταχύς*. Also 'readily, easily': Dnn.: and this sense seems to have led to that of 'perhaps, probably,' i.e. it may readily and easily follow or be believed. Often joined with *ίσως*, perhaps: *Τάχα δ' αν ισως ουκ εθέλοι*, Aristotle.

*Ταχύς*, swift. — R. *τρώω*, *τέτακα*, *τείνω*, *τενδο*, *in-ten-do* (cursum). *Τέτατο δρόμος*. Hom. *So Ταύροτο* Il. x. 375, 'perniciter currebant', Cl. And *Τιταίνετον*, ψ. 403. Observe our *in-tense*, *in-tensity*. (2) Dnn. from *δέω*, to run.

*ΤΑΩ*, *ΤΤΕΩ*, *ΤΙΩ*, *ΤΤΩ*, *ΤΤΩ*, *ΤΤΩ*, Primitive words, to stretch out, like *Ψάω*, *Ψέω*, *Ψύω*, *Ψόω*, *Ψύω*. *Τάω* is acknowledged by Eustath., and produced *Τάω*: *ΤΤέω* produced *Τείνω*: *ΤΤέω* is asserted by Heyne, Pind. P. 4. 43.

*Ταῶς*, *Ταῶν*, a peacock. — R. *τάω*: As expanding the tail. 'Picta pandunt spectacula caudā', Hor.

*Τε*, and. — Dnnb. from *δέω*, to bind, as *Δέ* is often used for *Τε*. — Better from *τρώω*, *τείνω*, to extend. An adverb of extension: 'Peter AND John.'

*Τέγγω*, *tingo*, to tinge, wet, wash, soften. — Allied to *δένω*, to wet: compare *κάδγω*, *φίγω*, *φίγω*. — 'Allied closely to *τήνω*, and both from *τρώω*, *τρώω*, [to expand]. Germ. *tünchen*': Dnn.

*Τέγος*, a covering, roof; — covered part of a house, hall, room, chamber; — vault; — place for prostitutes. — R. *στέγω*, Lat. *tego*. (2) 'Heb. *tech*, to overlay': Wr.

*Τεθμός*, as *Θεσμός*, a law, custom. — R. *θδέω*, *έτέθην*, *τίθω*, 'lay down a law', 'ponere leges'. — Same as *Θνήσκω*.

*τεττω*, straining to evacuate. — From.

*Τείνω*, to stretch, stretch out. — R. *τρώω*, *τρώω*, as *τρώω*, *κρείνω*.

*Τείρος*, a wonder, like *Τέρας*: *Τείρεα*, stars, 'wonderful things.' As the Song: 'Little star, How I wonder what you are.'

*Τείρω*, *tero*, to rub, rub or wear away. wear out, harass, afflict. — Allied to *δέρω*, from *τρώω* = *τρώω*, *δαίω*, and to *τέμνω*. 'Τέω is the attenuated form of *δέω*': Dnnb. *Τείρω*, as *Θείρω*, 'Άγείρω', 'Ίμείρω'. (2) Compare our *Tire*. (3) 'Chald. *thera*, destruo': Mrt. 'Hebr. *tereh*, to weary': Wr.

*Τείχος*, a wall, fortified city, fort. — From obs. *τρέκω*, whence *τέκτων*, a builder, *archi-lect*. Allied to *τεύχω*, *Τοίχος*. *Τείχω* is, generally to produce, create, invent. See *τέκτων*. (2) 'Hebr. *deek*, a battery': Wr.

*Τεκμαίρομαι*, to conjecture from certain signs, judge likely; — mark out a line of conduct for myself, determine, intend; — mark out a line of conduct to others, appoint, enjoin, ordain. — From

*τέκμαρ*, *Τεκμήριον*, *τέκμαρ*, well derived by Parkh. from *τρώω* or *τρώω*. *τρώω*, *δείκνυμι*, to show forth: A sure mark, sign or token, a proof, pledge. Also, a constellation in the heavens, which was a sign in foretelling events: — also, a mark or boundary shown and declared, a goal or end. T for Δ, as *Δαίδα*, *Teda*. (2) R. *τρώω*, to bring forth, i.e. bring to light: A sign which brings to light what is coming. (3) 'Hebr. *legmer*, end': Wr.

*τέκνον*, *τέκος*, an offspring, child. — R. *τρώω*. Homer: 'H τέκε τέκνα.

*τέκτων*, a craftsman, carpenter, builder, *archi-lect*, planner: which last seems the original, from *τρώω*, to bring to light, produce. See *τρώω* and *τέχος*.

*τρώω*, *τρώω*, *τρώω*, *τρώω*, *τρώω*, to bring forth, beget, produce: much as *τρώω*, *τρώω*, *τρώω*. *τρώω*. — *τρώω* seems the same as *τρώω*, *τρώω*, 'to show, make appear, betray to view', (Dnn.) See on *τέκμαρ*.

*Τελαμών*, a belt, band, strap, bandage. — As *Βάλλω*, *βέλω*, so for *Τελαμών*, from *τάλω*: 'For bearing or supporting anything': Ldd. Comp. *κτελμων*, *πτελμων*.

*Τελέω*, to end in being, come to be, become, am. — R. *τέλος*.

*τέλειος*, perfect, complete, absolute, accomplished; — act. making complete; — the last. — R. *τέλος*.

*Τελετή*, religious rite, *τέλος*.

*Τελευτή*, end; *Τελευτώω*, to end; *Τελευταίος*, the last. — R. *τέλος*.

*τέλω*, to finish, accomplish; — pay a *τέλος*, tax, toll, duty, &c.; — to be reckoned in a *τέλος* class of citizens, to belong to it; — to consecrate, initiate: See the end of *τέλος* 2.

*τέλως*, a tax, toll, debt. — R. *τέλος*.

*τέλλω*, much as *Τελέω*, to end in being, come to be, turn out at last, come forth, rise as the sun. (2) R. *τρώω*, *τρώω*, to stretch upwards, rise. As *Ψάω*, *Ψάλλω*. *τέλλω*, in comp., to tell one to do, enjoin, as *Στέλλω*.

(2) *R. ἰτέω, ἴττω, τάσσω*, enjoin. Above. (3) Our tell.

*Τέλμα*, 'a pool, pond, marsh, swamp;—mud or slime of a swamp;—mud for building with, mortar;—the space pointed with mortar between the courses of masonry: 'Ldd., who derives from *τέλλα, τέτταμαι*, 'as water which has run together: 'Jones better as the *τέλος* or *τέλσον ἀγορίας*, boundary separating one's land from another's.

*Τέλος*, the end. — *R. ἰτέω, τίτω*, to extend: (Compare *Σάλος, Χάλος, Έλος*.) The point to which a thing can be extended, the furthest extent, as *Πέρας* from *Πέρω*. Dr. Johnson defines End 'the extremity of anything extended.' We say, That was the extent of my journey. — Allied to *Τῆλε*.

*Τέλος*, the accomplishment, completion, or fulfilment, as of purposes, wishes,—of marriage;—an end proposed;—completeness, maturity, full growth, end of life. — Also, the highest rank or station in civil life, magistracy, office. Also, a limited, fixed body of troops, cohort, company, squadron;—a fixed toll or tribute to the Government;—class and order of citizens as settled by payment of such tribute. 'Consummation of being initiated into the sacred mysteries, esp. the Eleusinian, which were thought the consummation of life;—hence any religious ceremony or solemnity, as of marriage: 'Ldd. — Above. In some senses it may seem to belong to *ἰτέω, τίτω, τάσσω*, and *Τίω*.

*Τελχιν*: in *Θελγιν*.

*Τελώνης*, farmer or collector of the *τέλεα* tolls or taxes. Some add *ἀνέμοιαι*.

*Τέμαχος*, a slice cut off, esp. of salt fish. — *R. τέμνω, τεμῶ*. So

*Τέμενος*, a piece of ground cut or marked off, assigned to men or to the gods, as Lat. *templum*.—Above. *Τέμενος τάμον*, Hom.

*Τέμνω*: in *Τάμνω*.

*Τέμπεα*, any beautiful vale, called after the famous vale of *Tempe* in Thessaly. — 'Rupta loca, *R. τέμνω*: 'Mrt. Note *Templum*.

*Τένναγος*, a swamp, marsh. — *R. τίνω, τενῶ*. 'Ex-tentia visentur Lucrino STAGNA lacu: 'Hor. 'Where wild Oswego SPREADS her swamps around: 'Goldsmith. Comp. as to form, *Γάγος, Πέλαγος*. (2) *R. τέγγω, ἡτέγγω*.

*Τέντω, Τενθεῖω*, to gnaw, nibble, eat daintily.—Ldd. compares *Tenuis*, to *Attenuate*: allied to *Ταναός*, thin. Or it is allied to *Τέμνω*, to cut. (2) 'Hebr. *tehem*, to grind: 'Wr.

*Τενθρήνη, Τενθρηδών*, a kind of wasp. — 'R. *τένθω* [or *τενθεῖω*]: 'Mrt.: What eats only, and does not work. Like *Κνήρη*, a drone, which see. Above.

*Τένων*, a *tendon*, sinew. — *R. τίνω, τενῶ*. Its principal action consists in *tension*.

*Τέος*, thy. — *R. τὲ* acc. of *Τό*.

*Τέραμον, Τέρεμον*, 'what is closely shut fast or closely covered, a room, chamber, as *οἶκος τέρεμα*;—from *τέρεμος* = *στέρεμος, στερεός*, firm, close: 'Ldd.

(2) Jones for *Κέραμον*, from *κέραμος* a tile. As *Τήνος* and *Κείνος* are the same

*Τέραμων*, as *Τέρην*, soft, tender;—made soft by boiling.

*Τέρας, Τείρος*, a sign, wonder, prodigy, miracle. — *R. ἰτέω, τίτω*, *tendo*: answering to *Os-tentum, Por-tentum*. So *Ζέω, Ξερός*. Ending like *Πέρας*. (2) *R. τέρω, τερῶ*, 'to distress, torment, having perh. the same origin as *terreo*: (Dnn.). 'By signs and wonders . . . and by great terrors': Deut. 4. 34. 'With great terribleness and with signs and with wonders' 26. 8.

*Τέρεμον*: in *Τέραμον*.

*Τερεῖω*, to twitter, chirrup:—to quaver, of men.—From the sound, says Ldd.: i.e. from the sound *τερετ*. (2) 'Perh. from *τερέω* to pierce: from the shrill sound: 'Dnn.

*Τερετρον*, a gimlet, *terebra*. — From

*Τερέω, terebro*, to bore, pierce, make a hole. — *R. τίρω, τερῶ, tero*, to rub, wear a hole.

*Τερέω*, to turn round on a lathe: whence Lat. *teres* is round or rounded, i.e. worn smooth, from *τίρω, τερῶ, tero*.

*Τερηδών*, a wood-worm; a caries of the bones. — *R. τίρω, τερῶ*, to rub, wear.

*Τέρην*, soft, tender. — *R. τίρω, τερῶ*: Rubbed down, worn smooth.

*Τερθρεία*, jugglery, trickery. — *R. τεράζω*, to declare prodigies: *ἐτεράθην*. Or *ἑτεράτηρ, ἑτερατρεία, ἑτερ-τρεία*. See *Τέρας*.

*Τέρθρον*, an end;—end or point of a sail-yard. — Allied to

*Τέρμα, Τέρμων*, an end, boundary, goal, mark aimed at;—highest point, *terminus*. Like *Τόρμη*, a turning-post, round which the chariots turned, and so by *Damm* is derived from *τρέπω*, transp. for *τρέμμα*. (2) *Τέρμα* for *Τέλμα* viewed as *Τέλος*: P and A interchanging, as *γλάφω, γράφω*; &c. (3) Reimer from *τέρας*, a sign; but that is rather a sign in the heavens. (4) 'Hebr. *terem*, to fill up: A limit: 'Wr.

*Τεμεύειον κακόν*, a misfortune we bring on ourselves. — 'Said to be derived from one *Termerus*, a highwayman: 'Ldd. 'From one *Thermerus*: 'Dnn. — Or perh. allied to *Τεπία*, which is applied to a spot 'where one is destined to end life: 'Ldd. Which ends one's life, fatal, a 'settler.' See above.

*Τέρπω*, to fill, satiate, satisfy, gratify, delight, amuse. Compare *Τρέφω* to nourish, as also *Θεραπεύω* to take care of. The R. may be *Θέρω, Θέρπω* and *Τέρπω*, as *Θάλασσα*: 'Dnn. (2) Transp. from *τρέπω*, as *ἀΤΡΑπέδος, Τέρχνος, Τρέχνος*. Thus to Di-vert and Di-versions are from *Verto*. (3) Lenn. from *τίρω, τερῶ*, to rub (the body gently), tickle, gratify.

*Τερωιά*, the same as *Ταρώς*.

*Τέρσω*, to dry, dry up, allied to *Θέρω, Θέρσω*, and to *Τεργω, tersi*. 'From *τίρω, τερῶ*, to rub, i.e. wipe dry: 'Dnn. (2) Gern. *dörren*, to dry.

*Térpos*, the same as *Στέρφος*.

*Τέρχνος*, *Τέρχνος*, a twig, branch.—Allied to Lat. *TERMES*, and both from *τέρος*, *terce*, tapering, as 'Virga teres.' See *Τερίω* 2. (2) *Τέρχνος* the original word, from *τρέχω*, to run. 'Whose branches RUN over the wall.' Gen. 49. 22.

*Τέσσαρες*, four.—As *Πέσσυρες* is found, perh. from *πασσός*, a cubic mass. Indeed Ldd. compares *Πεσσοδ* with *Tessera*, a die. (2) *Τέτταρες*: Sanskr. *chatur*, Lat. *quater*, *quatuor*.

*Τεταγών*, having taken; formed from *τῖδω*, *τῖδω*, *τῖταγον*, *τῖταγῶ*, *taŋgo*, to touch. Prop. to stretch out the hand.

*Τέτανος*, a stretching, straining;—convulsive stiffness of the body, *tetanus*.—R. *τῖταινω*, *τανῶ*, *τῖτανῶ*. *Τετάρτος*, fourth.—R. *τέτταρες*, *τέταρες*, *τέσσαρες*, four.

*Τερίνμαι*, to be sorrowful, to mourn: 'akin to (*Τόμομαι*), *τίμνω*, to be punished, and so made sad.' Ldd. Perhaps, struck with remorse, sorry for an offence.

*Τέτμον*, *έτετμε*, to come upon, find;—receive by fate or lot, partake of.—Prop. 'to get by a short cut,' *έν έπι-τόμῃ καὶ συν-τόμῳ*. R. *τῖτέμον*, *τῖτέμον*, *τέτμον*; as *φῖννω*, *φῖνέω*, *πῖννω*.

*Τετρα-*, for *Τέτταρα*.

*Τετράδων*, *Τετράξ*, *Τετράων*, *Τετρίξ*, a bird prob. of the grouse kind: 'said to utter a loud cry, *τετράζειν*.' Dnn. This *Τετράξ* is explained by Ldd. to cackle as a hen on laying an egg.—All these seem fanciful imitations of the sounds made: *τετρ*. Or as *Τέττιξ* (2).

*Τετραίνω*, to bore through: allied to *Τερέω*, *Τρέω*, through *τῖδω*, *τῖταινω*. (2) 'Germ. *drehen*, to turn.' Thiersch.

*Τέττα*, 'like Ἄττα, Ἄττα, Ἄππα, Πάππα, a friendly or respectful address of youth to their elders': Ldd.

*Τέττιξ*, a kind of winged grasshopper:—a figure of one worn in the hair.—'Prob. formed in imitation of its note.' Dnn. and Ldd.—Or from *τερετίξω*, to chirrup, whence *τερετίξ*, *τετρίξ*, *τέττιξ*.

*Τετυκεῖν*: a. 2. redupl. of *Τεύχω*.

*Τευμόμαι* = *τεύχομαι*. (Rare word.)

*Τευτάω*, 'for *ταυτάω* (*τὰ αὐτά*), to say or do the same thing, dwell upon a thing, be constantly at it': Ldd. and Dnn. Allied to *ταυτολογία*, *tautology*.

*Τεύχος*, anything made, utensil, tool, vessel, urn;—the human frame;—a book, as *Penta-teuch*. *Τεύχεα*, armour;—tackle, rigging.—From

*Τεύχω*, to work, make, construct, build, forge, form:—*τέπνκται*, has been formed, exists, is.—Allied to *τέκω*, whence *τέκτων* a builder, and *Τέχνη* which see.

*Τεφρα*, ashes.—'From *τύφω*.' Ldd. Allied by others to *θάπτω*, *εταφο*, prop. to burn: and to Lat. *tepeo*, *tepidus*. (2) Sanskr. *tapā*, (Lat. *tepor*), and *tapidium* to warm.

*Τέχνη*, art:—an art.—R. *τίκνω*, *τέχομαι*, to produce: Creative art. (2) R. *τεύχω*, to work, form.

*Τέως*, so long. See in 'Εως 2.

*Τῆ*, take.—For *τδε*, from *τῖδω*, *τῖδω*, *τῖταγῶ*, *taŋgo*, *τεταγών*: Stretch out your hand. (2) For *Τῆ*, there, there it is for you. But pl. *τῆτε* is found.

*Τῆβεννα*, -os, a dress worn by great men.—'From one *Tebennus* an Arcadian.' Steph. Like our Spencer, Wellingtons, &c.

*Τῆγανον*, a flying-pan.—R. *τῆκω*, ξω, a. 2. prop. *ετηγον*. *Τῆθῃ*, a grandmother: and also a nurse.—Allied to *Τιτῶθῃ*, a teat, and also a grandmother. (2) Allied to our *Teat*.

*Τῆθῖς*, an aunt.—Of the same class as *Τῆθῃ*, a grandmother.

*Τῆκω*, to melt, dissolve, pine away.—'Akin to *Τέγγω*.' Dnn. 'Perh. from *τῖδω*, [*τέτταρα*] to extend', Lenn. Or to expand. Thus *τανωτός* is 'extension, expansion', (Dnn.). Or even to make *thin*, as *Tenuis* from *Ταναός*.

*Τῆλε*, far off.—Buttm. from *τέλος*. Or *τῖδω*, *τῖταεὺς*, *τῖτῆλος*: Extended far. As *Ταναός*.

*Τηλεθῶω*, to flourish.—R. *θάλλω*, *εθῆλα*, *εθῆλας*, *τηλεθάω*.

*Τηλία*: in *Σηλία*.

*Τηλίκος*, ans. to 'Ἠλίκος.

*Τηλύγετος*, born afar off: R. *τῆλε*, *τῖγέω*, *γενέω*, *γίνομαι*.—Also, as some say, 'born when his father was far away, or met. born far off in time, born late.' Buttm. compares it with *Τελευταῖος*, which he makes 'the last child, one followed by none,' even though none went before, as in *Μόινος τηλύγετος*.

*Τημελής*, careful, needful.—R. *μέλει*, it is a care to: but *τη* is unexplained: prob. from *τῆ* = *ταῖτη*: 'Attending upon this very thing.' Rom. 13. 6. Or *τῆνο*.

*Τῆμερα*, *Τῆμερον*, *Σῆμερον*, to-day. So *τῆτες*, *Σῆτες*.—R. *τῆ* ἡμέρη, on this day: and *Σ*, as *Σῦ*, *Τύ*.

*Τῆμος*, then: answering to ἤμος, when.—Also, to-day: this answering perh. to *Τῆμερα*: from *τῖδω* ἡμαρ.

*Τηνάλλως*, i.e. *τὴν ἄλλως* (*εἵσουςαν ὁδόν*), by the way leading ἄλλως otherwise than what is right, i.e. in a vain way, to no purpose. (2) 'R. *τῆνο* ἄλλως, hoc frustra': Mrt.

*Τῆνελλα*, a word invented ('ficta', says Bergler.) by Archilochus to imitate the twang of a guitar-string at the beginning of a triumphal hymn to Hercules:—*Τῆνελλα ὦ καλλί-νικε*, &c.

*Τῆνικα*: ans. to *Ἠνικα*.

*Τῆνος*, *Κῆνος*, = *Κείνος*.

*Τῆρέω*, to watch attentively, guard carefully and narrowly.—Like *τῆ*, from *τῖδω*, *τῖταινω*, *τείνω*, *intendo* (animum), *intensus sum*, am *intent* on, *attend* to, as 'Α-τερίζω: consider *Τεταμένως*. *τῖταρὸς*, *τῖτηρὸς*, *τῖπέω*. Compare *τῆλε*.

*Τῆτῶω*, to bereave, deprive.—Damm makes it a redupl. from *τῖδω*, explained (*τῖρέω* by the Etym. M.: *τῖω* (as in *τῆ*) being prop. to stretch out the hands to take, to desire, long for: act. to make to long for, cause to want, and so bereave.—Or, as *Τεταγών*, to lay hold of, appropriate, take away.

Τῆτες, Σῆτες, this year. — From ἔτος, a year, and T as in Τήμερον.

Τῆσιος, empty, vain, foolish, hurtful. — Like Διαπρῆσιος in form; and from τῆ, like ταῦτη, 'thus,' as Horace 'SIC temerè,' where Forcell. says that SIC seems to mean 'lightly, carelessly, negligently.' So Ἀδρας, 'even so,' means 'in vain, without effect.' (2) R. τῶω, explained ζητῶ by Hesych., as Μάτην, in vain, from μάω.

ΤΙΑΠΑ, a Persian turban.

ΤΙΒΗΝ, 'as if Τριβήν, tripus, tripod.' Steph. But the P? — Only in Lycophr. 1104, so a barbarous word.

ΤΙΓΡΙΣ, a tiger. — Varro says, an Armenian word.

Τίω, ain always asking τί, Why?

Τῆ, the same as τί, why?

Τιθαίωσσω, 'to build, make a nest; — make honey-combs; — to nourish, foster, tend. Akin to Τίθη, Τίτθω, (a teat and a nurse), Τιθήνη, &c.' Ldd. †Τιθάω, †Τιθαίωσσω, as Καπρώσσω; †Τιθαίωσσω, as ὠβὼν Dor. (2) Damm for Τίθημι βόσιν, to lay up food.

Τιθαῖος, Τιθασός, tame, domesticated, — reared in gardens, of plants; — domestic, of broils. — Prop. nursed, reared, tended, as in Τιθήνη and Τιθαίωσσω. (2) R. δάσσω, to sit (quiet).

Τιθῆ, the same as Τίτθω.

Τιθήμι: in †Τέω.

Τιθήνη, a nurse; — a mother. R. †Τιθάω, †Τιθαίω, τιθήνη, as Εἰρήνη: Giving suck. Τιθήνης adj. is used of nursing, tending, rearing, and in the masc. is used of a tutor. Ldd. allies Τιθήνη to Τίτθω, a TEAT.

Τιθός, the same as Τιθαίωσσω.

Τίττω: in †Τέκω.

Τίλαι, things pulled to pieces, as flocks, motes in the hair, 'riff-raff flying from plucked rags.' Steph. — R. τίλω.

Τίλαω, to dung; esp. in a liquid manner: and Τίλος is dung in general, and esp. liquid dung. But it seems to be prop. riff-raff, refuse; then, as Excrementum, Excrementum, excrement, from τίλω, to pluck. As Τίλαι.

Τίλλω, to pluck, pull, pick out; — midd. pull the hair in grief, mourn. — It seems allied, through the affinity of T and Δ, to Δίς, Δίχα, Διά, and to mean separation and excision. As Ψάω, Ψάλλω. (2) Scheide allies it to Τέλλω, to cause to rise up, as Dnn. makes 'Κίλλω a form akin to Κέλλω.' Hesych. explains Τίλλαι by 'Ἄνα-σπῆ, draws up. (3) Allied to our Τίλλ.

Τίμη, honor, &c. — R. τίω, τέτιμαι.

Τίμησις, valuation, census. — R. τίω.

Τίμωρος, 'honoring, valuing; but usu. helping, aiding; — avenging, punishing. R. τιμῆ, δέλω (δωρα) αἶρω.' Ldd. 'R. τιμῆ, έρω.' Dnn. For Τιμωρος.

Τινάσσω, to shake, brandish. — Allied to Δινέω, (as Δαΐσα, Tæda,) to whirl or roll about; or (as Σὺ and Τὺ,) to Σινέω a sieve, Σινάω to sift. — But Dnn. explains it prop. to hold forth, and derives it from τένω. Nearer, τίνω. So Lenn. 'from τίνω, pro-tendo.'

Τινθός, Τινθαλλός, boiling-hot. — Of comm. origin

with Θιβρός from a form δίπω, τέθιπται, τέθιπται, τέθιπται, whence Τινθός. So Τύφω to burn.' Dnn. (2) 'Τινθαλλός, perh. for Τινθαλλός, for Θαλλός from δάλλω, [whence δάλλω, to warm]': Lenn. (3) Our tind, tinder. Sax. tendan.

Τίνωμα, to punish, Τίωμα. And

Τίνω, to pay a penalty, as Τίω.

Τὶδ Τὶδ, imitation of a bird's note.

Τίπτε, = τί ποτε, why ever ...?

Τίς, gen. τίνος, who? Τίνος is prob. from τείνω or τίνω, to stretch out the hand to point to. 'Digito monstrabitur', Hor. — So Τίς, some one.

Τιταίνω, as †Τιταίνω, Τείνω, Τανύω, to stretch, spread out; — draw along, as a chariot; — midd. strain or exert oneself; — strain, tend or move towards.

Τίτανος, 'gypsum, chalk, marble-scarapings. — Perh. from the Thessalian town or hill Τίτανος, Il. 2. 735, (Τιτανοῖς τε Λευκά κάρηνα), as Creta, chalk, from Creta, Crete.' Ldd. (2) Mrt. from τιταίνω, τιτανῶ: 'From its being drawn out in plastering.'

Τίταξ, a king; Τίτηνη, a queen. Hence Ldd. derives the Τίτανες, Τίτανας, a race of gods: i.e. kings. — R. perh. τίω, (τέτιται). Dnn. So Greg.: 'Τίτῃν, hono-rata'. Compare Lat. titulus.

Τίτθω, a TEAT, nipple; — a nurse. And Τίτθός, a TEAT; — a nurser, rearer. 'Akin to Τιθή. R. δάω, to suckle.' Dnn. (2) Our TEAT.

Τιτίω, 'like Πιτίω, to cry ti ti, chirrup like a young bird.' Ldd. To Twitter.

Τιτάρια, 'a kind of writing-tables: others write Τιλλάρια, pens.' Ldd., i.e. from τίλω: 'Plucked out from birds. Titulus is 'a ticket, scroll or tablet', Forcell.

Τιτάρια then from

Τίταος, the Lat. titulus. And this from τίω, τέτιται: prop., a scroll or title or mark of honor.

Τιτρίαινα, = τετρίαινα.

Τιτρώσσω, to wound, prop. to pierce, Τιτρίαινα. Furned from Τρώω, like †Τοπίω, Τεπέω, and allied to Τραῖνω, whence Τραῦμα a wound. (2) 'Hebr. tor, to cut.' Wr.

Τιττωσίω, 'strictly of the cry of partridges; also, like Τιτρίω, of swallows, &c., to twitter, chirrup.' Ldd. — From the sound τιν, twit.

Τίτυρος, Dor. for Σάτυρος, a Satyr, companion of Bacchus. Also, like Σάτυρος, a tailed ape. And the goat or ram that leads the flock. The Satyrs were represented with goats' legs: And the Satyr Pan had his nose flat like an ape. — But rather Τίτυρος is for Σάτυρος, (as Σὺ, Τὺ,) from σίσυρα, prop. a goat's skin.

Τιτυσκομαι, to prepare, make ready, allied to Τεύχω, †Τύκω, †Τύσκω.

Τιτυσκομαι, to aim, i.e. as above, prepare the bow to strike. — Schultens compares through †τίω Lat. in-tuor, to look at, i.e. aim with the eye: and so both are allied to †τῶω, †τῶω, τείνω. 'Telunquē telentit': Virg. 'Doctus sagittas tendere.' Hor. TEINAI τὰ δέων βέλη, Soph. Σὺ Ὀρετάμενος Il. π. 314. See Τυγχάνω.

Τῖτῶ, the day. — Allied to Τῖτάν, *Titan*, the god of the Sun. And to Τίταξ, which see.

Τίφῃ, a water-spider, supposed to be a marsh-spider, from Τίφος. Also, a kind of small boat made for the marshes. And a kind of grass or straw, growing in or about the marshes. 'Herba palustris,' Steph. — From

Τίφος, a marsh, pool; — marshy woodlands. — Much as Εἶφος, Ψήφος. From τείνω, *τίω, τᾶω*, to extend, stretch out. Compare Τείναγος.

Τίω, to pay 1. an honor to a person, 2. a price: allied to Τᾶω, Τείνω, to stretch out the hand to pay: 1. To honor, esteem, value, rate. 2. To pay a compensation or retribution. Τίμαια, to punish, recompence, Ἀντι-τείνω. Compare Τῆ.

Τλάω: in Ταλάω.

Τλήμιεν, enduring, miserable, —bold, patient.—Above. †Τμέω, Τμήγω, to cut, divide. — R. τέμνω, †τεμέω. Τόθεν: ans. to "Οθεν.

Τοι, the old dat. τῷ or τωι, (as οἷοι for οἷκι), from obs. †τος = πος, any. In any or some manner or respect. And, like Quidem for Aliquidam, is 'indeed, truly,' &c. I.e., I must allow to a certain extent, in some degree. 'It is so indeed, but' &c.

Τοι, therefore: for τῷ, τωι, i.e. τοῦτω, 'on account of this.'

Τοῖος, of such a kind, of that kind.—R. τοῖ, τῷ, 'in this way,' 'so'. See Ολος.

Τοῖχος, the wall of a house or court: side of a ship. — Allied to Τείχος.

Τόκα, Dor. for Τότε, as "Οτε, "Οκα.

Τοκεύς, a father.—R. τέκω, τέτοκα, τίκτω. So

Τόκος, gain produced by money at interest.—Above: as †Φεο, Φύω, Φενus.

Τολμάω, like Τλάω, †Ταλάω, to bear, endure, hazard, undertake, undergo, *tolero*, &c. Τόλμα, boldness.—See †Ταλάω.

Τολύπη, a clew or ball wound up for spinning: Τολοπεῖω, to wind up, hence to finish, as Τελέω, accomplish, achieve. And to wind off for spinning, —spin, devise. As Τολύπη is the ball wound up, and this is the 'finishing', then from τελέω, τέτολα, to finish. As πόρπη, ἀγαπή. (2) 'R. ταλάω, as Ταλάσιον': Mrt. Compare Τολμάω.

Τομή, a cutting, cut, &c.—R. τέμνω, τέτομα.

Τόμα, as "Εν-τομα, entrails of victims cut out for sacrifices on taking oaths.—Above.

Τόμορος, Τόμαρος, priest at Dodōna.—'As these were Egyptian rites, prob. from τομή, *obdā* from the priests being circumcised.' Hemst. 'A eunuch.—Some from Mount Τμάρος in Epirus: Jupiter *Thmarius* in Claudian. The mount is called Τάμαρος by Strabo': Ldd.—'From the τομα sections or Tempia (as this from *τεμνω*), into which they divided the sky.' Scheid.—Or from τόμος, a book, (= τομή: Separate part of a book,) ούρος, a guard. As guarding the sacred books containing the laws.

Τονθορίζω, to mutter, babble.—'Formed prob. to re-

present the sound': Dnn. and Lenn.—'R. τόμος': Mrt. Allied to Lat. *tono*, to thunder.

Τόνος, tension.—R. τεῖνω, τέτονα: —strain or tone in music: —accent, measure, &c.; intensity, vehemence: —a rope, cord, to strain or tighten, or which may itself be stretched.

Τόξον, a bow; plur. bow and arrows, and the arrows only.—Τάξω, τάξον, τόξον: Ety. M. As 'Αγκος, 'Ογκος; 'Αγμός, 'Ογμος; λαγχάνω, λέλοχχα; &c. 'Doctus sagittas Tendere': Hor. Or the obs. ἴτωσ, τᾶω, whence ἐν-έτοσας in Pindar, 4. 4. 43. (2) R. †τέκω, †τέξω, whence Τέκτων, Τεύχω, and Τεύχος, an implement, weapon, &c.

ΤΟΠΑΖΙΟΝ, a *topaz*—Pliny says, from *Topazos*, an island in the Red Sea.

Τοπάζω, to conjecture, suspect.—R. τόπος. I.e. to give a place to a conjecture. Somewhat as Hammond: 'There is no PLACE of doubting that.' 'To figure out in one's fancy.' Schrev. —Others thus: to attempt to put into a place by aiming at,—to aim at by conjecture, as Στοιχάζωμα.

Τόπος, a place, spot: place or passage in a book.—R. †τόω, (like τᾶω,) to extend, (a word asserted by Heyne, Pind. P. 4. 43): Extent of place.—Greg. from τᾶω, τᾶ, as meaning to take, receive, like Τάω, Τεταγών. See Τῆ. And compare Χώρα, Χώρος. (2) 'Chald. *tephas*, comprehendo': Mrt.

Τόργος, a vulture.—R. τὸρῶς, 'sharp, said of the sight, the Lat. *torvus*', (Dnn.): τὸρῶς. Or †τορικός.

Τορῶω, in the same senses as Τορῶς. Also, 'to grave as a sculptor, hollow out; engrave, carve, form figures in alto or basso relievo, emboss; —polish or give the last finish with the chisel': Dnn.

Τορῶω, as Τερέω, to bore, pierce:—utter in a loud and piercing tone.

Τόρμα, -μη, the same as Τέρμα, a turning-post.

Τόρμος, a hole or socket, nave of a wheel, the socket in which a door turns.—R. τορῶω, to bore.

Τόρνος, 'a carpenter's tool for drawing a round, like our compasses; —a turner's chisel, lathe-chisel, —a carver's knife or chisel; —that which is turned, a circle, round. The same with Τόμορος, Τόρμη, akin to †τορῶω, Τερεῖω': Ldd. That which wears away or chases in turning. So Τορῶω, -ῶω, *torno*, to turn, work with a lathe and chisel, to round.

Τορός, piercing, sharp, clear, audible; —intelligible, explicit, accurate; —sharp, active.—R. τορῶω, to pierce.

Τορύνη, a stirrer, ladle for stirring liquids on the fire. R. τερεῖω, τέτορα, to rub: As rubbing and bruising substances in a pot. So from †τορῶω, τρῶω, to rub, is Τρνήλην a ladle for stirring with. Hence Τορυνήτην, panada or stir-about.

Τόσος, so great: answering to "Οσος.

Τόσας: in "Επέτασσε.

Τότε, i.e. τότε, 'and at that (time),' 'then,' answering to "Οτε.

†ΤΟΦΟΣ, *tuff*, sandstone, rotten-stone, *tōfus*, Germ.



*tof.* Τόφος is not found: only Τοφεών, a quarry, in Tab. Heracl. — Q. if allied to Τέφρα? Loose crumbling stone like so much burnt ashes?

Τόφρα, for so long; — for such an object, so that. — Answering to Όφρα.

Τραγανόν, a callosity; — cartilage. — R. τρήχω, ξω, †τραγον, 'to be rough or stiff.' (Dnn.). Thus Aristotle says of sponges, that one kind are 'very hard and τραγείς rough, called Τράγος.'

Τραγών, 'to be over-luxuriant and so unfruitful: as buck-goats high in flesh are unfit to produce.' Dnn. R. τράγος.

Τράγμα, and Τραγλία, 'what is eaten for eating's sake, dried-fruits, as figs, almonds.' Ldd. — R. τράγω.

Τράγος, a he-goat, from τράγω, †τραγον, to gnaw. As in Ovid: 'RODE, caper, vitum.' But some from τρήχω, to be rough. Also, the smell of the arm-pits, like that of a goat — lasciviousness, as of the goat: — and the first period of the sensual appetite, whence Τραγίζω to change the voice at the time of puberty.

Τραγ-φidia, *tragedy*, the prize for which was a goat. — R. τράγος, φidia. 'Carmine qui tragico vitem certavit ob HIRCUM,' Hor.

ΤΡΑΚΤΟΝ, white bleached wax; Τράκτωμα, a sticking plaster made of it. — A Latin word, if Stephens rightly explains τράκτος κηρός 'cera quæ tractando inalbuit.' And Τράκτα is a kind of paste, (Steph.) *tracta*, mentioned by Cato, and expl. by Forcell: 'manibus bene subacta, et in longum *tracta* in modum membranarum.'

Τράμη, Τράμυς, the line dividing the scrotum and passing on. Allied by Ldd. to Lat. *trames*, *tramitis*. But perhaps from †τράω, τετραίνω, to perforate, and so to divide. Moreover, Τράμυς is also the hole τὸ Τρήμα of the breach, says Photius.

Τραμῖς, a ship. — For τραῖς, (as λαΜέδων,) allied by Ldd. to *Trabs*, *Trobis*, and Τράνηξ, which see. (Rare.) Τρανήξ, piercing, shrill; — clear. — As Τορός from τορέω, †τρέω, so from †τρώω, τιτρώω, is Τρανής.

Τράπεζα, a table, bench, tablet; — counter, bank: Τραπεζίτης, a banker. — For τετρά-πεζα, having four feet. As Anavculus, Uncia.

Τραπέω, to tread or trample on grapes. — Jones from τρέω, τραπέω: To TURN about as in treading. Damin: 'To tread so as to TURN into wine.'

Τράπηξ, Τράφηξ, *trabs*, *trabis*, a beam: but it really means the handle of an oar, (Hesych.) R. τρέω. 'Perhaps because in rowing it is turned hither and thither:' says Steph. Or, with Dnn., 'as with it a boat is turned or moved.' See St. James 3. 4. — Or properly a curved beam: Τράπηξ meaning also the keel of a ship, like Τρότις, which see.

Τρασιά, for Ταρσιά like Τάρσος, a hurdle to dry cheeses on. So Πέρω, †επαρων, †επαρων.

Τραυλός, lisping, mispronouncing. — R. Τραύω, to break: Τραυλός? Ldd. Or even †τραύω, to wound, ('clip the Queen's English,') whence Τραύμα. Compare Κωφός and Ψελλός.

Τραύμα, a wound. — Allied to Τρώω, Τιτρώσκω, to wound, through obsolete †Τραύω.

Τραφερός, fat, well-fed; — fattening. — R. τρέφω, †ετράφον.

Τράφηξ: in Τράπηξ.

Τραχηαίω, 'to take by the throat; — to bend the neck back or grip by the throat; — bend back the victim's neck, so that the throat gapes when cut; hence to expose to view, lay open.' Ldd. — From

Τράχλος, the neck, throat. — Hemsterh. from the roughness of its joints, from τράχυν, or rather τρήχω, †ετράχον to be rough. 'From the processes of the cervical vertebrae.' Dnn. (2) R. τρέχω, from the circular form. Compare Θόλος from Θέω, 'Ιτυς, and Περί-δρομος a circular gallery.

Τράχυν, rough, rugged. — R. †τρώω, τιτρώω, τιτρώω, τετρώω, to pierce.

ΤΡΕΙΞ, ΤΡΙΑ, *tres*, *three*. — 'Dre Sax., dry Du., tri Welsh and Erse.' Dr. J. — Suppose, as 5 is thought called in Greek from the five fingers, so 3 called from the three WORKING fingers, i.e. the thumb and the two next: from δρώω, i.e. δρέω, δρείς, τρείς, as D is found in the Sax. and Dutch, and ΑΡΕμω and ΤΡΕχω are allied? —

Τρέμω, to tremble, *tremo*, τρέω.

Τρέω, to turn. — The old Lat. *trepo*. The radical Τρέω to tremble? Dnn. I.e. to make τρέειν to fear, to terrify, rout, turn. As †Βάτω, Βάλλω; δρέλλω.

Τρέφω, to make thick, curdle, coagulate; derived by Parkh. from τρέω, τιτρώω, to turn i.e. into curd: then, to make compact, firm, or solid, to fatten, nourish, feed, rear up. So Dalzel makes it prop. to coagulate. (2) R. δρώω, †δερύω, †δρέω, to warm, cherish, nourish. (3) 'Hebr. *tereph*, to feed.' Wr.

Τρέχνος, in Τέρχνος.

Τρέχω, to run. — Like Τρέω, from τρέω, to flee. Thus 'Τρέχω with ψυχῆς and περί ένουτοῦ, to run for his life: met. to hazard, risk.' (Dnn.) The fut. †τρέξω was softened into δρέξω. (2) For †δρέχω allied to †δρέω, Δρόμος. (3) 'Hebr. *derak*, to go forward.' Wr.

Τρέω, to fear, tremble, flee. — 'R. τείρω.' Mrt. Future τερῶ, †τερύω, τρέω: Prop. to be distressed, tormented, allied to Ταράσσωμαι, to be agitated.

Τρέω, to bore: for Τορέω.

Τρήμα, a hole; pl. the holes or pips of dice. — R. τρώω, τιτρώω, or τορέω, †τρώω, to pierce. What is pierced through.

Τρήρως, fearful, from τρέω: also 'the fearful dove.' Τρήρωςι πελειάδι, Hom.

Τρηχύς: Ion. of Τράχυν.

Τρικόνητα, 30. — R. τρία, and -κοντα formed perh. from είκοσι, είκοσι, †είκοNτι, Lat. viginti. So Πεντή-κοντα, &c.

Τριάξω, to conquer, i.e. to throw one's adversary τρία three times. 'This is one of my THREE conflicts,' has Eschylus. So Τριαγμός a victory, and allied seems (†Τριάμβος,) Θρίαμβος, *Triumphus*, *Triumph*.

Τρίαυα, a trident. — R. *τρία, tria*.

Τριβακός, rubbed, worn, fine; — inured, practised, backneyed, crafty, as *Τριβακόν, Τρίμμα*. — R. *τρίβω*.

Τριβαλλοί, 'the *Triballi*, a people on the borders of Thrace; hence a Comic name for barbarian gods; — a slang term for young fellows who lounge about taverns, like the Moblocks of Addison's times.' Ldd.

Τρίβολος, 'like *Τρι-Βελής*, three-pointed, three-pronged; hence subst. a caltrop; — a thing of like shape on a horse's bridle; — from the likeness of shape, a prickly water-plant, water-caltrop. *tribulus*, and a land-plant; — plur. smart sayings, gibes, Fr. *pointes*.' Ldd. — R. *τρία, βολή*.

Τρίβος, a beaten path; — practice, exercise; — delay. — R. *τρίβω, τριβή*.

Τρίβω, to rub, wear, bruise, wear out, exhaust, enervate; — wear the time, protract, delay; — become *trite* and common; — mid. to wear away the time on anything, exercise oneself in, inure oneself to. — 'Allied to *Τείρω*, and *Trivi, Tritum*.' Dnn. Thus: *τερῶ, ἤτερίω, ἤτριω, ἤτριω*. So *ἑλῶ, ἑλίζω*. And see *Ἀμφι-τρίτη*. (2) 'Hebr. *tereph*, to tear.' Wr.

Τρίβων, well-versed or skilled, &c., as *Τριβακός*. Also, a worn thread-bare cloak. — R. *τρίβω*.

Τρίζω, to squeak, chirp, — creak, grate, jar. — Allied to *Στρίζω, Strido*. 'Τρίζω and *Κρίζω* prob. formed to imitate the sound.' Dnn. Or for *Τεπερίζω*. Or even allied to *Τρίβω*, to rub, scrape.

Τρίμμα, a practised knave, as *Τριβακός, Τρίβων*: *τρίψω, τέτρημαι*.

Τρίναξ, a trident. — R. *τρία*.

Τρίξος, for *Τρισσός*, as *Δισσός, Διξός*.

Τριστό, 'a sound imitative of a bird's voice.' Ldd.

Τριστρίς, ear-ring with three eyes or drops: *τρία, ἴστυ, ὄσσε*, eyes.

Τρικέμελος, childish from age. — From *τρία, πέμπελος*, which see. (2) Dr. Jones from *τρία, πέμπε*: 'Who sends himself on with three legs.'

Τριπλάσιος, *τρίπλος*, triple. As *Διπλάσιος, Δι-πλοῦς*.

Τρί-πους, *Τρίπος*, g. *τρί-ποδος, tripod*: — *τρία, ποῦς*. *Τρίς*, thrice, as *Δίς*, twice: R. *τρίσι* dat. of *Τρίς*.

Τρισσός, *Τρίτος, Τρίτατος*, third. — R. *τρίσι*.

Τριτογένεια, *Minerva*, born at the Lake *Triticinis* in Libya. 'Pallas Libyca *Tritonidos* edita lymphis.' Sil.

Τριττός, the third of a tribe, &c. — R. *τρίτος*. *Τρίχα*, *Τριχῶ*, in three ways. — R. *τρία*, as *Δίχα, Διχῶ*.

*Τριχίς* in *Τρίσσα*.

Τρόμος, trembling. — R. *τρέμω*.

Τροπαῖον, *tropeum*, a trophy raised at a *Τροπή*.

Τροπῆλις, *Τροπήλις*, a bundle, bunch. — R. *τρέπω*, as *Τροπός*, a twisted thong. See *Τροπός*.

Τροπή, turning of the enemy: *τρέπω*.

Τρόπηξ, handle of an oar, 'by which a boat *τρέπεται* is turned or moved.' Dnn. See in *Τράπηξ*.

Τρόσις, a ship's keel. All from *τρέπω*. 'As made

of timbers turned': Greg. Compare *Τράπηξ*. Hence metaph. the commencement.

Τρόπος, the turn, disposition, character, temper of the mind; — the manner of doing anything, as marking the turn of mind, as *Κατὰ τὸν Ἑλληνικὸν τρόπον*. After the Greek fashion. Also a *trope* or figure, change from the ordinary to a figurative meaning. — R. *τρέπω*.

Τρόπος, 'a twisted leathern thong, with which the cars were fastened to the thole: called also *Στρόφος, stropus*, (a *strap*). Also a beam: see *Τράπηξ*.' Ldd. — R. *τρέπω*, *verto, volvo*.

Τρουλλίον, *trulla*, a *troneel*, shovel: allied to *Τροήλη*, a ladle. (2) From the Lat. *trua, trulla*. — Very rare.

Τροφαλις, fresh cheese. — R. *τρέφω*, to curdle.

Τροφή, food. — R. *τρέφω*.

Τροχάιος, a *trochee*, — υ. All derive from *τρόχον*, *cursus*. Terent. *Maur.* calls the *lamb* 'pedem *raptum cium*,' and adds of the *Trochee*: 'Nec minus CURBIT *Trochaeus lege versâ temporum*.'

Τροχίλεα, a roller, wheel, pulley, windlass. — R. *τρέχω*, to run.

Τρόχιλος, a wren; — a wagtail, sandpiper, or such like. — R. *τρέχω*. So *Curruca*, the hedge-sparrow, seems to come from *Curro*.

Τροχός, a wheel, hoop, &c. And *Τροχάω*, to revolve. — R. *τρέχω*.

Τρόβλιον, a cup, bowl, dish. — 'I think it is that in which are put τὰ *τροβύμενα, intrita, trita* essence.' Mt. Or R. *δρύπτω, ἑτέρυβον*, as *ἐκάλυβον*. Compare *Τορύνη*.

Τρύγη, 'ripe fruit gathered in for keeping, fruit, corn, from *τρύγω*, to dry, as the notion of ripeness includes that of dryness; *Τρύγη* means also dryness.' Ldd. — See in *Τρύξ*.

Τρυγανῶνα, *Θρυγανῶνα*, to tap at the door. — 'To make a hollow murmuring sound: from *τρύγω*.' Dnn.

Τρύγω, *Τρύσκο*, to dry. — 'R. *ἔρω*, [*ἐρύω*,] *τέρω*. Or *τέρω*, *τέρω*.' Schneid. Compare *Τρίσσα*.

Τρυγηδία, comedy. — 'Called from the prize which was a cask of (new) wine.' Bentl. 'Because the singers smeared their faces with lees as a ludicrous disguise: Hor. A. P. 277.' Ldd. — R. *τρυγός*.

Τρύγων, turtle-dove, from its cooing. — R. *τρίζω*, *τέτρυγα*.

Τρύζω, 'like *Τρίζω*: *Τρύζω* referring to duller, *Τρίζω* to sharper, shriller sounds.' Ldd. 'Doubtless formed to imitate the sense.' Dnn.

Τρύηλα, -ης, 'a cook's ladle or pestle. Comp. our *troneel*, [and *trulla*]. R. *τρίνω*.' Dnn.

Τρυλλίζω, to cry, esp. used of the quail. — 'Formed from the sound, as *Τρίζω*.' Ldd. and Dnn.

Τρύμη, *Τρυμαλιά*, a hole. — R. *τρίνω*, to rub a hole.

Τρίμμα, like *Τρίμμα*, a knave. — R. *τρίνω*. See *Τρίμμα*.

Τρύξ, gen. *τρυγός*, 'new wine not yet fermented and racked off, wine with the lees in it, — hence new bad wine; — the lees of wine or oil, dregs, dross, metaph. of

an old man: Ldd.—R. *τρίγγη*, or the same origin: Dnn., who adds the sense of 'seine' by the meanings given by Ldd. of *τρίγγη*. So Schrevel. of *τρίγγη*, 'wheat, corn, fruits, vintage.' (2) Hebr. *tirosch*, mustum: Mrt. ?

*Τρυπάνω*, from *τρύω*: to bore a hole, pierce with an auger called *τρύπανον*.

*Τρυπάς*, easy to be rubbed, friable.—R. *τρίω*, *σω*.

*Τρυπάνη*, a balance, and the tongue, *trulina*.—All derive from *τρίω*. 'Eustath. as it *τρίεται* [is much worn, *trita*, opp. to *ἄ-τρίτος*], by the weight of the things weighed. If it is prop. the *hole* of the balance, within which is the tongue, then rightly from *τρίω* = *τρώω*, to perforate, as *Τρίωμη* [and *Τρύπα*]: Greg.

*Τρυφάλεια*, a helmet with a *φάλος* projection to receive the plume. *Τρίω*: Buttin, *Τετρυμένη*. (2) For *Τρι-φάλεια*, as *Τετρά-φαλος* is also used. ?

*Τρυφαίλις*, a small piece or slice.—And

*Τρυφή*, effeminacy, luxury, insolence, wantonness.—R. *Τρύπτω*, *ἐτρυφον*: As breaking down, dissolving, weakening the strength or corrupting the morals.

*Τρύπος*, a morsel, fragment.—R. *δρύπτω*, *ἐτρυφον*.

*Τρύχος*, a rag, shred.—R. *τρίχω*, to wear out,—as in *τρίω*, *τρίχω*, to wear, rub, wear a hole;—wear the spirits, fatigue, vex, molest, afflict.—R. *τείρω*, *τερῶ*, *ἡτρίνω*, *τρίω*. So Hemst., &c.

*Τρωγάλια*, *ων*: in *τρώγμαι*.

*Τρώγλη*, a hole, hollow, cave.—R. *τρώγω*: As eaten through, *exēsa*.

*Τρώγω*, to gnaw, eat.—R. *τορέω*, *ἡτρίω*, *τρώγω*, as *Τρήγης*: To pierce with the teeth.—Or *τείρω*, to rub, as *τρίω*, *τρώω*.

*Τρώκτης*, a devourer: R. *τρώγω*, *τέτρωκται*.—In Homer, Phœnician traffickers are called *τρώκται*, greedy knaves: some however take it as a proper name: Ldd. 'In vulgar language, a bite': Dnn. 'A devourer of others': Damun. 'To *truck*, traffick by exchange, Fr. *troquer*, Span. *trocar*. Deduced by Salinas. from *τρώγω* to get money: J. Todd.

*Τρώξ*, a caterpillar: i.e. gnawer.—R. *τρώγω*, *ξω*.

*Τρώζων*, what falls from the manger while cattle are eating. R. *τρώγω*, *τρώξω*. Also, dry wood, brushwood: allied to *Τρώγη*, dryness, which is allied to *Τρύξ*.

*Τρωπάω*, *Τρωχάω*, formed from *τρίπω*, *τρέχω*.

*Τρώω*, to wound, hurt: in *Τιτρώσκω*.

*Τῦ*, *tu*, *thou*: See in *Σῦ*.

*Τυγχάω*, through *τύχω*, *τεύχω*, to strike upon, hit or light upon, chance upon, find, obtain:—happen to do, or to be, prop. *τυγχάνω ἐν*. 'O *τυχών*, one who happens upon you, any chance or common person. Allied to *Τιτύσκομαι*, to aim at, hit; which see: And to *Τύπτω*. Dnn. allies *Τραίνω*.

*Τύκος*, *Τύχος*, 'from *τεύχω*: an instrument for working stones with, mason's hammer or pick:—from the likeness of shape, a battle-axe: Ldd. So

*Τυκτός*, wrought, made, well-wrought, *Τευκτός*.—R. *τεύχω*.

*Τύλη*, *Τύλος*, any swelling, lump, bunch, nail, knot,

*pez*, spindle:—pad, bolster, cushion.—As *γύνη*, *βύθω*, *κτύθλις*, *βύθω*, *γύμφω*, *ο* *βύλη* is allied to *τέλλω*, 'Ανα-τέλλω, to rise up: for *ἡ τέλη*, *ἡ τέλος*: and allied to *Tollo*, *Tuli*, *Sus-tuli*, to raise up. (2) R. *ἡ τύω*, *ἡ τύω*, to extend, expand. *Tumeo*, *Tumor*, must be noticed.

*Τυλάσσω*, to roll up, prop. in the form of a *Τύλη*, bolster.

*Τυλώω*, to make callous:—R. *τύλος* in *Τύλη*.

*Τύμβος*, 'strictly the place where a dead body *τύφεται* is burnt: usu. a (*tumulus*) mound of earth heaped over the ashes:—a *tomb*,—*tomb-stone*:—old man just going to the *tomb*: Ldd. Comp. *σπράμβος*. (2) Some compare *tumeco*, *tumulus*. 'Welsh *tum* mound: Ir. *tuoma*': Wbst.

*Τύμμα*, a blow.—R. *τύπτω*, *τέττυμαι*.

*Τύμπανον*, a kettle-drum:—drum-stick, or gen. a stick to beat with: *Tympanum*.—R. *τύπτω*, *ἡτύπανον*, *τύμπανον*, as *λαμβάνω*, *σπράμβος*.

*Τύνη*, = *τὸ*, *tu*, *thou*.

*Τυνός*, *Τυννός*, small.—'These sound like the Latin *Tenuis*: says Mrt. And *Tenuis* is *Tανάος*, extended, long, thin. *Τυνός* seems an Æolic form, as *γῆνῃ*, *βῆθῃ*, &c. Compare *ἙΑχός*. (2) Our *tiny*, Dan. *tynd*.

*ΤΥΝΤΑΟΣ*, 'mud and confusion': Phot. 'In Aristoph. l. 1148 *τυντλάω* is to grub round a vine's roots, i.e. by going in the mole or mire: Ldd. *Τυντλος* is explained by Schrevel. 'clay, trifles.' And *τυντλώδης* is silly, frivolous.—Perhaps all from *τυνός*, small, and so frivolous, trifling; then earth reduced small, mire, &c.: *τύνυλος*, *τύνυλος*. See *Κόπρος* from *Κόπτω*. The Dan. *tinl*, *tynd*, small, is still nearer.

*Τύπος*, stamp, figure, impression, mould, pattern, form, rough sketch, &c.—From

*Τύπτω*, to strike, beat.—Allied to *Τυγχάω*, to hit a mark; *Τιτύσκομαι*, to aim at or hit: and perhaps 'Α-τύχω. Comp. *δρῦπτω*, *δῦπτω*, *βλῦπτω*. (2) Mrt. from Hebr. Rab. *thaph*, to beat. Our *tap*, Fr. *tapper*, Dan. *tapper*. See *Δούτρος*. All from the sound.

*Τύραννος*, a king, *tyrant*.—Gen. thought the same as *Κόριος* and *Κόρναος*, as *τύρος* and *Κείνος*. (2) Mrt. from *τείρω*, *τέτορα*, to oppress, torment. *Τ* Æolic, as *γῆνῃ*, *βῆθῃ*. (3) As lord of *τύρος*, *Tyre*. (4) Allied to *ΤΥΡΣΙΣ*, a tower, *TUKris*. See *Τύρος*.

*Τύρση*: in *Σύρση*.

*Τυρός*, cheese. *Βού-τύρον*, *butter*.—'Some from obs. *ἡτύρω* akin to *ἡτρώω*, the assumed R. of *τράσσω*, to stir up: Hence *τύρω*, to stir up, disturb: Dnn.—This last suggests *ἡτύρω* as = *σύρω*, (like *Τῦ*, *Σῦ*; *Τήτες*, *Σήτες*; *Τεύτλον*, *Σεύτλον*.) whence *Σύρση*, *Τύρση*, *Τυρβο*, *Διά-τυρβ*. (2) Mrt. from *τείρω*, *τέτορα*, to rub, wipe dry, whence *τέτρωω*, to dry. *Τ* Æolic, as *γῆνῃ*, *βῆθῃ*, *νῆμφη*.

*ΤΥΡΣΙΣ*, *ΤΥΡΠΙΣ*, *turris*, a tower, *Sax. tor*.—As *Θύρσος* from *θύω*, *Βύρσα* from *βύω*, *τύρσις* might flow from *ἡτύω*, *τέλλω*, to rise.—Dnn. allies *TUR-geo*.

Τυτθός, 'young, or small. Allied to Τυτθός, Τίτθη : Dnn. 'Yet under the Τυτθός : Mr. (2) Our tit in Tit-mouse, Ton-tit.

Τύψη, 'a plant used for stuffing bolsters, our cat's-tail : Lidd. — Allied to Στυψω, to draw together, and our Stuff. (2) Our tough.

Τυφλός, blind. — Prob. τυφελός from τυφώ : Smoky, misty, darkened : Lidd. Or having τυφών smoke cast in the eyes, a mist thrown over the eyes. (2) R. τύπτω, τέτυφα, as from Κωφός from Κόπτω is Κώφωσις ὀφθαλμῶν in Erotian.

Τύφος, smoke, mist, cloud : — met. conceit, vanity, as all smoke ; — folly, silliness ; — stupor as clouding and darkening the mind, arising from fever, typhus. And

Τύφω, to raise a τυφός smoke, to smoke, to consume in smoke. — 'Τύφω is certainly akin to Θύω, Θυμός, ἔθω

Φυμός, Fumus : also to Θάπτω, Τέπρω, Τεπόρ : Dnn. Τυφώς, a furious whirlwind, whirling clouds of dust, from Τύφος, smoke, cloud. (2) 'Because it was held to be the work of the giant Typhus : Lidd.

Τύχη, chance, luck, fortune. — R. τυγχάνω, τυγχάνω to light on.

Τυθάξω, to taunt, mock. — From the obs. τίτω, τί-τάθην, as in 'Επ-ετόσσε, Τόσας, Τόπος, allied to Τάω, τίτω, Τείνω, to stretch out, then point i.e. the hands in derision. In form, compare Ψάθειον. Ράθειον, Κλάθειον. (2) As Taunt from the ancient Tand, a tooth, so Τυ-θάξω allied to our tooth, Sax. toth : To show the teeth, snarl at. Or in the sense, 'to cast in the teeth', Matth. 27. 44.

Τῶς, as : answering to ὧς. — Prop. τοῖς i.e. τοῦτοῖς, 'his modis.'

## Υ.

Υ ὤ, sound to imitate a person snuffing a feast. 'Hu hu !' Plaut.

Υάων or Ξάων, = Ξιάων.

Υάδες, the Hyades or Rainers, a constellation supposed to bring rain : hence Virgil, 'Pluvias Hyades,' the rainy Hyades. — R. ὕω.

Υαινα, a sow, from ὕς, ὄς : — the hyena, with a bristly mane like a hog. Αἱ δαναῖ, the women dedicated to Mithras, the men being called Lions.

Υαλός, 'Υελος, alabaster, crystal, amber, glass. — R. ὕω : from the watery or rainy color of glass. Salmas. says it is 'prop. humectum, dein pro lucido.' 'From the transparency of glass' Dnn., who adds, 'R. ὕω, for χύω, to melt.' As Γαῖα, Αἶα ; Αἰέω, Εἰέω. In form as κρύσταλλος.

Υεός, hump-backed. — 'Υεός and Κυφός are prob. the same word. Compare Gibbus : Dnn. And Germ. Hübel. So Αἰέω, Εἰέω : Γαῖα, Αἶα. (2) R. ὑπό : Bent under. So Ευνός, Ἀντίος. B as in ὕβρις.

Υερίς, proud insolence, outrage, violence. — R. ὕπερ, ὑπερός, ὑπερς, ὕβρις : as Super, Superbus. The setting oneself above others.

Υερίς, ἴδος, a mongrel, hybrid. — Perh. allied to the above : as an injury or outrage to Nature.

Υγιής, healthy, vigorous, sound. — Allied to ὕγρος, which, says Damm, often means 'bene valens.' Dnn. gives the sense 'nimble, agile', to ὕγρος ; and 'agility' to ὕγροτης : and refers ὕγιης to ὕω, 'from the intimate connection betw. moisture and growth.'

ὕγρος, wet, moist ; — pliant, tender, soft. — R. ὕω, to wet, ἔκα, ἱκνός, ὕργος. — Or from ὕξω, ὕγων.

ὕδω, ὕδω, to tell of, celebrate, sing, as ἄδω. — From ὕω. The notion of singing flows easily from irrigation. All poets are said to have watered their gardens from the fountain of Homer : Valck. (2)

Perhaps ὕδω is only ἄδω ἑολικised. As γτρή, στῆδς, ὕδων. (3) 'Hebr. hodah, celebros : Mr.

ὕδων, = ὀδων, a puff-ball : ἑολικ.

ὕδρια, a water-pot ; — any vessel. — And

ὕδρωψ, ὠτος, dropsy for hydropsy. — R. ὕδωρ. Horace : 'Aquosus humor.'

ὕδωρ, water. — R. ὕω, as ἱδρὸς from τίω, τίω, ἔημι. Herod. : 'ῥοαῖ ὕδατι λαδρωτάτω.

ὕεως, belonging to ὕεσ, sues, swine : — ὕηνέω, to be like a hog.

ὕεος, rain. — R. ὕω.

ὕης, 'epith. of Jupiter, like ὕετιος : Jupiter pluvius. Also of Bacchus : prob. as the god of fertilising moisture : hence his mother Semelē was called ὕη, and the nymphs who reared him ὕάδες : Lidd.

ὕθλος, idle talk, nonsense : also ὕσλος. — R. ὕδω, ὕθνη, ὕσαι, to talk of, to sing : Sing-song. In ὕτέω. (2) 'Hebr. hithul, derisio : Mr.

ὕδς, τίεος, τίς, a son. — R. ὕω, φῶς : Dnn. See in ὕλη. 'Ο φῶς is a 'son' in Eur. Ph. — But perhaps ὕω in ἴς οἷον sense, much as Ἀρῶν and Σπείρω are used 'de generandis hominibus.' ὕδς would thus answer much to the same use of Σπόρος or Σπέρμα : An efflux. (2) R. φῶς, φῶις, υἷς, as Γαῖα, Αἶα, and φεῦ, Heu.

ὕανός, a grandson : R. υἷς, as Ὀλός, Ὀλάνος.

ὕλας, ὕλακτω, to HOWL, YELL, ululo, bark, bark at. Icel. yla, Germ. heulen, Hebr. hclil. All from the sound.

ὕλη, ὕλφα, Sylva or Silva, wood, a wood, under-wood, wood cut down for fuel, fire-wood : — the raw unwrought material, whether wood, stone, metal, &c. — matter, of which a thing is made — subject-matter, matter treated of. — R. ὕω in the sense of φῶς : A place where trees or plants grow : Dnn. As Γαῖα, Αἶα :

φεῖ, *Heu*: *Φέρω*, *Herba*. — Or *ὅω* in *its own* sense, as from this *Dnn.* elsewhere derives "*ἄν*," from the intimate connection between moisture and growth.' So *Greg.* 'from *ὅω*, as timbers require much rain [or moisture].'

'*Τάλω*, to cleanse, strain, filter.—*Schleusn.* from *ἄλν*, 'thick matter, sediment.' See "*ἄλν*," 'matter.' So *Dnn.* also, who adds: 'From *ἔλσι* for *ἔλσι* accord. to the old *Gramm.*'

'*Τυμναίος*, *hymenaeus*, wedding song, marriage: also *Hymen*, *Τυήν*, the god of marriage. '*Τυήν ὦ Τυμναίε*. *Eurip.*—'*Τυήν*, *hyménos* is in this sense gen. derived from *hyménos* which produced '*Τυμός*, *hymnus*: The marriage song. (2) A sequenti *ὑμνῶν*, at dictum puta de virginē *membranda*.

'*Τυήν*, a skin, membrane. 'By '*Τυμνές* physicians meant the thin skins, covering the eyes, from their moisture, for they were always moist except in sleep.' *Valck.* That is, from *ὕω*, *ὑμαι*, to wet. (2) Some from *ὕψω* to weave. A web.

'*Τυμός*, *hymnus*, a song, hymn.—For *ὕδμενος* or *pf. ὑμένος*, sung. Compare *Σεμρός*.

'*TN*, 'IN, a *hin*, a *Hebrew* measure.

'*Τυγς*, *Τυγς*, a plough-share. — 'Plutarch from *ὕς*, acc. *ὕν*, from the hog's nozzling and rooting; Ldd.

'*Τυγος*, the same as '*Ἰνγος*.

'*Τοσ-κνάμος*, 'strictly Hog-bean, answering to our Hen-bane, which causes giddiness and madness: '*Τοσ-κνάμος*, to be raving-mad.' Ldd.

'*Τραρ*, a real visible appearance, opposed to '*Ὀναρ*; whence Homer's *Οὐκ ὈΝΑΡ ἄλλ' ὈΤΤΑΡ*. — Scaliger from *ῥάτω*, *ῥα-ειμ*, as '*ῥά-στασις*, 'a real existence,' 'substance.' In form as *Εἶδρα*.

'*Τρατος*, for *ὑπέρτατος*, most above, highest, from *ὑπέρ*. Much as *Inferissimus*, *Infimus*: *Optatissimus*, *Optimus*.

'*ΤΡΕΡ*, *super*, *Ang. Sax.* *ofer*, our *over*, above; — *over*, across, beyond;—like *super*, on or about, concerning; — *over*, so as to defend, in defence of; — on behalf of, in the room of. 'Mass. *Goth. usfar*, Scotch *uear*': *Dunb.* (2) *R. ῥάτω*, *ἄνω*, to join, connect. Compare '*ῥά* and '*ἔπι*.

'*Τρέρα*, the UPPER rope, i.e. the brace attaching the sailyards to the mast. — *R. ὑπέρ*. Properly *Supera*.

'*Τρερός*, -ov, a pestle. — Prob. as simply being used *ὑπέρ* over the mortar. See '*Τρέρα*, *Τρεφά*.

'*Τρεφάλαος*, 'most huge, exceeding in power; — overbearing, arrogant. — 1. *Βία*, *ὑπέρ-βιος*, *ῥάπερ-βίος*; — 2. Changed from '*Τρερ-φύης*, from *φύη*, growth, stature; — 3. Running over the *φιάλης* cup's brim: This is very far-fetched] — Breaker of truces made by libations from [over] *φιάλης* cups: This is hardly worth notice.' Ldd. Or *ὑπερ-φιάλος*, i.e. *ὑπερ-ῖων*, trans-grediens, transgressing.

'*Τρέφειν*, 'like '*Τρερ-φύω*': Ldd. Nearer, for '*Τρερφύει* neut. pl. of '*Τρερφύω*.

'*Τρερά*, the UPPER part of the mouth, palate;

— '*Τρερῶν*, the UPPER part of the house. — *R. Τρέρ*.

'*Τρήνη*, 'the UNDER part of the face on which the beard grows, hence the beard': Ldd. — Clearly from *ὑπὸ*, under, as *Εἰρήνη*. (2) *Dnn.* 'from *ὑπὸ*, *τήνη*, *ἥριον*, the part of a bridle in a horse's mouth: the part under this is '*Τρήνη*.' (3) Some say that which is both under and above, i.e. *ὅπδ* and *ἀνώ*.

'*Τρηνήτης*, a young man with his first beard. — Above. Homer: *Πρώτον ὑπρηνήτης*.

'*Τρηρέτης*, an under-rower, inferior servant, helper, &c. — *R. ὑπ*, *ῥέτης*, a rower.

'*Τρυος*, sleep. — *Supinus* is allied; and both are from *ὑπὸ*, from under, up: 'A lying on the back,' says *Liddell*: i.e. so as to look upwards. See '*Τρυος*. (2) For '*Τρυος* from *ὅπο-πνέω*: A breathing gently.

'*ΤΥΠΟ*, '*ῥαλ*, under, close under; — near; — under the power of; — near such a time. — '*Uf* *Maso*, *Goth.* *Dunb.* — Perhaps '*ῥατω* was used *ῥοιόε* like '*ἄνω*, to join, connect. See '*ῥέρε* and '*ῥάω*. '*ῥά* and '*ῥέρε* seem allied not only in sound, but in the sense of junction or connexion of one thing with another.

'*Τρο*, in an underhand manner, secretly, insensibly; — from under, *up*, *ὅπ*. So *Sub-spicio*, *Suspicio*, is to look 'from under,' '*up*.'

'*ῥόγνος*, -γνος, close under or by the hand, near, like '*ἔγγος*, *Μεσσηγύς*, which see: — near in point of time, recent, late.

'*ῥόδρα*, casting an under look, so as to look suspiciously or grimly. — Short, as *ἄνωμα*, *ἄω*, for '*ῥο-δρακὼν* from *ῥο-δρακωμαι*. *Nicander* has '*ῥοδράξ*. (2) *R. ὑπὸ*, *ῥάω*: Acting in an underhand manner. (3) Some from *ὑπὸ*, *ῥάω*: *D*, as *prodest*, *prodit*, and somewhat as *Θ* in '*ῥόθιμος*.

'*ῥόνομον ἔλκος*, a sore feeding under the surface; *νέμω*, *νίνομαι*. Hence the sense of '*ῥόνομος*, an underground passage, mine, water-pipe.

'*ῥόσχεσις*, a promise. — *R. ἔχω*, *ῥάω*: A holding oneself under an engagement.

'*ῥατιος*, flat on one's back, with the face *UP*. — As *Sub* is 'from under, *UP*,' in *Suspicio*, so '*ῥατιος* from *ὑπὸ*, *ὅπ*, like *Supinus* from *Sub*.' Ldd. and *Dnn.*

'*ῥαξ*, a shrew-mouse. — *R. ῥς*, *ῥός*, from the snout resembling the swine's. For '*ῥαξ* from a form *ῥερός*, as '*ῥερός*, '*ῥεράξ*.

'*ῥάξ*, confusedly,—thought = *ῥάω*, from *ὄρω*, as *Σύρωμα* and *Συρφετός*, are things dragged, thrown, or swept together. So '*ῥς* and *Σύς*.

'*ῥάβρικος*, *ῥάβριχος*, a basket, *ἄβριχος*.—An *Æolic* form, as it seems, from *ἔρω*, *ῥα*, to weave, whence '*ὀβρί*, '*ῥάβρι*, as *ῥάβρι*, *ῥάβρις*, *ῥάβρις*. See '*ῥάβρι*. (2) *Æol.* for '*ῥάβρις*.

'*ῥάβρις*, a pickle-jar, *urceus*, *orca*: allied to '*ὀρκάω* and '*ἔρκος*, an inclosure generally. See in '*ῥάβρις*.

'*ῥς*, the same as *Σύς*.

'*ῥάβριον*, 'a vegetable dye-stuff, made from the insect on a tree or shrub called '*ῥάβρις*': *Dnn.*

Ἰσθος, *Eol.* of Ὀσθος, Ὀζος.

Ἰσμίνη, a conflict, battle.—Prob. *Eolie* for Ἰσμίνη from ἱσμός, 'a crowd, multitude', (*Dnn.*) Compare Ἰσθιακός and Ἰσχυή. See Ἰσός.

Ἰσπληξ, ἡγξ, a rope drawn across the bounds in a race-course. It seems clear that it must have meant orig. a whip or lash to drive swine with, or a whip of swine's hair to scourge with: from ἵς, πλῆσσω, ξω, like Βουπλήξ. It then seems to have meant the whip to give the start with at the games: and, when a rope became used for this purpose, as let down at the starting, the old word was still retained: much as Transenna, the cross-barred starting-place, was used also for the rope, by which it was let down. *Dnn.* says: 'Prop. a rope serving as a bar.'—Also a rope or noose used by bird-catchers. — It meant also the catch in a trap which FALLS when touched, perhaps from the FALLING of the rope in the course, of which *Lucian* says ἘΠΕΞΕΝ ἡ ὀσπληξ.

Ἰσθακός, Ἰσθαξ, = τὰ αἰδοῖα γυναικεία. *Ab 55*, ut *Porcus* et *Porca* apud *Varronem* et *Catonem*: et sic *Χοῖρος*. Forsan ultima pars -σθός = σκάκνδρος, ut *vult Ldd.*

Ἰσός, a javelin.—Much like Ἰσμίνη. Probably *Eol.* for Ἰσός, formed as Ἐσσην and Ἐσμός: What is sent or thrown, as *Jacio*, *Jaculum*. (2) *R.* ἵω, ὄω, metaph. as *Gray's* 'arrowy shooer', and *Pope's* 'showers

of stones.' (3) From the sound of its *HISS* or *WHIZ* through the air.

Ἰστέρα, the womb.—*R.* Ἰστέρος: 'As the lowest of the viscera': *Dnn.*

Ἰστέρος, am Ἰστέρος too late.

Ἰστέρος, later, the latter:—too late: Ἰστέρος, the last.—*R.* ὑπό, ὑπέρτερος, Ἰστέρος, as Ἰπέρτατος, Ἰπτατος. More under, more after.

Ἰστριξ, Ἰσθριξ, hedge-hog.—*R.* ἵς, θρίξ: Hog's bristles.

Ἰφάω, Ἰφάινω, to weave.—*Ldd.* thinks ὀφ-, (*Wuf.*) *Weave* allied. So *W'oolf.* The *Sn. Goth.* *waefwa*. (2) Perhaps an *Eolie* word for Ἀφάω from ἀπται, to join, connect: To insert one part within another. And so perhaps is Ἰφάω the mistletoe. Compare Ἰπέρ, Ἰπός. And *T* as εἰπύω, γῆνῃ, βῆθος. (3) *Mrt.* from *Hebr.* *aphah*, to cover. ?

Ἰφάω: in Ἰφάω.

Ἰψηλός, high: from

Ἰψί, Ἰψίος, on high.—All compare Ἰψί or Ἰψί with Ἰψί, up, as in Ἰψί-εἶδομαι to look up,—and also with Ἰπέρ, above. Compare Ἀψ and Ἀπό.

Ἰψω, to wet, water: Ἰψί, it rains; Ἰτέρος, rain.—The same as Ἰψω, Ἰψω, to send down. Thus compare Ἰδρὸς and Ἰδωρ. (2) For Χύω, as Γαῖα, Αἶα. And much as Φεύ, Heu. We say, How it is pouring down!

Ἰώδης, swinish: *R.* ἵς, ὄς.

## Φ.

Φάσγαντος, most bright.—As Φάσθεν, from φαῖνω, †φαῖνω.

Φάγαινα, Φάγεδαινα, an eating ulcer: from φαγεῖν, Φάγομαι, to eat.—Allied to Πάομαι, Πατόμαι, to feed on. Γ as in τμήγω, τεταγών. (2) *R.* †φάω, findo: *Lenn.* As in Ἀρηι-φατος, Σφάζω, &c. (3) *Hebr.* *phéh*, the mouth; or *Chald.* *phaga*, the jaw: *Mrt.*

Φαῖθω, to shine. And φαεῖνός, Φαῖθμος, Φαῖθρός, bright, gay, illustrious.—*R.* φάος.

Φαῖδης, 'explained by *Hesych.* Φαῖδρος, λαμπρός. So from φάω, φαῖνω: ' *Ldd.*—And Φαῖδης, -άσιος, certain white shoes.

Φαινυδὰ παῖψιν, to play at ball so that, when you φαῖνῃ seem to be going to throw it to one person, you throw it to another.

Φαινόληξ, a thick upper garment, παννύλα. 'According to some, *R.* φαῖνω, ὄλος: ' *Dnn.* 'As appearing whole: as it is the outermost vest: ' *Greg.*—See on Φελόνης.

Φαῖνω, to show.—*R.* φάω, as †βάω, βαῖνω.

Φαῖνός, grayish, dusky, dun;—dull.—For Ἰπρό-φαῖος, somewhat shiny, something between light and dark.

So by Φαλός *Hemsterh.* understands *Sub-albus*, shiny. *Dnn.* explains Φαῖνός 'resembling the dawning of day.' *R.* φάω.

Φάκελος, -λλος: in Σφάκελλος.

ΦΑΚΟΣ, 'the lentil;—lentil-shaped vessel: lentil-spot: Φάκ-ογίς, freckle on the face: ' *Ldd.*—*Q.* ?

Φάλαγξ, a phalanx, line of troops, battle-array;—the three joints of a finger, disposed in a line; a spider, from the long joints of its legs;—anything long, as a log, pole, beam of a balance, lever, roller under ships.—*R.* φαλός, bright. Φάλαγγες, the shining ranks, glittering with armor. Κεκορυθμένος αἰθροῖ χαλκῷ, *Hom.* (2) *Aspir.* for †φάλαγξ from πάλλω, to wield a spear. See Πήληξ. (3) *Hebr.* *phaleg*, to divide: ' *W.*

Φαλακρός, bald-headed.—*R.* φαλός: As having a white appearance. Some add τὸ ἄκρον, the top.

Φάλαρα, 'from φάλος: parts of the helmet, prob. the cheek-pieces:—later, the cheek-pieces of horses and mules, adorned with embossed straps, *Lat.* *phaleræ*: ' *Ldd.*

Φαλαρίζω, to imitate *Phalaris*, tyrant of Agrigentum, in cruelty.

Φαλάρης, a coat, from its white bald head: and Φαλάρδς, having a patch of white.—*R.* φαλός.

Φαλῆς, Φαλλός, penis coriaceus seu ligneus. Comparatur a Lidd. cum Lat. *paleus*, i, et Angl. *pale*, pole. Comparat Dnn. cum 'φάλος 2., prominens aliquid.' (2) Jablonski makes it *Egyptian*.

Φαλλός: in Φαλῆς.

Φάλος, bright, shining, shiny. — R. φάω.

Φάλος, 'a part of the helmet, but what it was, is very hard to say: Lidd. The metal ridge, says Buttm., in which the plume was fixed. Prob. from φαλός, bright, as Homer has Κόρυθος λαμπροῖσι φάλοισι. Dnn. says: 'φάλος, a stud, a projecting knob in the front of a helmet: the same word as Φαλός, bright, with the additional sense of something prominent or projecting.' Dnn. Φανερός, clear, manifest. — R. φαίνω, φανῶ.

Φάνος, bright: Φανή, a torch: Φαναί, torch-processions. — R. φάω.

Φάνης, the sun, Apollo: — the first principle of all things. — Above.

Φαντάζομαι, to show oneself; place before one's mind;

Φαντασία, appearance, image in the mind, *fancy*. — R. φαίνω, πέφανται.

Φάος, φῶς, light: τὰ φάεα, the lights of the body, the eyes. — R. φάω.

Φάραγξ, a chasm, ravine, valley, precipice — R. φάρω, to split, sever, which verb is acknowledged by Schneider and Lidd., 'of which the affinity with Πείρω, is very probable.' See in Φάρος. (2) R. φέρω, †φαρέω as in Φαρέτρα, answ. to Κατω-φέρης, prone, steep. (3) 'Hebr. *pherek*, to break: 'Wr.

Φάρεα, to plough. — R. φάρω, to cleave. See above. (Rare.)

Φαρέτρα, *pharetra*, a quiver. — R. φέρω, †φεραρον: Arrow-bearer. So ἰσο-Φαρίζω.

Φαρκίς, a wrinkle, fold. I.e. having clefts, as Φάραγξ. — 'R. φάρω, πέφαρκα, to split: 'Dnn. (Very rare.)

Φαρμάσσω, to dye, color, adulterate, poison, bewitch with drugs. Φάρμακον, (as Φυλάσσω, Φυλακή,) a drug, medicine, poison. — 'Reimer from φάρω or φέρω, to mix. — Others prefer μάσσω: 'Dnn. If the latter, then for Μαρμάσσω, as Μαρμαίω: M and Φ, as Μύρμηκα and Formica. But Dnn. explains φάρω, 'to cut, divide', and thence it could well mean 'to mix, adulterate', as Κερῶ from Κεῖρω. We may add that Homer has πεπαρμένους from πείρω, and from πέπαρμαι could be †Παρυμάσσω (as 'Αλλάσσω) and foreuphony Φαρμάσσω: To penetrate, then (as Δένω), to soak, steep.

Φάρος, Φάρος, 'an ample robe of state, mantle, large veil, lineu covering for a corpse, sail-cloth: 'Dnn. — 'Hebr. *PAR*, an ornament: 'says Mrt. But better in this way from φάω, †φαερός, as Φαινός, Φαιδρός. — Greg. from φέρω, φορέω, to wear, as dress. A, as in Φαρέτρα, ἰσο-Φαρίζω.

ΦΑΡΟΣ, a light-house: 'from *Pharos*, orig. an island near Alexandria, (connected aft. with the continent,) celebrated for its lighthouse: 'Dnn.

Φάρος, the same as Φάραγξ.

Φάρος, a part, piece. — R. φάρω, πέφαρσαι. Allied to Πεπαρμένους in Homer, and Lat. *PARS*. (2) 'Hebr. *pheres*, to divide: 'Wr.

Φάρυγξ, the gullet, swallow, throat. — 'Of the same origin as Φάραγξ: 'Dnn.

Φάρω: in Φάραγξ.

Φάσανον, a sword, knife. — R. σφάζω, ἔσφαγον, to kill: for Σφάγανον. 'Slaughter-weapon,' Ezek. 9. 2.

Φάσηλος, a canoe: from the shape of the ΦΑΣΗΛΟΣ, kidney-bean.

Φασιάδος, a *phœasant*, from *PHASIS* in Colchis.

Φάσις, appearance, phase: R. φάω, φαίνω. — Saying, rumor: R. φάω, φημί.

Φάσκαλος, Φάσκαλος, a wallet, sack, coffer. — Transp. from Σφάκελλος, a bundle, much as Φάσανον for Σφάγανον. — (Very rare.)

Φάσμα, a spectre, Φάντασμα: — R. φάω, πέφασμαι, φαίνω.

Φάτνη, a manger, crib. — 'The common form was Πάτνη, Lidd. And Πάτνη from πόμα, ἐπάτνη, to feed. 'R. πατίομαι: 'Dnn. (2) Φαγεῖν, φαγεῖσθαι, †φάδην, φάτνη, as ἔτρωσ, ἔτρων.

Φατνώ, to hollow out like a φάτνη: Φατνώματα, panels, compartments in a ceiling, like stalls in a stable. Φατρία, = Φατρία.

Φαύω, φάω, φάγω, to roast, toast. — R. φάος, φῶς, a fire, in Callim. See Φαῦσιγξ. 'R. φαίνω, φάω: 'Dnn.

Φαῦλος, bad, worthless, *vilis*, *vile*, mean, common, trifling: — light, as To bear φαῦλος lightly. — Probably Φλαυρός (which see), was transp. to Φραυλός, then softly Φαυλός. (2) The Etym. M. from φάω, φαῦω, φαῦσις: Of inere outside show.

Φαῦρος, 'same sense and origin as Φαῦλος: 'Dnn.

Φαῦσιγξ, blister from burning. — R. φαῦζω, σω.

Φαῦσις, light, splendor. — R. φάω, φάσις.

Φάψ, φ. φάβος, allied to φόβος, fear: A fearful wild dove or pigeon, as Τρήων from Τρέω. So Φάβα is 'fear' in Hesych., whence Lat. *fabā*, a bean, the object of superstitious fear. Some from Φάψ deduce ΦΑΣΣΑ, a larger kind of dove. Thus Φαβός, Φάβασσα, (as μέλι-ΣΣΑ,) φάσσα.

ΦΑΝ, †ΦΕΝ, whence Φέγγος, Φένω, †ΦΙΝ, Lat. *fin*, †ΦΟΝ, whence Φωσκώ, Φωστήρ, ΦΥΝ, seem original words, prim. meaning to open or bring out, make to appear, show, produce, shine forth: — make an opening, stab, kill: — open one's mind or thoughts, speak out, unless this came from the sense 'show', as †Δείκω, Δείκνυμι produced the Latin *Dico*. — Φάω may be nevertheless aspirated from the obsolete ΠΑΝ, which see. Mrt. derives Φάω, to shine, from Chald. *ophā*, to shine: and Φάω, to speak, from Hebr. *phēh*, the mouth.

Φέβομαι, to be terrified: †φέβο, Φοβέω, to terrify, put to flight. — Allied by Dnn. to ΦΕΓΓω. Allied also to σφεδανός, σπεύδω, σπερχω. Φέω as Σέω, Τρέω.

Φέγγος, light, splendor. — R. φάω, φαίνω. 'The ancients said †φέω, †φένω, †φείνγος, [or †φέναγος as

Τένανος,] *Φέγγος* : Hemst. So *†Γένω*, *†Γένω*. So the *φένω* in actual use. And *Φέγγομαι*.

*Φείδομαι*, to restrain, abstain, spare. — *Φείδομαι* is allied to *Φιμός*, and without the Aspirate to *Πιέζω*, *Πιλέω*, &c. (2) Allied to *Φεβομαι*, to flee from, *Φεύγω*, &c.

*Φελλός*, the cork-tree, bark. — The whole tree is 'bark'; *Φελλός* therefore is allied to *Πέλλα*, a hide, *I.at. pellis*. So *φολίς* is a skin. (2) Voss from *φελῶ*, *J.elo*, *Eol.* of *θηλῶ*, to suck up. (3) Our *fell* in *fell-monger*. Shakspeare has 'Flesh and fell' *Sax. fell*, *Celt. pil*.

*Φελλός*, *φελός*, stone, rock. — *φίλος* is transp. from *†λεφός*, (see *φολίς*.) as *Σφάγανον*, *φάσγανον*, *Μορφά*, *Forma*: *answ.* to *Λεπτά*, a rock. (2) Our *fell*. The *fell*s in Northumberland. 'Flood and fell': *Byron. Fels* Germ. *Fisell* Su. Goth., a ridge of mountains. *Φελόνης*, *φενόλης*, *φαιλόνης*, 'a covering, in general: — from *φελός*, the bark of a tree: a cloak or frock, the *I.at. pænula* : 'Dnn. *φενόλης* may belong to *φαινόλης*; see that word.

*Φενάκη*, false hair, wig. — *R. φενάξ*, *ακος*. (2) The same as *Πηνήκη*.

*Φενάξ*, *ακος*, an impostor. — *R. φαίνω*, *φανῶ*, and *†φενῶ* as in *φΕγγος*; *φαίνομαι*, to appear: Who has all show. So *Βάλλω*, *ΒΕΛος*.

*†φένω*, to kill, from *†φάω*, as in *†Αρη-φατος*. So *†Γάω*, *†Γένω*.

*Φέρβω*, to feed, nourish. — *K. φέρω*, to bear, produce, as fruits. *B.* much as *δάπνω*, *μέλπω*, *σπύλω*.

*Φέρετρον*, a bier, *feretrum*. — *R. φέρω*, *fero*. As *Bier* from *Beer*.

*Φέριστος*, *Φέρτατος*, best, as being most bearing or productive; — or as most enduring, strong or brave, as *Fortis* is from *φέρω*; or *φέρω* = *προ-φέρω* : *προ-φέρεσταιστος*.

*Φερνή*, what is brought by the wife, as *Dos*, a dowry, from *Do*. — *R. φέρω*, *fero*.

*Φερβήφαττα*, *Περσέφαττα*, *Περσεφόνη*, *Persephone*, *Proserpine*. 'R. *φέρβω*, *πέρω*, *φόνος*. She is death itself who wastes all with slaughter. *Ov. Epist.* *Persephone nostras pulsat acerba foris*.' Forcell. and Steph. — Then *-φαττα* formed as in *†Αρη-φατος*.

*Φέρω*, *fero*, to bear, bring, carry, carry off. — Aspir. from *Πείρω*, *περῶ*, to make to pass on. (2) Our *bear*, *beran* *Sax.*, *bairan* *Goth.*, *fahren* *Germ.* *Pherece* *Hebr.*, &c.

*Φεύ*, *heu*, alas! — 'From the sound.' *Lenn.* (2) For *Φεύγω*, *φεύγ*, like *†Απ-αγε*, *Αραγε*! So *Δῶ* for *Δῶμα*, *Mā* for *Māter*.

*Φεύγω*, *fugio*, to flee, run away; — flee one's country for a crime committed, go into exile; — to be prosecuted, accused, 'for voluntary exile was permitted, before the final sentence was pronounced.' *Dnn.* — 'Akin to *ΦΕδομαι*.' *Dnn.* And *σΦΕδανός*, *σΠΕυδός*, *σΠΕρχω*. As *μηΐΓΩ*.

*Φεύ(ω)*, to cry *φεύ*, alas!

*Φέφαλος*, a spark. 'Ψάω, to rub; *†ψάλος*, *redupl.*

*†ψέφαλος*, softly *φέφαλος*: From the sparks emitted from iron while forged : 'Damm: Rubbed off. *Φεφαλός*, to consume by producing smoke and sparks.

*Φηγός*, 'a kind of oak: not the *Lat. fagus*, (*E. Φάγος*), our beech, though the names are identical: 'Ldd. 'Having a round *ESCULENT* nut: from *φάγω*.' *Dnn.*

*Φηγός*, = *πέος*. 'Nam pars quaedam ejus dicitur *βάλωνος* glans.' *Scap. Vid. sup.*

*Φήληξ*, a wild fig which seems ripe when it is not so. — From

*Φήλος*, deceitful : *φηνῶ*, to deceive: allied to *Σφάλλω*, *fallo*, *escphala*.

*Φήμη*, *E. φάμα*, *fama*, saying, report, *fame*, oracular voice, &c.: from

*Φημί*, *φάσκω*, (as *†Βημί*, *βάσκω*) to say, affirm; and *φάσκω* to say to oneself, think. — Allied to *φάω*, *φαίνω*, to show, as *Πιπασκω* is both to show and to tell; and *Δίco*, to tell, is *†Δέικω*, *Δείκνυμι*, to show.

*Φήνη*, the osprey or bone-breaker. — Scheide well from *†φένω*, to kill.

*Φήρ*, *fera*, a wildbeast, *Eol.* for *Θήρ* : — a Centaur: — a Satyr.

*Φήρεα*, swelling of the parotid glands, as giving the face the appearance of that of Satyrs. — Above.

*Φήτρη*, *φάτρα*, = *φράτρα*.

*†φάω*, *φάδω*, *†φθῆμι*, used often with *πριν*, to get before others, do before others, anticipate, 'præ-venio, prevent; — do or come quickly, with a participle, as *Δέγε φάσας*, *Speak quickly*. — *R. †πτάω*, *†πτάμαι*, *†πταμαι*, to fly, get fast to, *πριν*, before, &c. See *†φθέω*. (2) *R. ἀπτομαι*, *ἀφθην*, *†ἀφθάω*, *†φθάω*: To touch, reach, tango, attingo, contingo, *πριν*, before &c.

*Φθέγγομαι*, to utter a clear sound, speak loud, shout, &c. — As *χθομαλός*, *πτόλεμος*. *R. †φάω*, *φημι*; like *φέγγω* from *†φάω*, to slieve.

*Φθειρ*, a small shell-fish which fixes upon and *φθειρε* consumes the bodies of other fish. Also, a louse, of such kind perhaps orig. as I have seen in myriads devouring the inside of a yet living stag-beetle. The lousy disease is called *φθειρίασις*.

*Φθειρώ*: in *†φθέω*.

*†φθέω*, *†φθῶ*, *φθειρώ*, *φθινῶ*, to cause to decay, ruin, destroy. — *†φθέω* (acknowledged by *Matthie*) is aspir. for *†φτέω*, *†φτεῖω*, *†φτέω*, *πτεῖω*: To fall off. Thus *Dnn.* explains *φθίνω* 'to fall, fall away'. So *ἀγΕΙΡΩ*, *ιμΕΙΡΩ*. (2) As *χθομαλός* and *φθέγγωμαι*. *R. φάω*, *φένω*, to kill. (3) *Dnn.* allies *φθειρώ* to *Τείρω*. *Φ*, as *Φρίσσω* and *Frango*?

*Φθογγή*, the voice: *φθέγγομαι*.

*Φθοή*, consumption: *†φθῶ*, *†φθω*.

*Φθόις*, *φθοίς*, a cake; — *pastil.* — *R. †φθίος*, cooked: or *†φθίω*, *†φθῶ*: compare *φθοή*. So *Πόπανον* from *Πέπτω*.

*Φθόνος*, envy. — *R. †φθῶ*, *†φθω*, *φθίρω*: As pinning and wasting away. 'Envy is the rottenness of the bones.' *Prov.* 14. 30. 'Suffer them *φθινῶσθαι*.' *Hom.* : 'tabescere,' *Cl.* : 'view with envy.' *Pope*. So *Epigr.*



Ο φόβος .. τήκει φθονερῶν ὄμμα καὶ κραδίην. And our Poet: 'Or jealousy That only gnaws the secret heart.' Φούζω, in 'Ἐπι-φούζω, from πύω, φρῶω: To spit upon.

Φιάλη, an urn, bowl: Φιάλις, small bowl, *phial*, *cial*. — 'R. [πίω,] πίνω, as in Athen. p. 501: Dnn.

Φιαρός, shining: aspir. for Πιαρός, fat, like Πίον.

Φιβαλεῖς, a kind of early fig. — 'Said to be called from *Phibal*, a district of Attica: Ldd.

Φιλέω, to kiss, to love. Φίλημα, a kiss. — Allied to Πιάω, to squeeze, to press, Πιάω to squeeze, Φιμάω to muzzle. The *I* is long in φίλατο, φίλε Il. 5. 359.

(2) Damm from φίω, πίνω, to drink (with the lips).

Φιλήτης, 'a thief: same sense and R. as Φηλήτης, Dnn. i.e. from φηλώ to deceive. (2) Allied to Πιάω, to seize, to Πιάω, to squeeze tight, Φιμάω, &c. Compare Lat. *pilo*, *com-pilo*, our *compile*.

Φιλομήλα, *philomela*, *philomel*, a nightingale. — Prob. from φιλώ, μέλος.

Φίλος, dear, a friend. — R. φιλέω.

Φίλατος, dearest. — R. φίλος, φίλίστατος.

Φίλτρον, love-potion, charm. — R. φιλέω, φίλιπτρον.

Φιμός, 'a band, or anything which constricts or binds, — thus, a muzzle, — a goblet used in dice-playing, [with some *restrictive* arrangement, suppose, like the reticulated cover of ballot-boxes, (another sense of Φιμός), so arranged, says Steph., 'ne immissa suffragia dilaberentur'], the nose-band of a bridle: Dnn. — Allied to Πιέζω, Σφιγγώ, Πίλος, &c. through obs. †πίω or †πώ, to squeeze: for †πιμός. See †ΠΑΠ.

Φιτρος, a trunk, log. — Allied to Φιτών. 'For from it spring the branches: Damm.

Φίτυ, a shoot, branch, off-spring. — From

Φιτών, to sow, plant; pass. am begotten. — Allied to Lat. *fo*, *φύω*, *φύτεω*. Dnn. from φύω. Bnt evidently there was an obs. †φίω, = φύω. We find Φιάδω and ΦΑΤΩδω.

Φιάζω, am rent in pieces: from φλάω = θλάω, as φήρ = θήρ. (2) Allied to the next word.

Φιάζω, to boil up, swell; — hence storm, stutler, speak unintelligibly. And hence Παφιάζω. Allied to Φλέω, Φλύω, to gush out, teem.

Φλαττο|θραττο|φλαττο|θρατ, 'formed to ridicule a pompous phraseology: Dnn.

Φλαυρος, trivial, bad, evil, foul. — 'R. φλύαρος: Mrt. (2) R. φλάω: Easy to crush, fragile.

Φλάω, as θλάω, to bruise, crush: 'to break with a kind of crack: Bp. Blomf.

Φλάω, to bruise with the teeth, eat up, swallow greedily: Ldd. — Above.

Φλεγυάς, fiery, red-brown: epith. of the eagle. — From Φλέγω, to burn up, scorch. — R. φλέω: To make wood or other things to swell out and burst with fire. See Φλοιδάω. (2) R. φάλδς, shining, 'for †φαλέγω, Mrt. Much as ὀλεκεῖν.

Φλέων, an idle talker. — R. φλέω, Hesych., to over-flow with talk, φλύω.

Φλέψ, -έψς, a vein. — R. φλέω, to teem, swell: Swollen with blood.

Φλέω, to teem, gush, overflow. So Φλύω. Allied to Βλύω, to bubble out, and to †βλέω, to throw out. Thus Βρέμω, Fremo.

Φλέως, φλοῦς, a marsh or water plant. — R. φλέω. 'Growing in a moist place: Dnn.

Φλήγω, to talk idly: Φλήγναρος, idle talk. — R. φλέω, whence Φλέδων, an idle talker.

Φλά, a door-post, — vestibule. — 'R. φλάω, θλάω: Mrt. Allied to Φάλλω. Homer says, 'Ὅς πολλῶσι ΦΑΙΨΙΣΙ παρα-στὰς ΦΑΙΝΕΤΑΙ ὤμων. And Horace:

'Postea et heu *Limina* dura quibus lumbos et *IN-FREGI* latus.' 'The vestibule, says Greg., 'from its being often knocked and thumped.' Some add 'the threshold', which would still better agree with φλάω, but this sense seems unsupported.

Φάλλω, = θάλλω. As θήρ, φήρ.

Φάδω, as Φαυδω from Φλύω, 'to overflow with moisture or fat; hence to putrefy: Ldd. Flow away, *diffuso*. Thus Φτρέω, φτρέω.

Φλοιά, epith. of Proserpine. — 'Prob. from Φλόος: Verdant, blooming: Ldd.

Φλοιδάω, to make to swell, ferment. R. φλέω, θφλοα. Also, to scorch, burn. So Φλέγω, to burn, is allied to φλέω.

Φλοῖς, peel, bark, rind of trees. Φλοῖζω, to strip off the bark, flay. — 'Another form of Φλόος: Dnn. 'R. φλέω: Ldd. Thus Blomf. says: 'From φλέω came a large family of words having the notion of lightness or emptiness or tumor'. And so Φλοῖς is metaph. 'empty pride'. And Φλοιδῶς is 'spungy, puffed out.' Just as Persius: 'Nonne hoc *erumosenum* et cortice pingui?' (2) R. φολς, a scale: φλοῖς.

Φλοῖστος, murmur, din. — From the flow and dash of waters: φλέω, θφλοα, φλύω, fluo, βλύω. See 'Α-φλοισμός. And

Φλοῖς, as φλέω, to teem.

Φάδς, g. φλογός, a flame. — R. φλέγω.

Φλόος, 'the bloom, the blooming, healthy state of a plant, Lat. *flor*: Ldd. From φλέω, θφλοα, to teem. Also 'Φλόος is an idiom for Φλοῖς: Steph.

Φλυαρός, an idle or silly talker; — silly talk, FLUM. — R. φλύω.

Φλυδῶς, to over-flow with moisture, to be soft or flabby. — R. φλύω.

Φλύκταινα, Φλυκτίς, a blister, pustule. — R. φλύω, φλύω, πέφλυκται, to swell. So Φλύς is a breaking out, eruption.

Φλύω, like φλέω, φλάζω, to swell over, teem, bubble: over-flow with words, talk idly, talk FLUM. — R. βλύω, as Βρέμω, Fremo.

Φνεί, 'Comic imitation of the snuffing nasal sound, *phn*: Lnn.

Φόδη, locks, mane, hair; — foliage, as Lat. *coma*. — Pindar has δρακόντων φόδαι, whence Damm from φοδῶ: Used spec. of grisly locks inspiring awe or terror.

'Long hair was thought to strike terror in battle': Ormst.

Φόβος, fear. — R. φόβομαι.

Φοιδάω, to cleanse, purify: Below.—To inspire by φόιβος, *Phœbus*: and Φοιδάς was his priestess or prophetic.

Φοιδός, bright, pure: whence *Phœbus* is called by Homer Φοιδός Ἀπόλλων: 'not in the character of the sun, but of the purity and radiant beauty of youth'; Ldd.—R. φόως, φῶς.

Φοινῆ, for Φοινῆ, as Θῆρ, Φῆρ.

Φοινίκης, a red cloak, &c.—From

Φοινίξ, iξos, a purple red, 'from the *Phœnicians* who were celebrated for dyeing purple-red': Hemst. (2) R. φόβος: Φοινός, blood-red.

Φοινίξ, the palm-tree, the date, branch of palm.—Bland ('Lat. Hexam.') makes *Phœnicia* 'the land of palms'. See above.

Φοινίξ, 'a musical instrument of *Phœnician* invention': Dnn.

Φοινίσσω, to make red: Φοινίξ 1.

Φοῖτος, a frequent coming or going, roving about, rambling, rambling in mind.—As Φοῖτος from φοῖτος, R. οῖω, ἴφω, φοῖται, (as in Οἶτος), to carry oneself about, as ἴφω-άγω, &c.

Φοῖς, a scale of a reptile, 'often interchanged with Λοῖς': Dnn. and thus perh. transp. for Λοῖς, whence Λοῖς:—but gen. thought allied to Φλοῖός. Φελλός, pellis, a skin, has also its claim.

Φοῖς, a scale, is also a fleck or spot on the skin.—Aloue.

Φολκός, with distorted eyes.—R. ἔλκω, δλκα, φόλκα, φολκός. Buttm. makes it bandy-legged. (2) R. ἐφ-ολκός. (3) Some from φάη, the eyes, and δλκα.

Φόλλις: the Lat. *foliis*. And

ΦΟΛΛΙΣ, a piece of money:—like the Lat. *folliis*, which was not only a purse, but a coin. 'Centum *fulles æris*': Lamprid. See Φόλλις.

Φόνος, murder.—R. φόνεω.

Φοξός, pointed, peaked.—R. ὄξυς, φοξός. (2) Buttm. for φοξός, from φάγω: Warped by burning.

Φορά, a bringing or bearing;—a being carried;—that which is borne or produced;—a vast produce.—R. φέρω, πέφορα.

Φορβς, femina p̄gnans. As above. Lat. *Forida*, from acc. φοράδα.

Φορβή, pasture.—φέρβω.

Φορβεία, 'a feeding-string, by which a horse is tied to the manger; mouth-band put like a halter round the lips and cheeks of fillers to soften the voice': Ldd.—Above.

Φορεῖα, dung.—R. φορός, bearing downwards; whence φορά γαστρός is diarrhoea. Hence φορβς is Podex; *Forio* is Cavo; *Forico* is the Public jakes.

Φορεῖον, a sedan.—R. φέρω.

Φορέω, = φέρω.

ΦΟΡΙΝΗ, hide of swine, thick hide;—want of feeling.—Very rare.—Q. from φορέω: What swine wear?

ΦΟΡΚΟΣ, *Orcus*, Erebus. Q. for φόρκος, "Ορκος, as being sworn by. 'It was a great matter of conscience to swear by Pluto and by Styx': Forcell. *Orcus* is allied by Riddle to Έρκος.—Also white, gray, whence *Phorcus* an old sea-god, and his daughters Φορκίδες. (Rare).—Q. ?

Φόρμυξ, 'the portable lyre carried on the shoulders by a belt': Ldd.—R. φέρω, πέφορμαι.

Φορμός, a basket: some say, a hand-basket, as carried in the hand, from φέρω as Φόρμυξ. So a bundle, fagot, 'tied up so as to be conveniently carried': Ldd. (2) Some derive it as Φορμός 3.

Φορμός, a corn-measure: perhaps as much as would fill a basket.—Above.

Φορμός, a mat. I.e. *Forudis* (as Φολκός,) from φέρω, ἔρμαι, to weave: A woven mat.—And a sailor's dress, of wicker-work. 'Φορμολ is transl. *utilia* by Pliny': Dnn.

Φόρος, tribute, as brought in by foreigners. Φόρον φέρειν, Herod.: and Φόρον ἀν-αγαγή.

Φορτικός, burdensome, troublesome, unpleasant, vulgar, low, coarse.—And

Φορτίς, a ship of burden.—From

Φόρτος, a burden, freight.—R. φέρω, πέφορται. 'Onus quod fertur', Ov.

Φορέσσω, Φορύνω, Φορώ, to mix up, stir together, knead: to adulterate, defile, spoil.—R. φέρω: 'Dnn. and Mrt. Yet rather φέρω from Φορύνω. ΦΟΡέσσω seems allied to ΦΑΡμάσσω. Compare ἄγω, ὄγκος: ἄγκος, ὄγκος: ἄκρις, ὄγκρις, &c. (2) ἔολ. of Μορύσσω, as Μόρμυκα, Formica.

Φορότος, 'whatever the wind (φορεῖ or φέρε) carries along, rubbish, sweepings, refuse, chaff, chips;—nush-mash': Ldd.

Φραγέλλιον, the Latin *Flagellum*.

Φραγμός, a hedge.—R. φράσσω, πέφραγμα.

Φραδής, shrewd, cunning.—R. φράζομαι, φραδον, to ponder, perceive.

Φράζω, to tell, speak, give to know or understand, point out, show. Φράζομαι, to talk to oneself, soliloquize, consider, ponder, come to know, perceive.—From ἴφά-ρίω, ἴφράω, φέρω, as in Φάτραι, ἴσο-Φαρίω: To carry a message, as ΦΕΡΩ μῆθον Il. o. 202. So Re-fero, to Re-late, Re-porto, to Re-port. (2) 'Hebr. pheres, to explain': Wr.

Φράσσω, to fill quite full, block up, hedge close in, enclose, secure.—As Έμ-φορτος is loaded, full of, and Έμ-φορτοίμαι to overcharge oneself, so Φράσσω is from ἴφάριω, ἴφράω, φέρω: See in Φράζω. Thus Con-fero, Con-gero, Ag-gero, Con-geries, Con-gestion, &c. The compound is often omitted, as in Ἴτρυς, Βῆμα, Ὀχα, &c. Φράτρα, Φρήτρη, Φατρία, Φατρία, Φήτρη, Dor. Πά-τρα, 'orig. the descendants of the same father, a band of persons of the same race:—a sub-division of a tribe, grounded on certain degrees of consanguinity:—assembly of a family at a religious festival. R. πατήρ: Dnn. (2) 'R. φρέαρ, φρέατος, a well, which the ward used

in common? Scal. (3) Allied to Lat. *frater*, Sansk. *bhratara*, Pers. *broder*, our *brother*.

Φράγ, a cistern, reservoir; — large oil-vessel; — also a spring or well, hence referred to *πρό-εαρ* from *πρό*, *ἦν* = *ἔρμι*: As sending forward water. Much as Fons, Fontis, à Fundendo. Compare Φροῖδος from *πρό* ὀδός. (2) R. Φάω: P for Λ. Thus we have βρώω, φάω. (3) 'Hebr. beer, a well': Dahler.

Φρενίς, fever of the brain, frenzy: φρήν.

Φρέω, φρήμι: for Φορέω.

Φρήν, γ. φρενός, the midriff, *diaphragm*, heart, seat of life, the soul, mind. — As we find *εὐ-φράλινω*, Passow is justified in deriv. from *φράω*, φράσσω, whence Διδ-φραγμα, the *diaphragm*, a partition dividing the heart and lungs from the liver and spleen. *φράλινω* supposes *φράω*, then *φρενός* much as *Μένος*, *Γένος*, &c. (2) R. φράζομαι, to reflect. ?

Φρίκη, rustling, shivering. — R. φρίσσω.

Φριμάσσομαι, to snort and jump about, wanton. — Allied to βρέωω, βριμάσσομαι, Lat. *fremo*. (2) Allied to φρίσσω, φρίκη, thrilling with delight.

φρίξ, much as φρίκη.

Φρίσσω, ξω, am rough and bristly; bristle, rattle, bristle up, stand on end — am in a shiver or chill when the hairs stand on end, shudder with fear and fright; — thrill with delight. — An imitative word. (2) Allied to Φριξ, Æolic Φριξ: i. e. to be hairy, bristly. (3) Some think φ not original, and compare our *rise*, Belg. *rijzen*: Gr. *ρίγος*, *rigor*. 'Hebr. *rigo*, to be stiff': Wr.

Φροῖμιον, for Προ-οῖμιον, prelude. — R. ὀμην.

Φρονέω, to have or exercise *φρονέας*, have good heart or sound mind, to be high-minded or spirited, reflective or prudent and wise, to ponder, think. — Allied to φρήν, -ενός.

Φρονίς, thought, reflection, care, &c. — Above.

Φρούδος, vanished, gone: prop. gone on one's way, from *πρό*, ὀδός. Homer: 'When they were gone and *πρό* ὀδοῦ ἐγένοντο.' (2) R. *πρό* οὐδοῦ, Before the threshold. As Φροῖμιον.

Φρουράς, a guard, watcher. — R. *πρό*, ὄρῶω, ὄρῶ to observe; or *πρό*, ὄρῶω, a watcher, as Φροῖμιον.

Φρούσσομαι, to snort and prance, to be wanton or arrogant. — As βρέωω, Fremo: R. βρώω, to burst forth, i. e. with spirit and high bearing, exult, be proud. Or R. φάωω, to overflow, as *flagellum* into *φραγέλλιον*. See on φρίγω.

Φρύγανον, dried sticks for burning. — R. φρίγω. As Creino, Cremia.

Φρύγω, *frigo*, to broil, roast, toast, fry. — Ldd. says of βρώω, to swell, burst forth, 'allied to βλώω, φάωω.' So βρώω may be also *φφρώω* and φρύγω (as *τυγῆ*), prop. to make the juice of meat burst forth. (2) 'To fry. Lat. *frigo*, Welsh *ffrio*, Erse *fríck*.' Dr. J.

Φρυκτός, roasted, dried; — a burning torch, firebrand; — signal fire, beacon; — roasted bean, voting counter. — R. φρίγω, *πύφρυκται*.

Φρούνη, φρούνος, 'a toad; — a nickname of many

Athenian courtesans, from their (bloated) complexion: Ldd. — From *φρούνη*, says Mrt., to pollute, defile. 'Et uncta turpis ova ranae sanguine.' Hor.

Φῦ, 'a word of grief or of discontent: the same as Φεύ': Dnn. See Φεύ. — Or agreeing with our *Faugh*.

Φυγγών, = Φείγω.

Φυγή, Φύλα, fuga, flight. — R. Φείγω.

Φύη, the natural form or disposition. — R. Φύω.

Φύκη, a fish living in sea-weed. — From

Φύκος, *fucus*, sea-weed; — paint prepared from a red sort of it. — Like Φύτον, a plant. From φύω, *πέφυκα*.

(2) 'Hebr. *phuc*, antimony.' Dahler.

Φυλάσσω, to watch, guard. — Aspir. from φύλην, for *φυλάσσω*, as 'Αλλάω, aim at a door, watch. Πύλας φυλάσσετε, Eurip. We say a Porter from Porta. Φ, as Φύλην from *τύλω*, Πύλω.

Φυλή, a tribe or clan. R. φύω: As being born or growing up together in the same town or country. So Φύλον is a race, people, nation, as Nation from Natus, and Genus from Gigno, Genui. (2) 'Hebr. *bel*, to mix': Wr. ?

Φύλλον, *folium*, a leaf; — also a plant, 'esp. like *folium*, of savoury herbs': Ldd. — R. φύω. The product of trees. Homer has, ΦΥΛΛΑ ὅλη ΦΥΛΙ.

Φύλοισι, battle-cry. — R. φύλον, ὅψ ὀνός: Confused shout of tribes or nations meeting in battle.

Φύμα, a growth; and, as Φυτόν, a grown or growing swelling or boil, as Cresco, Exerescence. — R. φύω.

Φύρω, Φυράω, to mix, to mix and knead: — adulterate, defile; — put into disorder. — As Πύρω, Εύρω from Εύω. Aspir. from *τύλω*, Πυκάζω, Πύω, Μύω, allied to *τύλω*, Μάσσω. So *Im-buo*, from *Em-έωω*, is to steep one thing with another. (2) Shortened from *Πορφυρώω*.

(3) Contr. from *φορώω*, *φορύσσω*. — Some ally it to *ΦΑρμάσσω*, as *περάω*, *τράραω* whence *διαπύστιος*: &c.

Φυσάλις, a pipe, as blown upon: *φυσάω*. 'Calamos inflare leves': Virg.

Φύσαςλος, a toad; as puffing itself out. 'The swelling toad': Dryd. — Above. — Also, a whale, like *φυστήρ*.

Φυσάω, to blow, puff; — blow through the nose, snort, snuff. Φύσαι, bellows. — Prob. from the sound. Compare our *fizz*: 'Icel. *fis*, a puff.' Todd. (2) Allied to *Βυκδνή*, a trumpet, from βύω, as filling the mouth. So βρέωω, Fremo.

Φυστήρ, a whale. — Above: As puffing and blowing. Forcell. from its throwing out water from pipes placed in its neck. See Φυσαλίς.

Φύσιγξ, prop. a bladder, but used for 'the outer inflated coat of garlic': Dnn. — R. φυσάω.

Φυσικός, natural, &c. Οἱ φυσικοί, magicians who pretended to special knowledge of Nature: *Φυσικά φάρμακα*, magical remedies: — *physic*. — From

φύσις, from φύω, φύωω, as Natura from Natus: Nature, as producing all things; — the particular nature, disposition, form, kind, &c.

Φύσκη, a blister, bladder :—the stomach and large intestine;—a black pudding stuffed in it.—R. φυσάω.

Φυστή, a barley-cake, of which the dough was lightly mixed.—Ldd. and Dnn. from φύω, to mix; but this would be Φυρτή. Rather from φυσάω, φυσήγη, φυστή; Puffed. Φυστήν μύζαν, Aristoph.

Φυτόν, a grown plant or tree;—growth in the body, tumor, as Φύμα.—From

Φύω, to bring forth, produce: pass. am born, am formed by nature. And Φύμι, to be born; and, for Συμφύω, to grow to as an excrescence, to stick to.—Allied to †φάω, Φαίνω, to bring to light, bring forth. Other forms existed, †φίω, †φείω: as appears from Φίο, Φίτυ, Φιτίω, *Petus, Fecundus*. Hence Φυο, Φυί.

Φάγω, Φάζω, to roast, toast, parch.—'Akin to Φάω, Φάω, Φαύσκω:' Dnn. In form as τμήΓΩ.

Φώδες, Φώδες, a burn, blister caused by a burn.—Allied to Φάζω, †φωδον: (as χαράδρα from χαράσσω, ξω,) from φώω, φωίω, like Φαύσιγξ, a blister, from φάω, φάος.

Φώκη, a sea-calf or seal. Φώκαινα, a whale.—R. βώξ, Βωκός, a sea-calf.

Φωλός, a den, lair :—a school.—'Akin to Γωλεός', says Dnn. But Φ and Γ? Better the old deriv., from φάος ὀλίω, ὀλίω: Where the light perishes: φα-ολός.—But Φωλός is, lurking in a den. Perhaps then †φάλος, φάλος, from φάω, whence σφάξ, as Σφάξ was a chasm of the earth (Steph. 8918.) And note 'Αρηι-φατος, killed i.e. cleft in battle.

Φωνή, sound, voice.—R. †φάω, †φασή, φωνή, φημί. Φῶρ, g. φωρός, fūr, fūria, a thief.—R. φέρω, πέφορα, to carry off.

Φωρδός, to search after a φῶρα thief, trace;—detect, discover.

Φωριαμός, chest, coffer.—Eratosthenes: 'They called it Φωριαμός, because it contained Φώριον ἄγρην furtive prey.' Damm from φέρω, πέφορα, to bear, carry, contain.—See now Χωριαμός from Χωρέω, to contain.

Φῶς, g. φωτός, light, for Φάος.

Φῶς, a man.—R. †φάω, †φῶ, φημί, to speak.

ΦΠΣΣΩΝ, Φάσσω, a coarse linen cloth; a coarse sail.—Pollux makes it an Egyptian word.

## X.

Χάω, Χάζομαι, to give way, draw back, decline, refuse.—Prop. make a χάσμα chasm or vacuum, retire, from †χάω, χαίνω.

Χαίνω, to open the mouth, gape :—gape at, greedily desire, 'in-hio:' in Lat. *cano*, to sing.—As Βαίνω from †βάω, so Χαίνω from †χάω, κέχασμαι, χάσμα, a chasm or opening. So χάνος is an aperture.

Χαῖων, a shepherd's crook. Hesych. explains it, a bent stick, i.e. *crooked*: and so allied to Κάμπτω, Γάμπτω, Γαυρός, Γύαλον, Κόϊλος, Κυρός, &c.

Χάιος, good, honest. And Χάος the same, also illustrious.—As Γενναῖος, noble, is from γέννα, ἴγενέω, and Generosus from Genus, so †Γάιος from ἴγανω, γέγαα. Then Χάιος, as Χαίρω allied to Γαίω. (2) Allied to 'Α-γαυός, Ἀγαθός, &c.

Χαίρω, to rejoice.—Allied to Γαίω, to exult in, and Γηθῆω. (2) Our cheer.

Χαίτη, flowing hair, long mane.—Hesych. explains Χαίται by κεχυμένα τρίχες, and thus nearly all derive from χέω or χύνω: nearer the obs. †χάω, whence χαλάω, laxo, which see. Κυτή χαίτη, Nicand. 'Effusā jubā,' Ov.

Χάλαζα, hail.—'R. χαλάω: That which is let fall:' Ldd.: χαλασθεῖσα, Greg.

Χαλαρός, slack.—R. χαλάω.

Χαλαστραῖον, a mineral alkali found at Chalastra in Macedonia.

Χαλάω, to make loose or slack, loosen, let go.—As 182

Ψάω, Ψαλάσσω, so Χαλάω from †χάω, χάζω, χέω, χύνω. 'Χαλάω from χάζω': Schneid. and Herm.

ΧΑΛΒΑΝΗ, galbanum, a resinous gum.—'Hebr. chelbanah:' Mrt.

Χαλεπαῖω, to be χαλεπός hard-tempered, morose, severe, angry. And, as Χαλέπτω is also, to make angry, vex, &c. See the next.

Χαλεπός, hard, hard to bear, hard to bear with, hard to do;—hard to deal with or be dealt with, morose, severe, cruel, &c. So some: but Ormston arranges the senses thus: 'Pernicious, injurious;—dangerous, perilous;—arduous, difficult;—awful, terrible;—hard, grievous;—troublesome;—fierce, harsh, angry, hard to please. From χαλέπτω, to hurt.' And Χαλέπτω from χαλάω, to loose, dissolve, undo, &c.

Χάλιμος, drunken, frantic: R. χάλις.

Χαλινός, bridle, bit.—All from χαλῶν to loose. Xen. χαλαρός χαλινός, a loose bit: Ov. 'frænaque laxa.' Virg. 'laxas habénas.' But much better, with Damm: 'As it relaxes the mouth of the horse.'—Or as it slackens its pace: the verb being 'opposed to ἐπι-τείνεσθαι,' Ldd.: intendere.—Or as causing the horse χαλῆν 'to yield to, give way to' (Dnn.) the driver.

Χάλιξ, calix, pebble, flint-stone, lime-stone.—'Akin to Κάχληξ, Κάχλιξ, Κάχλαξ:' Dnn.

Χάλις, sheer wine.—'As Λυαῖος, Bacchus, is from λύνω, so Χάλις from χαλῶ, to dissolve the mind or the body:' Ldd. and Dnn.

Χαλκὺς, a brazier: χαλκός.

Χάλη, = κάλη.

Χαλκίς, a black mountain-bird.—R. χαλκός. 'Some from its copper color: others from its clear-ringing voice:' Ldd. — A female slave, 'as purchased by brass or money, or as brought from *Chalcis*:' Dnn.

Χαλκός, copper, brass. — 'Prob. from χαλᾶς, (κε-χάλακα,) for the ductibility of metal was first observed in copper, and that in a very high degree:' Ldd.

Χάλυψ, υῖος, steel. — 'From ΧΑΛΤΒΕΣ, a people of Pontus, through whom the Greeks became acquainted with it:' Dun.

Χαμᾶ, on the ground. Χαμῶθεν, from the earth. Χαμαλός and Χθαλαμός, low, as Hami, Humilis. — As 'from χᾶω, to contain, comes Χόρος, Χώρος', (Dnn.) so from χᾶω, κείχεται, is †Χαμᾶ and †Χαμός. (2) If ὁ in χθαμαλός is original, then χαμᾶ or †χθαμᾶ might be allied to Χθών.

Χαμηλός, low, dwarfish: — χαμᾶ.

Χανδάνω, †Χαδέν, to hold, contain, receive. — R. χᾶίνω, ἐχᾶδον, from †χᾶίνω, whence carus, hollow. N, as ἀνδάνω. (2) Goth. *henda*, to lay hold of, with the hand.

Χανδόν, gaping: χαίνω, χανῶ.

Χᾶος, chaos, chasm, χάσμα; — the vast abyss or void of elements floating in infinite space. — See †Χᾶω.

Χαός: the same as Χᾶός.

Χαρά, joy. — R. χαίρω, χαράω.

Χαράδρα, a furrow, channel, bed of a torrent, ravine.

— R. χαράσσω.

Χαραδριός, some bird inhabiting the χαράδρας ravines.

Χαράξ, ακός, a pointed stake, palisade. — From

Χαράσσω, ξω, to make sharp or pointed; — exasperate, as this from Asper; — to scratch, furrow, grave.

Χαρακτήρ, impression: character. — The first sense seems to be 'to make a notch, groove or hole', (Dnn.) and so from χᾶω, ca Vo, as Ξᾶω, Ξαράσσω. Then to make fit for making such incision, to sharpen. (2) 'Chald. *charath*, sculpo:' Mrt.

Χαρίζομαι, to confer a χάρις favor, to pardon, give.

Χάρις, delight, satisfaction, pleasure, Χαρά; — what gives satisfaction, as a kindness, favor, gift, praise, fame; — a charm, attraction, loveliness: — thanks for favors. (Κατὰ) χάριν, for the satisfaction or sake of.

Χάρμα, joy, delight. — R. χαίρω, κέχαρμαι.

Χαρμῆ, conflict, fight: i.e. χάρμα joy of battle: 'The stern joy that warriors feel,' quoted by Ldd. from Scott.

Χάρτης, charta, paper. — R. χαράσσω, or †Χάρω, like φέρω. Note χαράδρα. 'To be scratched or graved with a pen, ex-arandus:' comp. χαρακτήρ, impression. See Γράφω.

Χάρυβδις, the celebrated whirlpool *Charybdis*. — 'Passow from ροιέδω:' Dnn. Better Mrt. from χάος, ροιέδω. But best allied to Χαράδρα, a torrent.

Χάρων, an eagle and a lion: from χαρά, whence Χαρόνους, glad-eyed, bright-eyed, light-blue or grayish: Ldd.

Χαράνιον, a gate through which culprits passed to execution, — and a deep pit for them. — As leading to *Charon* in Hell.

Χαρωνίτης, 'coming from *Charon* or the nether world: — used also to translate Lat. *orcini*, the low persons whom Cæsar brought into the Senate:' Ldd.

Χάσσω, to gape; from †χᾶίνω, χαίνω, as †βᾶω, βᾶσκω. Χάσμα, a gaping, chasm. Above.

Χατέω, Σατίζω, to want. — As Χάσμα, a gaping or chasm, from †χᾶίνω, χαίνω. 'No craving void left aching in the breast:' Pope.

Χαυλι-δων, with outstanding teeth: i.e. with open teeth, as Anacr. has Χάσμι' ὀδόντων in regard to lions. — From a word †Χαῖλος, formed like

Χαῖνος, slack, loose, flabby, hollow, empty, puffed, puffed up, proud. — Allied to Χαίνω, Χᾶος.

Χαύνωσις, a making useless, deceiving. — Above.

†Χᾶω, Χάσμα: See in †ΓΑΩ.

Χεδρωτά, pulse plucked with the hand, as Legumina from *Lego*. — For Χερσί-δρωτα, (Compare 'Ολιέκρων') from δρέπω, δέδρωσα and χερσί dat. of χεῖρ.

Χέζω, κέζεκα, caco. — R. χέω, fundo.

Χεῖα, a hole, cave. — Allied to Lat. *Hio*, and from †χέλω, χείσσομαι, to contain, as in Χεῖρ. — Ewing from †χᾶω, carus: see Valck. in the next.

Χεῖλος, a lip. — Bos thinks it transp. for †λεῖχος, (as Μορρά, *Forma*.) from λείχω to lick. — But better from †χέλω, χείσσομαι, to hold, as Labrum and Labium from λαβεῖν to lay hold of. — Valck. from †χέλω, †χᾶω, to gape, open.

Χεῖμα, a tempest, and so Χεῖμων: — the winter. — R. χέω, χέλω, κέχειμαι, to pour down: A pouring storm of rain, and the pouring season. Ornst.: 'Downpour of rain or snow.' Homer: 'When Jupiter χεῖ pours violent rain.' Amos 9. 6.

Χεῖμαζω, to agitate by a χεῖμα, tempest.

Χεῖματος, a plug in a ship's bottom. 'Hesiod so calls it facetiously, as thence flows the bilge-water as through a Χεῖμαρρος, drain, conduit:' Steph. And Χεῖμαρρος from χεῖμα, βέω: What flows down by a tempest.

Χεῖμαθλον, Χίμ-, chilblain in Χεῖμα winter.

Χεῖμων, a tempest, Χεῖμα.

Χεῖρ, the hand, Lat. *hir*. — R. †χέλω, χείσσομαι, χανδάνω, to contain.

Χεῖρᾶς, a chap in the χεῖρες hands.

Χεῖρῖς, to take in χεῖρῖ hand.

Χεῖρις, glove for the χεῖρ.

Χεῖρονομία, to reduce under one's χεῖρες hands.

Χεῖρων, Χερείων, worse: Χερίστος, worst. — R. χεῖρ. One who works at handicraft trades, low, inferior. (2) Ldd. from χῆρος, deprived of.

Χεῖρωνάς, 'one who is ἀναξ τῶν χειρῶν master of his hands, an artisan:' Ldd.

Χεῖρωνις, a medical book. — From Χεῖρων, *Chiron*, the Centaur.

Χείσσομαι, fut. of †χέλω, †χᾶω, χᾶζω and χανδάνω.

Χελιδών, 'the frog in the hollow of a horse's or a dog's foot, being forked like the tail of the ΧΕΛΙΔΩΝ swallow: the hollow above the bend of the elbow:' Ldd.

Χελώνη, a lip, *Χέλως*.  
*Χελώνιον*, the jaw-bone. — Like *Χέλως*, the arched breast.

*Χέλως*, a tortoise; — a lyre, 'as Mercury made the first lyre by stretching strings on the shell of a tortoise serving as a sounding-board: — the arched breast, from its likeness to the back of a tortoise.' Lidd. — Prob. from obs. *†χέω* allied to *χάω*, *cavo*: Dnn. From its concavity or convexity. See *Χείλος*, *Χείδ*.

*Χέλυσμα*, sheathing to cover the keel of a ship, like a *χέλως*.

*Χελύσσω*, to expectorate. — R. *χέλως*, pectus.

*Χελών*, a fish with a long snout. So Lat. *labeo* from 'labium' = *χέλως* or *χελώνη*.

*Χελώνη*, a tortoise; — shields of soldiers held together to make a covering, as 'Subter densa testudine,' Virg.: — 'a frame or cradle on which heavy weights were moved by means of rollers underneath; — also a stool, foot-stool.' Lidd.: 'a joint-stool.' Dnn. And a coin with the impress of a tortoise. — R. *χέλως*.

*Χελώνιον*, arch of the back, — spherical mirror: *χελώνη*.

*Χέρας*, gravel, shingle. — Allied to *Χέρβος*, dry; hard? Lidd. (2) 'Χερμας is a stone which fills the *χέρα* hand; *Χέρας* is somewhat less.' Bp. Blouif.

*Χέρνης*, who lives by the labor *χερός* of his hand, laborer, poor.

*Χέρης*, worse, as *Χείρων*, *Χερείων*. Lidd. makes it = *ὑπο-χείρων*, under another's power, inferior.

*Χέρσος*, *Χέρβος*, dry land as opposed to water; — firm, hard, sterile, barren. — Akin to *Χερδός*, *ἑρδός*, *Σκερδός*, *Σερδός*: Dnn.

*Χέω*, *Χύω*, *Χεύω*, *Χώω*, to pour, pour out; — pour earth on earth, heap up. — We have seen *Χέω* allied in sense to *†χάω*, *Χαίνω* or *Χάω*, in *Χείσσομαι*, *Χείδ*, *Χείλος*, *Χέλως*; — so here *Χέω* is allied to *Χάω*, whence *ΧΑΛᾶω*, 'to let down, free from tension, slacken, free, open': (Dnn.) Compare also *ΧΑίτη*.

*Χηλή*, a cloven foot, claw, hoof; — a forceps; — cleft notch of an arrow; — needle, divided or cleft in two points for making nets and mats; — semicircular pile with arms extended into the sea like crabs' claws, mole, pier. — R. *†χάω*, *†χάελή*, *χηλή*, *χαίλω*, to open wide. So *Χηλός*, a chest. — R. *χάω*, [*χάω*], *χαυδάνω*, to contain': Dnn. *†Χαελός*, *Χηλός*. See above.

*Χηλώω*, to net, to bind together. — R. *χηλή*, a needle for making nets.

*Χήμη*, a yawning; — the cockle, from its gaping double shell; — a measure of about the size of such shell.' Lidd. — Origin like *Χηλή*. So *χυλός* and *χυμός*.

*Χήν*, gander, *ganza*, *hansa* Sanskr., goose. — R. *χαίρω*, *ἐχνηα*: From its wide gaping mouth. Παρά τὸ ΧΑΝΔΩΝ ἐσθίειν: Eustath.

*Χήρ*, *g. χήρδς*, *Her Heria*, a hedge-hog. So *Eres*, *Ereicius*, *Eriaceus*. — *†Χήρ*, *Χοίρος*, *Σχῆρος* seem allied: Dnn. And *Σκῆρος*, hardness. (2) For *†Ἐχρη*,

(ending as *Αἰθήρ*), allied to *Ἐχρύδς*, secure. (3) For *†Ἀχρη*, allied to *Ἀεῖς*, a thorn.

*Χηραῖος*, a gap, hole, cleft. — R. *†χάω*, *†χαερδός*, *χῆρος*, *χηραῖος*: allied to *Χεῖδ*, *Χήμη*, a yawning, and *Χηλή*.

*Χήραψ*, *g. χήραβος*, = *κάραβος*, a small crab.

*Χῆρος*, bereft, destitute. — R. *†χάω*, *†χαερδός*, *χῆρος*, allied to *Χατέω* to want, and *Χητεύω*.

*Χηρωστής*, an heir-at-law in default of issue. — Above. *Χητεύω*, like *Χατέω*, to want; *Χῆρος*, want.

*Χθαμαλός*, for *Χαμαλός*, as *πτόλεμος* for *πόλεμος*: Low *χαμα* on the ground. — So *Humi*, *Humilis*.

*Χθές*, for *Ἐχθές*, yesterday. And *Χθιδ*.

*Χθών*, *g. χθονός*, earth, ground, region. — The Elym. M. for *Χών*, *capiens*, from *χῶ*, *capio*. Just as *Χάρος*, *Θ*, as in *χθαμαλός*, and T in *πτόλεις*, *πτόλεμος*. (2) Lenn. for *†ἐχθών* from *ἐχω*, *ἐχθην*, to hold. (3) For *Κτῶν*, *Κ*, *κτῶμαι*: A possession, territory, as *Regio* from *Rex*.

*Χιάζω*, to mark anything as spurious in the form X, *chi*: to place transversely; — to imitate the *Chiens*.

*ΧΙΔΡΑ*, *ων*, a dish made of unripe groats of wheat toasted. But Hesych. makes it also meal of pulse, as we say bean-meal, &c.: so that *Χιδρα* may perch. be a corruption of *Χείροστα*, pulse. — Mrt. allies it to *Χύνδρος*?

*Χίλιοι*, *Χέλαιοι*, *Χέλλαιοι*, a thousand. — As *Χεῖδ*, *χίτων* and *χλῶν* are referred to *Χέω*, *Χύω*, *Χέω*, so *Χέλιοι*: *Χέω*, *Χέω*, viewed either as *fundio*, and so *Χέλιοι* agreeing with *Μυρία* from *Μύρω* to flow, — or as *capio*, this number being, says Dama well, '*capacis-simus*.' See *Δέκα*.

*Χίλος*, fodder, forage. — Perh. for *†Σχιλός*, from *σχιζω*, to cut. As *Τέγος* and *ΣΤέγος*, *Fallo* and *ΣΦάλλω*.

*Χίμαρος*, 'a young male goat: *Χίμαρα*, a female yearling goat. R. *χέιμα*, (as *χίμετλος*), i. e. born [or dropt] in winter': Dnn. and Mrt.

*Χίμετλος*, = *χέιμετλος*.

*Χίος*, an unlucky throw of the dice, taken from the proverb *Χίος κακός*, the *Chiens* are bad. In Aristoph. is *Οὐ Χίος ἀλλὰ Κίος* or *Κείος*: where Brunck thinks there is no allusion to dice, but that it is an attack on versatile minds who are always changing to the most advantageous side. 'It is a contrast between the dishonest *Chiens* and the honest *Ceians*.' Lidd.

*Χίρας*, the same as *Χείρας*.

*ΧΙΤΩΝ*, a woollen shirt or smock; — any covering, coat, coat of mail. — 'It may be from *χέω*, to contain, *χέισσομαι*': Dnn. So *Χίλιοι*. 'Capacious'. Plut. uses *κυλπτωδὲς* of it; Philo has *κόλπτους χιτώνων*. (2) 'Hebr. *cetoneth*, tunica Chald. *kethan*, tinteum': Mrt. 'Our cotton': Gesen.

*Χιών*, snow. — Allied to *χέειν* to pour. '*Χέω* is, said of snowing, Il. 12. 281.' Lidd. And Euripides has *Βορέας χιώνια χέει*, pours down snow. Thus also Dnn. See above.

*†Χαλάζω*, *Κεχαλάω*, to gush, bubble, sound with a gurgling noise; — gush out, teem, am full of. Allied to

Καχλάζω, to murmur, splash. In Pindar κεχλάδωσ is said of a song 'sung' and allied by Heyne to Κλάζω, (Κλαγγή) and Κράζω.

Χλαίνα, *lenu*, 'an outer garment, gen. of a thick woolly texture for winter.—Hemst. rejects the old deriv. from χλαίνω [χλαίνα, χλαίνα]. A more prob. one is from λάνος, λήνος, wool. Γ and Χ are prefixed to Λ, as Γάλην, &c.' Dnn. See Χλαρόν.

Χλαμύς, *chlamy*, a cloak, mantle, chiefly military.—'Of the same orig. with Χλαίνα.' Hemst., Ldd. and Dnn. And Χλανίς. (2) Better R. χαλάω, †χλᾶω, to let fall. (3) 'R. [χλαίνα] χλαίνω.' Mri.

Χλανίς, 'an upper-garment of wool, like the Χλαίνα, but of finer make.' Ldd. 'Of the same orig. as Χλαίνα.' Dnn.

Χλαρόν γελᾶν, 'only in Pind. Py. 9. 65:—acc. to Hermann the Dor. for Χλαρόν: To laugh fresh and loud: but some for Δαρόν.' Ldd. Πράτος is said for Πράτος. See Χλαίνα. (2) R. χαλαρόν, loosely. Or χλάζω.

Χλευή, joke, ridicule.—†Χέλος, Χέλος, †Χελευή. Χλευή: Moving the lips in ridicule, as Έπ-αλλῶ to roll the eyes in ridicule.' Valck. So Χελευάω, says Ldd., from χελευή a lip.

Χλῆδος, sand and slime rolled by a torrent.—R. χλάζω, κέχληθα, to gush.

Χλιθῆ, delicacy, luxury; Χλιθῶν, ornament, from Χλίω, to become warm, dissolve;—to be delicate or luxurious;—Χλιαίνω, to warm, melt;—Χλιαρός, warm. —Ruhnken: 'Χαλάω, †Χαλίω, Χλίω.'

Χλόα, Χλόη, Χλοή, a young green shoot or verdure.—Lenn. from χαλάω, which Dnn. allies to χλίω, χλιαίνω, to warm. Thus Θάλλω from Θάλλω, allied to Θάλλω, to warm. As Ruhnken joins 'Χαλάω, †Χαλίω, Χλίω,' so we may join 'Χαλάω, †Χαλόω, †Χλόω.'

Χλούνης, epithet of a wild boar,—some say as sleeping or having its εὐνή bed in the χλόα grass: †Χλο-εὐνής, as Χμαι-εὐνής;—others say, as living εὐνις bereaved i.e. solitary in the χλόα grass. Some understand εὐνις here spec. 'castratus,' εὐνις (ὀρχέων).

Χλωρός, pale-green, light-green, fresh and blooming,—also pale.—R. χλόα, χλωρός, χλωρός. Called from young shoots.

Χναιρός, dainty: i.e. nibbling.—From

Χναός, 'strictly = κνάω, to scrape; [which see:] γναίω, γναίω off, γναίω at, nibble.' Ldd. Χναίμα, a tit-bit, piece cut off.

Χνόη, prop. that which makes a scraping noise, 'from κνάω, κνώ, (as χναίω) to scrape:—the iron box of a wheel in which the axle turns, the nave;—hence the axle:—Χνόαι ποδῶν, the joints on which the feet play, as the wheels on the axle.' Ldd. Χνόη Bp. Blomf. thinks would be more correct.

Χνόος, Χνοῦς, prop. that which can be scraped off, as in -όη: small dust, down, bloom, foam, froth.

-λατος, -νον, crucible, furnace. R. χέω, κέχρω, to pour out, melt. 'A funnel: by which anything is poured in.' Hemst.

Χοή, libation to the dead; Χόος, earth heaped up or thrown together, bank, mound;—also a liquid and corn measure: οἱ Χόες, 'the Pitcher-feast,' Ldd.—Above.

Χοῖνιξ, a dry measure. For Χοῖνιξ, like Χόος a corn-measure. 'And, from the likeness of shape, the box or nave of a wheel: and a kind of shackle or stocks for fastening the legs.' Ldd.

Χοῖρᾶς, the scrofula.—From Χοῖρος. Swine being subject to it. So Scrofula from Scrofa.

Χοῖρᾶς, a rock just rising from the sea, like a hog's back. So Lat. porca. The 'back' is like Virgil's 'Dorsum immane mari.'—R. χοῖρος.

Χοῖρινη, a muscle-shell.—Q. as sticking to the rocks, from χοῖρᾶς.

Χοῖρος, a hog, pig.—Some ally it to Χῆρ χηρός, a hedge-hog, and to Σῆυρος the same. But perli. from the sound Κοτ Κοτ of little pigs in Aristoph. Χοῖρος, says Ldd., is prop. a young swine.—Hippónax says, Χοῖροι are what are still 'tender and humil', whence Scheide from χέω, ἔχω, fundo: As but lately dropped.

Χοῖρος, pudenda muliebria. Sic et Porcus et Porca dicitur. 'Quia,' ait Varro, 'initio nuptiarum antiqui reges ac sublines viri, novus narius et nova nupta, Porcum immolant.'—Supra.

Χολάδες, the bowels.—'Perh. allied to Κόλλος, hollow.' Dnn.

Χολερά, the cholera: derived by Alex. Trall. from Χολερά, the gutter of a roof, down which the rain is discharged. So the contents of the body, by purging. From χέω, ἔχω, to pour.—But gen. derived from

Χολή, Χόλος, gall, bile;—anger, cholera.—Damm allies Χόλος to Χυλός, juice.—But Dnn. and others refer Χολή to Χέω, Χάω, to cause anger or displeasure, Χάομαι to be angry; so that Χολή should be thus explained: 'anger, and then the seat of anger, bile, gall.' (2) 'Hebr. gól, to loathe.' Wr.

Χόλικες, the bowels of oxen, tripe: as Χολάδες.

Χόνδρος, 'the cartilage of the breast-bone, and cartilage generally;—groats of wheat or spelt, porridge; prob. from the form of groats, a grain, any small grumous concretion, a pill, &c. Groats, macerated in water, are soft on the outside, but harder in the middle: hence the other senses.' Dnn.—'Cartilage: from the white viscous appearance of gristle, which is something like groats when washed.' Ldd.—For χόδρος, (N as ἰνδάλουμαι,) as Μυό-χοδρον from χέω, κέχρω: prop. 'dung,' hence any round or grumous substance.

Χόος, χούς, a heap of earth thrown up, bank: χέω. Dust; κόνη χέωσσο, Hom. A certain measure, from χέω, χέω, χέωσσομαι, to receive, contain. Or even from things being poured into it.

Χορδεύω, to make χορδᾶς sausages;—chop up.

Χορδή, a gut;—string or chord of a lyre;—bow-string.—sausage. Dr. J. defines Gut 'a long pipe with many convolutions.' So that Χορδή is allied to Χορδός, Κέρας, Κορνώς, Κυρτός, Γυρτός.

*Xorēios, Xōrios*, a foot marked —, and so called as verses composed of it were fitted for *Xoroi* dances; the foot being also called *Τροχάιος* from *τροχῶν*: Steph.

*Xōrion*, 'a skin, leather; but espec. the membrane which wraps the foetus in the womb. *Xōria*, a preparation of milk and honey, Theocr. 9. 19; but some interpret it entrails. R. from *χάω, χάω*, to contain: Dnn. Rather, from the curve or round, as in *Xorōs, Kēpas, Kopavōs, Kuprōs, Gupōs*.

*Xopōs*, 'dance in a ring, round dance; — a dance with song, a choral dance; — a chorus, choir, band of dancers and singers; — gen. a troop, band: Ldd. Allied to *Kopōrion, Corōna, Kopavōs, Kēpas, Kōpas, Kuprōs, Gupōs*: 'from the circular movement: Dnn. See *Xōrion*. (2) Wr. from the Hebr. *ker*.

*Xoptrāō*, to feed with *xōpros* provender; — feed so as to satisfy, — simply, satisfy, as Matth. 5. 6.

*Xōpros*, 'strictly an enclosed place, but always as a feeding-place, straw-yard; — met. the expanse of heaven: — then food, fodder, provender. Allied to *Hortus*, and our *Court*: Ldd. 'Akin to, or from *Xopōs*: Dnn. I.e. a round place. And compare *Kuprōs*. Or even from 'containing', as compared with *Xēp, xepōs, &c.* (2) But the order of the senses from 'an enclosed place' to 'fodder' seems unnatural: — rather first fodder, hay, straw, then a place for it, straw-yard, inclosed place. For *Kopōrōs* from *κείρω, κέκορται*, to shear, clip. So *δέκομαι, δέκα*.

*Xraivō*, to touch lightly, — hence to smear, daub, stain, anoint, — allied to *Xpōw*, and to *Xpōw* to anoint.

*Xraismēw*, to be of use to, allied to *Xpōdōmai*, to use; — to help, defend; — help by driving off a foe, as 'Αρκέω has both these senses.

*Xpōdōmai*, to make use of, i.e. apply the *xēpa* hand to: for *†Xepōdōmai*.

*Xpōdōmai*, to have intercourse with friends, have to do with, as Utor: 'Nihil te UTOR,' Plaut. And to negotiate, transact business with. — Above.

*Xpōdōmai*, to need, want. I.e. to put out my *Xēpa* hand for: *†Xepōdōmai*. See *Xpōdōmai* 1.

*Xpōdōmai*, to consult an oracle, i.e. to use, as Tacitus: 'Apollinis oraculo UTI': and Herod. 1. 47, *χρησθῶν χρηστηρίοις*. — Or from wanting and needing the aid of the oracle: Above.

*Xpōw*, for *†Xepōw*, to touch or brush *xepi* with the hand, scrape, GRAZE, which Ldd. thinks allied: — also, in a further sense, to lay the *xēpas* hands on, 'to lay violent hands on, attack,' Dnn., harm, hurt, harass: as Eurip. has *ἐν τέκνοις βαλεῖν ΧΕΡΑ*: and Nehem. 13. 21, 'I will lay hands on you.' (2) In the sense of scraping, from *†Xapōw, Xapōssōw*, to graze.

*Xpōw, Xpēw*, to give an answer or oracle, simply, to put *xepi* in the hand. Thus Mando is Manui do. So

*Xpōw*, to lend, i.e. to give *xepi* with or to the hand

in loan. As above. (2) Prop. to be of use to, allied to *Xpēia*.

*Xpēia*, use, usefulness, utility, service, benefit. Allied to *Xpōdōmai*, to use. As Ovid: 'Malo fuit USUS in illo.' — Also, the having use or necessity for, the need or want of. — Also, a request for service or help, as dictated by the want of it. — Also, any necessary business or employment, matter, affair, as *Xpēos* is used and *Xpēma*.

*Xpēmōw, Xpēmeriōw*, to neigh, i.e. to spit out from the nose. — Allied to

*Xpēmptōmai*, to hawk and spit. — 'From the hoarse tremulous sound accompanying coughing: Dnn. Perhaps orig. with *Σ, †Σχρēmptōmai*, as the Latin *SCREO*, so that ΣXP is the leading sound.

*Xpēos*, as *Xpēia*, necessity, want, need; — necessary business, office, charge, affair.

*Xpēos*, a debt, i.e. 'what one must needs pay,' Ldd. Above. — Also a debt of service, — debt of death, as in Horace: 'DEBEMUR morti nos nostraque.'

*Xpēos*, use, profit, as *Xpēia*.

*Xpēōw*, what one must needs come to, fate: — the debt of death we must all pay, as *Xpēos*; — what is needful or expedient, as *Xpēos, Xpēia*.

*Xpēi*, need, necessity, *Xpēos, Xpēia*. And *Xpēi*, it is needful, necessary, behaving, it behoves.

*Xpēiōw, Xpēiōw*, from *xpēia*: I need, lack; — long for, desire; — beg, ask for. — *Μὴ ἔχρηξες θανεῖν!* O that thou hadst not died! properly, Didst thou need to die? Shouldst thou have died?

*Xpēma*, anything that one *xpētai* uses or that one needs; — anything fit for use, and generally, anything; — necessary business, occupation. *Xpēmata*, necessities of life, effects, goods, property. We find *Xpēmatai χρησθῶν*.

*Χρήμα*, oracular answer. — R. *xpōw*, to give an oracle. *Χρηματιζῶ*, to carry on a *xpēma* business, traffic; — make *xpēmata* money; — carry on business with the gods, consult them and get an answer; or at once from *xpōdōmai, κέχρημαι*, as before.

*Χρηματιζῶ*, to be called, as 'It came to pass that the disciples *χρηματίσται Χριστιανούς*,' Acts 11. 26, were called Christians. Erasmus says from *xpēmata* business or professions. 'To assume a denomination: Dnn. To have a name given to a *xpēma* thing.

*Χρησιμος*, much as *Χρηστός*.

*Χρησμός*, an oracular answer. — R. *xpōw*, to give an answer, or *xpōdōmai* to consult the gods.

*Χρηστής*, a debtor, and a creditor. R. *xpōw* to lend, or rather *χρηζῶ, χρῆζω*. — And a prophet: from *xpōw*, to give an oracle.

*Χρηστός*, useful, serviceable, good and useful; — much used, &c. — R. *xpōdōmai, κέχρησται*, to use, as above. So *Utilis* from *Utor*.

*Χρίπτω, Χρίμπτω*, like *Xpōw* and *Xpēw*, is to pass or skim lightly over, graze, scratch; — nearly touch, come near to, approach, keep closely along the coast.



Χριστός, δ, The Anointed (King), Jesus *CHRIST*: from

Χρίω, like Χραίνω. — R. χερός, †χερίω, χρίω, to touch with the hand. So from Τείρω, Τερῶ, is †Τερίω, †Τρίω, *Triwi*, Τρίβω. 'Χράω, Χρίω, Χρῶ have a comm. origin: 'Dnn.

Χροιά, Χρόα, Χρώμα, the surface, as Χράω and Χρίω are to graze the surface: — hue or color or complexion on the surface: made by Ldd. the original sense, and then the 'surface' as 'the seat of color,' as Χρίω is to color.

Χροίζω, to give a χροά color to: — and like Χράω, Χρίω, to touch, and so to be in contact with, lie or sleep with.

Χρόμαδος, a grating, jarring noise. — 'Formed from the sound: 'Ldd. (2) Allied to †Κρώω, Κέκρομαι, Κρότος, a noise: (3) Allied to Χρόμος, neighing of horses, through Χρεμέθω, to neigh, Χρέμπτωμαι, to hawk and spit.

Χρόμος, a sea-fish: allied to Χρόμαδος: 'Said to utter a jarring sound: 'Ldd.

Χρονίζω, to spend a long χρόνος time on, loiter.

Χρόνος, time. — Forcellini defines Tempus 'an interval in which anything is done:' so that Χρόνος is not ill allied by Dnn. and Ewing to Κραίνω, to accomplish. It takes time to do everything, and time accomplishes all. 'There is a time to every purpose under the Heaven.' Napoleon said: 'Time enters into every thing: it is the element of which all things are composed: 'Enc. Brit. x. 157. Note the K in Κρόνος. (2) As Κλάω, Κλώνος; Θράω, Θρόνος; Φάω, Φόνος, have been proposed 1. Χράω, Χρόνος, Time laying its hand on everything; 2. Χρόμαι, Χρόνος. Time being given to be used. 'Utendum est relate.'

Χρυσάλλis, the chrysalis or Aurelia, as this from Aurum. — From

Χρυσός, gold. — As Χράω, (Χραίνω,) Χρίω, Χρῶω, so also †Χρίω, to color, whence Χρυσός, THE color, gold. Τ, as †Τω, †Ψτω, †τρω. (2) Bochart from the Hebrew: 'cherootz, gold', (Wr.)

Χρῶς, = χροίζω.

Χρώμα: in Χροιά.

Χρῶς, g. χρωτός, like Χροά, Χροιά, the surface; — skin: — body.

Χυδαίος, common. — R. χύω, χύθην: 'Poured out in streams or masses, abundant: 'Ldd. 'Overflowing: Dnn. 'Fusè et copiose, Cic.

Χυλός, 'juice, moisture, drawn out by *infusion*, from χύω, χέω, fundo: — juice by digestion, *chyle*; — the flavor, taste of anything, as this lies in the juices: 'Ldd

Χύμα, a fluid, stream, flood: χύνω.

Χυμός, like Χυλός, juice, *chyme*: — taste.

Χυτός, poured, shed; — melted, fluid. — R. χύω.

Χύτρα, a pot into which liquids, &c. are poured. — Above.

Χύω: in Χέω.

Χωλός, lame. — The same as Κόλος, mutilated. And Κυλλός. (2) 'Χάω, hisco, Χαολός, Χωλός: 'Lenn. 'R. χάω, hisco, deficio: 'Valck. — And Dnn. compares Χαλάω.

Χωννύω, to melt, smelt. — R. χέω, κέχωα.

Χάωμα, am angry. — Hesych. explains Χάσασθαι by 'συγ-ΧΤθηναι, ὀργισθῆναι, λυπηθῆναι.' I.e. from χύνω, συγ-χύνω, χύω, fundo, *fusum*: To be con-fused, agitated, confounded: or to be suf-fused with anger, suf-fundor rubore.

Χώρα, Χῶρος, space, room: allied to Χάζω to contain, through †Χάω, †Χαάρα.

Χωρεύω, to make χῶραν place, give way, go: — have room for, contain, hold. See above.

Χωρίζω, to part χωρίς asunder.

Χῶρις, asunder, apart, separately, differently. — Allied to Χωρεύω to give way, retire.

Χωριτῆς, inhabiting the χῶρα country, used in opp. to the town: a rustic.

Χῶρος, the N.W. wind, Acts 27. 12. — 'R. χωρεῖν, explained by Suidas πορεύεσθαι, ὁρμᾶν: As violent and stormy: 'Schleusan. (2) 'Acc. to others, Κῶρος, from καίω, [καύω] to burn [i.e. to nip]: 'Schrev. *Caurus* is Virgil's word. (3) 'From Hebr. *KR*, cold: 'Pkh.

Χωστῆς, 'that is fit for or used in making mounds or entrenchments. R. χῶω, (κέχωσται): 'Ewing.

## Ψ.

ΨΑΓΔΑΝ, an Egyptian ointment. — Jabl. says it is *Egyptian*; but Schrevel. from Ψάω, to rub (on the face). Like 'Απο-ΜΑΓΔΑΛία in form.

Ψαυρός, friable, crumbling, loose. — R. ψάω, ἐψάθην.

Ψαυρός, good for nothing, vile, false. — R. ψάω, †ψαίρω, as Ξάω, Ζαίρω: Prop. (like Ψαυρός,) easily friable, light, &c. Or as Ψεύδω. — Only in Lycophr.

Ψάω, as in Ψάω, (as †δάω, δαίρω,) to graze or touch gently: — also a dialectic form of Σαίρω, Πασαίρω.

Ψαιστό, ὄν, cakes of ground barley, mixed with honey and oil. — R. ψάω, ψάω.

Ψάκαλον, a new-born animal: 'from Ψακάς, a drop, as 'Ερσαι and Δρόσοι were also used: 'Dnn.

Ψακάς, Ψεκάς, Ψιάς, a small piece rubbed off, crumb; — small drop. — R. ψάω, ἐψάκα, ψάω, ψίω.

Ψάλασσω, = ψάλλω.

Ψάλιον, Ψέλιον, Ψέλλιον, 'a bridle; but prop. the curb of a bridle, or a nose-band to which a rope was fastened, of the kind used in training horses: — Ψάλια,

hands, chains, armlets: Dnn. — 'R. *ψάω*: As rubbing the mouth of the horse: Steph. See *Ψαλίς*.

*Ψαλίς*, a razor, shears, scissors,—and, from the semi-circular form of the handle of the shears, an arch or bow. — Ldd. from *ψάω*, to graze, scrape off.

*Ψάλλω*, to touch, feel, move, scratch, pluck; — *τῶν* with the fingers the bow-string, strike a harp, or sing to it. — R. *ψάω*, as *ψάω*, *Βάλλω*.

*Ψάλμος*, a psalm sung to a harp. — Above.

*Ψάμβος*, *Ψάμβος*, sand. — R. *ψάω*, *ἐψάμω*: As rubbed by the sea.

*Ψάρ*, *Ψήρ*, a starling: — hence *Ψάρος*, spotted like a starling, and also rapid, just as *Βαλὺς* has both senses.

— Dnn. identifies *Ψήρ*, g. *ψήρος*, with *αΐΨΗΡΟΣ*, *λαΐΨΗΡΟΣ*, rapid, 'from *ψαίρω*, to touch gently, graze.'

*Ψάω*, to touch, feel, handle, either lightly or heavily. — R. *ψάω*.

*Ψαφόρος*, like *Ψαθύρος*, friable, crumbling, loose: — dry, as easily friable; — sandy, dusty, i.e. rubbed, crumbling, as *Ψάμβος* is sand; — *ἡ ψαφόρα*, the shore. — R. *ψάω*, *ψάπτω*, *ψέφαρα*, much as *Ψήφος*.

*Ψάω*. Valckenäer says: 'Every Greek word, beginning with *Ψ*, springs from one of these five forms *Ψάω*, *Ψέω*, *Ψίω*, *Ψόω*, *Ψύω*: Primarily, to scrape, then rub, attenuate, — make warm.' Br. Blomfield: 'I would translate *Ψάω* to scrape; *Ψαίω* to touch; *Ψαίρω* to graze or rake.' The first meaning however is to touch; so Ewing, 'to touch, touch lightly, stroke, wipe, graze', &c. And *Ψάω* is for 'Αψάω, from *ἀπτομαι*, *ἀψομαι*, to touch.

*Ψέγω*, from *ψέω*, *ψάω*, (as *Λάω*, *Λέγω*); prop. to make smaller by rubbing; — to lessen, disparage by evil report, censure, as Hor. 'laudes de-terere,' 'urbem de-fricuit,' Pers., 'radere mores.' So *Ψίθος* is De-traction (de-traho). — Note *τμήΓΩ*.

*Ψεδνός*, rubbed off, bare, bare of hair, &c. So *Ψήνός* and *Ψιλός*. — R. *ψέω*.

*Ψεδυρός*, ' = *ψιθυρός*:' Dnn.

*Ψεκάς*, = *ψακάς*.

*Ψέλιον*, = *ψάλιον*.

*Ψελλός*, speaking imperfectly or obscurely, stammering, &c. — 'R. *ψέω*. I.e. frittering away syllables or words, as *Τραυλός* from *δραύω*: Ldd. Much as we say, Clipping the Queen's English.

*Ψεύδω*, to cheat; *Ψεύδος*, a lie; *Ψευδής*, false. — As *Σπένω*, *Σπεινῶ*, as *Ψεύδω* from *ψέω*, *ψάω*, to lessen, curtail, i.e. clip the truth; or lessen by fraud. 'Curtailed of this fair proportion, Cheated of feature': Shakspeare. 'Nothing extenuate', &c.: l.d. Compare *Ψαίνω*, *Ψίθος*, *Ψύθος*. — Or even from *ψάω*, to smooth, and so gloss over.

*Ψέφος*, *Ψέφας*, darkness, vapor, gloom. *Ψέφος*, smoke, in Hesych. Now Hesych. explains *Ψέφος* by *λυπῶ*, so *Ψέφος* is what distresses and annoys: Scheide referring *Ψέφος* to *ψέω*, to graze, &c. And *Ψαύω* is 'to touch as an enemy, lay hands on', (Ldd.) (2) Allied to *Ζέφος*, *Ζέφυρος*. Or *Ψέφος*, 'to make warm', Vlk.

*Ψήγμα*, scrapings, chips, gold-dust. Prop., rubbings off. — And

*Ψήκτρα*, a scraper, currycomb. — R. *ψήχω*.

*Ψηλαφάω*, 'a rare instance [as *Διοπαλίζω*] of one verb compounded of two: *ψάω*, (*ψαεύς*, *ψηλός*), *ἀφάω*: Prop. to feel or grope in the dark: Valck. 'Prop. to touch by scraping, as we do horses; — then to feel one's way as the blind: Lenn. — But some from *ψάω*, *ψάλλω*, *ψαλάπτω*, &c. Ending as *Ελευφάω*.

*Ψήν*, the gall-insect living on the fruit of the wild-fig.

— R. *ψάω*, *ψαίνω*, *ψέψω*, to scrape, rasp.

*Ψήνός*, like *Ψεδνός*.

*Ψήφος*, a small round worn stone, pebble; — pebble used in draughts and voting, a counter. — R. *ψάω*, *ψήπτω*, *ψέψω*. So *Ψάμβος*. See *ψαφόρος*.

*Ψήχω*, to rub down, smooth down a horse. — R. *ψέω*, as *Νέω*, *Νήχω*.

*Ψιά*, a pebble, as *Ψήφος*, from *ψάω*, *ψάω*, *ψέω*: Rubbed by the sea on the shore. — And 'a pebble used by children in certain juvenile games, play, sport: Dnn.

*Ψιάθος*, a rush-mat. — As *Ψάμβος*. R. *ψάω*, *ψάω*: As that we rub our feet upon. See *Ψιά*.

*Ψιάς*, the same as *Ψακάς*, *Ψεκάς*.

*Ψιθύρος*, whispering, — slanderous; — *Ψιθύριζω*, to whisper. — Valck. from the sound *ψιθ*. (2) R. *ψάω*, *ἐψίθην*, allied to *Ψαίρω*, to whisper as the wind among the leaves. — Or as compared with *Μινυός* and *Μινυρός*. (3) R. *ψίθος*, detraction, slander, which from *ψάω*, as in *Ψέγω*.

*Ψιλός*, rubbed bare, made bare, — stripped of feathers, — bare of clothes, said of light troops; — bare, mere, alone. R. *ψάω*, *ψέω*, as *Ψεδνός*, *Ψήνός*. *Ψιλός* meant also bare of or without the aspirate, i.e. having only the soft breathing. 'The letter *ψ* is called *υ* *ψιλόν*, *υπεϊόν*, to distinguish it from *υ* serving instead of the Æolic *ϕ* Digamma, or *υ* used to denote aspiration: Dnn.

*Ψίμβος*, *Ψιμβίον*, *Ψιμβιον*, 'white lead, used to whiten the skin, and used even for the hair: Ldd. — Much as 'Ορμαθός, *Ψάμβος* in form: R. *ψάω*, *ἐψίμαι*: As rubbed on the skin and hair. So 'Εν-τριμμα. — Or as made of very thin filings of lead.

*Ψίνομαι*, to shed the fruit before ripening. — Perh. akin to *Φθίνομαι*: Ldd. (2) Or from *ψάω*, as *Ψιλός*, bare.

*Ψίξ*, g. *ψιχός*, a crumb, morsel. — R. *ψάω*, *ἐψίκα*, to rub to pieces.

*Ψίττα*, like *Σίττα*.

*ΨΙΤΤΑΚΟΣ*, *psittacus*, a parrot. — An Indian word, thinks Voss.

*Ψό*, 'our *psaw*:' Ldd. From the sound.

*Ψόαι*, the muscles of the loins, the loins. — *Ψόα*, *Ψόα*, the loins. Some from *ψάω*, *ψάω*: Dnn. 'R. *ψάω*, mulceo. As animals are fond of rubbing that part: Mrt.

*Ψόγος*, blame. — R. *ψέγω*, *ἐψόγα*.

*Ψόλος*, soot, smoke, fire. 'Ψόθος, blackness, filth, foulness, may be from *Σποδός*, *Ψοδός*. *Ψόλος* and *Ψόθος*



Etym. M. very curiously, though absurdly: 'As from *Ἄρνες* is *Ἀρνούσθαι*, and from *Πῶλοι* is *Πωλέω*, so *ᾠείωμα*, from the sale of *ὄνοι* asses.'

*ᾠόν*, an egg: — poet. a bald head. — Mrt. 'would derive this from *αἶω* to shine, as white and shining: i.e. *αἶων* neut. particip. As *τρῖμμα*, *ᾠλαξ*, cOda, cO-dex, cOdis, sOdes. (2) The Et. M. says it should be written *φόν* or *ᾠδόν*, that is *Οἶον*, as it is always dropt single. But Turton derives *ᾠνίο*, a pearl, from *ᾠνις*, 'As there is never more than one found in the same shell: and there is only one embryo in the egg. (3) Scheide from *†οῖω*, *†οῖον*, bear'ng, i.e. a chicken in it, as Webster explains Egg, 'containing an embryo.'

*ᾠόν*, a word used in encouraging rowers or sailors. — From the sound. Schrevel. compares our *ho up*.

*ᾠνις*: in *Οἶνις*.

*ᾠρ*: for *ᾠαρ*.

*ᾠρα*, allied to *ᾠπος* and *ὄδρος* a bound: 'a season fixed by the laws of Nature or the customs of man: — any one of the four seasons; — time of meals, as break fast, &c.: — an *hour* of the day, *hora*: — the season of youth, as limited; — beauty: Lenn. And the particular age of any one. (2) 'Hebr. *aur*. light: Time, &c.: Wr. *ᾠρα*, care, attention. — R. *ᾠράω*, to look to. — Akin to *ὄδρος*: Dnn. (2) R. *ᾠ*. Anxiety. (3) 'Hebr. *or*, to raise [ronse]: Wr.

*ᾠραῖος*, in season, ripe: — beautiful, &c. — R. *ᾠρα*.

*ᾠ-*, or *ᾠρακιδω*, to faint, swoon away i.e. from *ᾠρα* anxiety. Eustath. says it means also *φροντίζω*. We must suppose a word *ᾠράω*, *ᾠράκα*.

*ᾠρεῖον*, a barn for the fruits of the *ᾠρα* season, *horreum*.

*ᾠρος*, time, — a year. — As *ᾠρα*.

*ᾠρος*, for *ᾠωρος*.

*ΩΡΙΩΝ*, the constellation Orion. — From the giant so called, who, the Fable says, sprang from the *Ὠβρον* of

Jupiter, Neptune, and Mercury. Hence Ovid says: 'Perdidit antiquum litera *prima* sonum.' As *Orion* should be *U'riou*.

*ᾠρώ*, to howl, roar. — Lenn. and Pkh. from the sound. — But as we find *ᾠρυγμός* and *ἔρυγμός*, *ᾠρυγή* and *ἔρυγή*, *ᾠρώ* is well allied by others to *ἔρεβ-γω*, *ἔρευνα*, *ἔρευγα*, whence a bull is *ἔρυγμαλός*, vomiting forth, roaring.

*ᾠς*, for *ὄς*, *ᾠς*: by what means or ways, quibus modis, how: — also, at what times or seasons, when: — how that, that, as He said how that or that . . . — Also, how I wish that. — By which means it may, i.e. so that, in order that. — And 'as', i.e. 'He did so in the way in which I did.'

*ᾠς τὸν ποταμόν*, for *ᾠς (πρὸς) τὸν π.* Thus: 'He went as towards the river.'

*ᾠς*: in *ὄδας*.

*ΩΣΑΝΝΑ*, Hosanna: Made up of *Hebrew* words meaning 'Save, I beseech Thee.'

*ᾠσία*, as *ὀψία*.

*ᾠσις*, impulse. — R. *ὠθέω*, *ῥωω*. So *ᾠστίζομαι*, to push.

*ᾠ-τᾶν*: in *τᾶν*.

*ᾠτεῖλῃ*, a wound. — R. *ὀνείω*, to wound. *ὀνταμένην ὠτεῖλῃν*, Hom.

*ᾠτῖς*, a bustard with long ear-feathers. — R. *ᾠς*, *ᾠτός*.

*ᾠφελέω*, I help: *ὀφέλλω*.

*ᾠφελον*, I wish that! Prop., how I ought to have done so! *ᾠφελ*, how it ought to have been so! — From *ὀφέλλω*.

*ᾠχρα*, yellow ochre: from

*ᾠχρός*, wan, pale, yellow. — R. *ᾠζω*, *ᾠχα*, to wail.

(2) R. *ᾠοῦ χροῖα*, the color of egg.

*ᾠψ*, g. *ᾠπός*, the eye, face, countenance. — R. *†ᾠ-πτομαι*, *†ᾠπα*, *ᾠωπα*, to see.

## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

'Αερός. Add βλάπτω, ἔλαβον.  
 'Αερότά(ω). 'Misled night-wanderers:' Shakspeare.  
 'ΑΒΥΡΤΑΚΗ. Add the Æolic βαῦν for γυνή.  
 'Αγχι. (2) R. ἄγχι. To move near and close.  
 'Ακαυθίς. For 'flour' read 'seeds.'  
 Βαμβάινω. For 'N as μαNθάνω' it ought to be 'M as λαMεάνω.'  
 Βραχύς. We say, I'll do it in a crack.  
 Γρόνθων. Perhaps better allied to Κροαίνω in the sense of *beating the time*. See Κρουπέζαι.  
 Διδάσκει. At the end add 'as in Δι-φάσιος, Δι-αυλος, &c.'  
 'Εναίρω. (3) R. ένω = φένω, as γεραΐΡΩ. See Ένω.

'ΕΝ 2. We say 'I have never BEEN TO such a place.'  
 Καιός. (2) R. καίω. 'He was a καίμενος burning and a shining light', John 5. 35.  
 Μιμείομαι. 'Less than the reality.' Thus Pliny says: 'Quem imitati sunt multi, æquavit nemo.'  
 Πέντε. Thus Πεμπάζω is to count on the FIVE fingers.  
 Σάθη. (2) Ut Σάχω pro Ψάχω, sic Σάθη pro Ψάθη à Ψάω, frico.  
 Στρά. (2) Σ as Σμικρός. From †Τώω to stretch out, as in 'Επ-έτρεσε, Τόζον, Τόπος. Like Latin Tentorium from Tendo, Tentum.

## ADDITIONS TO THE LATIN ETYMOLOGY.

Acipenser. 'As osPray for osFray, ossiFraga.  
 Anus, an old woman. (3) R. ά-νους. Γραυδεΐς μύθος 1 Tim. 4. 7: silly.  
 Arbor. (3) R. άερο-έσση, άεροέσση, άεροέσση, as honoR, honoR. 'Αν-έσσησαν, of the seeds, Mark 4. 7.  
 Aruspex. Riddle 'from ιεροσκόπος, for the Italian Greeks said Iapros for 'Ερός.' Transp. as sPeCio from σΚεΠιώ.  
 Buteo. For βο-ούτων.  
 Cerritus. (3) Cerebrum, cerebritus, as Entété.  
 Cruz. (4) R. χράζ.  
 Damnum. Ldd. has δαμία Cretan for ζημία.  
 Erga. (3) R. έρεγνία.  
 Filius. In (2) add φίλε τέκνον, Hom.  
 Flos. Ldd. from φλόος. Bailey from θάλος Æol. φάλος.  
 Focus. In (2) add φοχέδρ, a holder.  
 Frequens. Observe vice versa αίGle from αίQUila.  
 Globus. (3) R. κόλπος, κλόπος, globus. (4) An old Dict. says 'Γήλοφος, γλόφος, globus.'  
 Gradicus. Add 'Or gradicus Divinus', μακρά Βεθηκίός.  
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Hariolus. As in French Hors from Foris. — James Bailey brings it from IApōs as in Aruspex above: then άρds, hariolus.  
 Hipidius. From ής, as Histris. Much as Σός, Sospitis, in termination.  
 Inchoo. From χοή say έγ-χοδω, έρχοω.  
 Inde. (3) For im-de: im acc. of is. As vice versa Ad-eo, abl. after Ad. See Unde.  
 Infli. As φari was an Æol. 3d person, suppose έμ-φατι, έμφατ'. As έν-επα.  
 Is. Liddell has the Greek word 'Is in this sense.  
 Locus. The Rev. P. French refers it to †λέλοχα, λέλοχα, †λαχέω, λαχάω: That which is allotted or assigned to us.  
 Malus. Old Dict. from μάχλος, as Χλαύνα, Læna.  
 Masturbo. Voss.: 'Sui tristius leno esse'. As we say 'Felo de se'. Still the 'de se' is sadly wanting.  
 Mendā. Job 31. 7. We say, That spot will ever remain.  
 Mania, line 1. Vice versa, cReperus from κNέφας, ocioR from ώκίωN.

# ADDITIONS TO THE LATIN ETYMOLOGY.

*Mollis.* (2) R. μῶλις.

*Muginor.* In (3) compare Μιν and Νιν.

*Mulier.* In (1) compare Odys. 7. 104 : 20. 105. Matth. 24. 41. Exod. 11. 5. Isa. 47. 1, 2.

*Necto.* (3) R. νέσσω, νένασται

*Nuntius, Nuncius.* Riddle for novum-cius, from novus, cio, cieo.

*Obba.* R. ὄββα, ὄββα.

*Olla.* Ὀλλιξ is in Liddell.

*Parma.* Liddell has Πάλη.

*Patagium.* Steph. and Ldd. have Παταγέιον.

*Posthumus.* For posthumātus, as Servātus, Servus.

*Rabulus.* Compare ῥαβδίζω in Ldd.

*Re-pudio.* Mr. St. John Parry compares tri-pudium, and derives both from πούς, ποδός. Re-pudio, to push back with the feet : ἀπο-πυδιζω.

*Rivalis.* See Gen. 26. 20, 21.

*Sape.* In (1) compare ἦσαν ἴσαι πως, Eur. Hec. 130. A friend wrote to me unconsciously in a letter : 'Thus is it with me ALMOST EVER'.

*Saltem.* In (1) compare our 'SAVE that ...'

*Saltus.* In (2) add : Yet Virgil has 'Saltibus in VACUIS'. See the meanings of Νέμος.

*Scateo.* (2) R. σκεδάω, dispergo.

*Securis.* (2) Se for semi, curis, a spear.

*Sella.* For Sedēla, as Tutēla.

*Semis.* 'Semi-as', says Bp. Colenso.

*Si.* In (1). 'Be it that I have erred', Job 19. 4.

*Sibilus.* Add : Or σιβάλος, ugly, deformed.

*Sitis.* Add to (3) Ovid, 'arida facta situ'.

*Sodalis.* 'Perh. from sodes, amicus' Ridd.

*Sonus.* Add to (1) : So Σεύτηλον, Τεύτηλον.

*Tempora.* Mr. Hensley of Bath says, because ago first shows itself on the temples by the hair becoming grey there first.

*Testis.* We say, Further than this the DE-PONENT sayeth not.

*Truns.* A Latin Grammar says, for Trahens.

*Ventus.* 'Aētes is said of the winds, Il. 5. 526.—Add to the second part, ἐλθὼν ἄνεμος Iph. T. 1394. Ζεφύρος ἐλθὼν Il. 2. 147. Νότος ἐλθὼν 2. 395.

*Vergo.* (3) Φορίγω, Φόργω. As vOster, vEster.

*Vestigium.* (2) Vestigo : ve, στείχω?

*Vigeo.* Lyttleton from φυγίης, φυγίω.

*Vinco, vici,* from Fiku, to come down upon, Lat. ico.

*Vita.* (2) Βιτὰ, Βιτὰ.

*Vitium.* Οὐδὲν εὐρίσκω AITION, Luke 23. 4.

*Vulgus.* Key says : Volto, volivcus, volcus : Circular assemblage.

*Uzor.* In (1) compare particularly 1 Sam. 25. 40, 41.

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